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DEBATES OF THE LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY OF
UNITED CANADA

Volume XI

Part IV

1852 - 1853

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DEBATES OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF UNITED CANADA
1841-1867

Published under the direction of the
Centre d'étude du Québec
and the
Centre de recherche en histoire économique du Canada français

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Volume XI, Part IV
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MONDAY, 11 APRIL 1853.

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MR. SPEAKER laid before the House, a Tabular Statement of the Lands claimed in the District of Gaspé, under the Act 10 & 11 Vic. cap. 30, reduced from the Returns presented on the 8th and 25th of October, 1852, in pursuance to an Order of the House of the 15th of the same month.

For the said Statement, see Appendix (N.N.)

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The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Mongenais,--The Petition of Donald McMillan and others, of the Parish of Rigaud, in the County of Vaudreuil; and the Petition of H. Cartier and others, of the County of Vaudreuil.

By Sir Allan N. MacNab,--The Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Hamilton.

By Mr. Christie of Wentworth,--The Petition of the Provisional Municipal Council of the County of Elgin; the Petition of Hiram Cook and others; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Pelham.

By Mr. Brown,--The Petition of William Notman, Esquire, and others, of the Town of Inverness; the Petition of the Reverend William Ormiston and others, of the Village of Clarke; the Petition of Robert Lindsay and others, of Ayr; the Petition of the Reverend John Porteous and others, of Beverley; the Petition of Adam Goldie and others, of Caledonia and vicinity; the Petition of William S. Scott and others, of the Village of Hornby and its vicinity; and the Petition of Edward Marshall and others, of the County of Two Mountains.

By Mr. Murney,--The Petition of the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Belleville.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of J. Desfosses and others, of the Parish of Three Rivers; praying for the passing of the Bill to confirm certain proceedings of the Catholic Inhabitants of the said Parish, relative to the property of their Fabrique, to impose and levy an assessment upon the said Inhabitants, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Of Joseph Daviau and others, of the Parish of Three Rivers; representing that they were induced to sign the Petition against the Bill to confirm certain proceedings of the Catholic Inhabitants of the said Parish, relative to the property of their Fabrique, to impose and levy an assessment upon the said Inhabitants, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and that they withdraw their said signatures therefrom, and praying for the passing of the said Bill.

Of Alexander Gillespie, Esquire, and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation to enable them to work the Mines and Minerals in and under land situate in the Counties of Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Shefford, Megantic and Drummond.

Of the Reverend David Caw and others, of the Village of Paris; and of the Reverend Joseph Alexander and others, of the Village of Norval; praying the adoption of measures for the abolition of all labor on the Lord's Day in the Postal Department of the public service, and on the Provincial Canals.

Of the Reverend D. Fraser and others, the Kirk Session of the Free Church, Coté Street, in the City of Montreal, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Canada; praying for the passing of the Bill to authorize Clergymen of the said Church in Lower Canada to keep Registers of Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials.

Of George Hardison, Esquire, and others, of the Township of Bertie, County of Welland; praying for the passing of an Act to revive and extend the Act incorporating the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.

Of Daniel Capistran and others, of Sorel and vicinity, in the District of Montreal; praying that the Petition of J.D. Armstrong, Esquire, and others, in favor of repealing the Act amending and declaring to be in full force and effect the Ordinance relating to Winter Roads, and to prevent the use of Traines in Lower Canada, may not be granted.

Of James Walkley, of Bytown; representing that Christopher Armstrong, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Carleton, has, from improper feelings towards Petitioner, for certain reasons set forth, refused to give judgment in an action brought by him in the said Court, and praying for an inquiry into the capacity of the said Judge Armstrong, with a view to his removal from the said office.

Of Martin Cleary and others, of Bytown and the County of Carleton; com-

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plaining of the conduct and decisions of Christopher Armstrong, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the said County, in his capacity, and praying for an inquiry in the premises, with a view to his removal from the said office.

Of the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Brantford; praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Corporations Act.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Ennismore; praying that the "Act to authorize the formation of Companies for the establishment and management of Cemeteries in Upper Canada," may be so amended as to compel such Company to obtain the sanction of the Township Municipality to the site selected therein for such Cemetery.

Of the Reverend John Cook, D.D., Chairman, on behalf of the Trustees of the Protestant Burying Ground in St. John's Street, in the suburbs of Quebec; representing that they are liable for a certain amount upon the said ground, and praying that in any Bill forbidding Interments within the said City, provision may be made for suitable compensation to all whose rights may thereby be injuriously affected.

Mr. Langton reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the provisions of the Act 12 Vic. cap. 24, to Companies formed for the purpose of improving the navigation of Rivers and Streams in Canada, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Petition of John Power and others, of the Parish of L'Ancienne Lorette, and others; the Petition of Daniel Capistran and others, of Sorel and vicinity, in the District of Montreal; the Petition of James Walkley, of Bytown; and the Petition of Martin Cleary and others, of Bytown and the County of Carleton, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That Mr. Stuart have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, to alienate or hypothecate certain property for the purpose of raising funds to build a more convenient Church, Manse, and School.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The Honorable Mr. Morin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 28th February last, for copies of any Correspondence between the Government of this Province and the Imperial Government, or between either of them

and any person or persons, on the subject of the Seamen's shipping Act.

For the said Return, see Appendix (A.A.A.A.)

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 30th ultimo, for copies of all Correspondence of record in the Office of the Provincial Secretary, on the subject of the claims of certain Inhabitants of the Indian Stream Settlement in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, for compensation for injuries received from Citizens of the State of New Hampshire, on the occasion of the arrest, in 1835, of two individuals under a Warrant from Alexander Rea, Esquire, then a Justice of the Peace, and for other information.

For the said Return, see Appendix (B.B.B.B.)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 23rd March, 1853, for copies of the Accounts rendered by the Trustees of the Turnpike Roads in the neighbourhood of Montreal, from

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the date of their last Returns up to this day; also, copies of certain Correspondence which has taken place between the said Trustees and the Government.

For the said Return, see Appendix (G.)

Ordered, That the two last preceding Returns be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Charter of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

MR. CAUCHON¹ moved, that the House do now resolve into a Committee, to take into consideration the following resolutions:--

1. That the route between Quebec and Montreal by the Richmond Railroad and the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad is not the shortest line between the two cities, and can never be the natural route between them, inasmuch as it passes at a considerable distance from both banks of the river, and can be of no use in the numerous population by which they are inhabited.

2. That inasmuch as the importance of the two cities of Quebec and Montreal must be doubled within a very short period, as the River St. Maurice must develop a lumber trade of incalculable extent, and the North Shore of the river possesses at almost every point, water power and other sources of wealth without number, a railroad is [sic] become a necessity to the future progress and welfare of that portion of the country.

3. That even if the Provincial guarantee were given to the North Shore Railroad, and the Trois Pistoles Road were completed to the Eastern limits of the Province by the help of the said guarantee, Upper Canada would still enjoy a larger amount of guarantee than Lower Canada.

4. That it is therefore impossible, without injustice, to refuse to the three hundred thousand inhabitants of the North Shore between Quebec and Montreal, the Provincial guarantee, and the power of extricating themselves by means thereof from a state of isolation, and placing themselves, like the inhabitants of the other portions of the Province, in communication with the immense network of railroads which covers the whole of North America.²

Mr. Cauchon (in French)³ dit qu'en proposant à la chambre de se former en comité général sur ses résolutions, il n'était que l'organe d'une population de plus de 300,000 âmes, qui réclamaient justice pour le Bas-Canada. La voie du Nord est la voie la plus avantageuse pour communiquer de Québec à Montréal; c'est la voie la plus avantageuse et la plus courte pour aller

d'une extrémité à l'autre de la province. "Je dois insister, a ajouté M. Cauchon, sur le droit qu'un aussi grand nombre d'habitants du Bas-Canada ont à l'aide de la province; je dois insister sur le droit qu'ont les 300,000 habitants du Nord à recevoir leur part des améliorations publiques. Ils demandent justice, ils doivent l'obtenir!⁴ Hitherto Upper Canada had received a much larger share of Government assistance than Lower Canada.⁵ It was no more than just in all the circumstances of the case, that the provincial guarantee should be given for the construction of this road.⁶ D'après les organes du gouvernement, le peuple devait espérer et croire que l'administration ne négligerait pas le Bas-Canada, et qu'elle viendrait avec une mesure acceptable, qui, pour n'être pas la garantie provinciale, [n']en serait pas moins une aide convenable; le peuple devait espérer et croire que le ministère proposerait aux chambres un moyen raisonnable d'assurer la construction du chemin du Nord. Mais le peuple a dû bientôt se désabuser. La réponse faite à l'adresse de la Corporation, qui au nom des 50,000 habitants de Québec, demandait au gouvernement ce à quoi ils ont un droit incontestable, cette réponse a fait voir que le gouvernement ne voulait rien faire. Et pour ceux qui pouvaient encore hésiter, la réponse faite par le gouvernement, dans l'autre chambre, a levé tous doutes; elle a été la certitude que l'administration avait intention de refuser justice au Bas-Canada. J'ai néanmoins persisté à faire valoir les droits de cette section de la province, mais aussi afin de rencontrer les désirs de quelques amis et de montrer que, si je mande la garantie provinciale, c'est parce que ça [a] été jusqu'ici la seule aide accordée aux chemins de fer, je proposerai au comité d'ajouter à une des résolutions après les mots "garantie provinciale" les suivants: "ou un octroi annuel pendant un certain nombre d'années." Bien plus, si le gouvernement se montre mieux disposé et veut substituer quelque chose de raisonnable à la garantie qu'il dit ne pas pouvoir donner, je retirerai volontiers mes résolutions pour accepter son plan.⁷ But the resolutions he intended to move contained their own reasons, and he would content himself with simply reading them.⁸

MR. STUART seconde la motion⁹.

MR. MARCHILDON opposed the motion.¹⁰ [Il] parle ... contre les chemins de fer en général, et tout spécialement contre celui du Nord.¹¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that this question had already been so fully debated¹², a ... été traitée si longuement dans la presse¹³, and the opinion of the Government, had been so recently expressed with regard to it, that there was now very little to be said on the subject. One of the grounds of complaint against the Government, on this matter, was that more had been done for Upper Canada by the Government, than for Lower Canada, but that he was not prepared to admit.¹⁴ If there were any fault, which he did not admit in this case, it arose from the supineness of the Quebec people in not coming forward at the time when the law existed giving the right to all companies to receive half the cost of constructing any road. Had they done so¹⁵, they might have obtained the Provincial guarantee in the same way, that other companies got it in Upper Canada.¹⁶ They would have acquired rights which could not be neglected; but since then, those capitalists who had assisted the province to borrow money had objected to that law because it made the province liable to an unlimited extent¹⁷. Those who had taken stock made very strong objection on the ground that so much was thrust into the market as greatly to depreciate the value of the whole.¹⁸ Accordingly the guarantee was restricted to certain roads making up the main trunk line. In all this the hon. member for Montmorenci participated, as also in the proceedings by

which the Richmond Road was made part of the Main Trunk.¹⁹ The hon. member ... himself had been an active member of the committee on railroads but nothing had ever been heard before that committee about the North Shore Railway, although the faith of Government, became as much pledged to the Quebec and Richmond railroad as to any other part of the Main Trunk Line. Richmond was not exactly specified in the act, but it was understood that it would be made from some point on the line of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic railway. He did not think that the interests of Quebec would be at all injured by the Richmond railway. On the contrary, it was a work of more importance to them than the other.²⁰ It was evident that the only place to bridge the St. Lawrence, was at or above Montreal, so that it was most important for Quebec to have the road on the South side, and the advocates of the North Shore did not pretend that the Richmond road was not very important to the interests of Quebec.²¹ If Quebec had made application for this guarantee at the time the policy of the country was under consideration there would have been no difficulty in obtaining it, but not one word was said about it then, and faith could not now be broken with the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company, by making the Northern Railway a part of the Main Trunk line. The Provincial guarantee could not be given to any line of Railroad but the Main Trunk.²² Now, however, it was pretended that it was only justice to Lower Canada, that there should be two lines between Quebec and Montreal, because Upper Canada would have more of the guarantee than Lower Canada. But this was not the fact²³, as he could easily prove.²⁴ He believed that Lower Canada, even now would have more of the guarantee than Upper Canada.²⁵ From Quebec to the Eastern frontier²⁶, [une] distance ... de 310 milles²⁷, the guarantee would be £840,000.²⁸ [OR] £834,000²⁹. Quebec to Richmond £250,000, St. Lawrence and Atlantic, £435,000. From Montreal to the Province Line of Lower Canada, £150,000. In all for Lower Canada £1,675,000.³⁰ For Upper Canada the amount would from the Province line to Hamilton, 350 miles be £1,050,000. Ontario, Simcoe and Huron railway, £275,000. Great Western³¹, if the Great Western required no more of the guarantee than was now supposed³², £200,000, making in all £1,525,000³³, leaving a balance in favour of Lower Canada of £150,000.³⁴ But while he thus answered the argument on the other side, he put no stress upon this argument of mileage, for he thought that in reality the Province would not eventually incur any responsibility.³⁵ It was very possible that the guarantee might not be required for the Main Trunk line, but the country had no right to legislate on that supposition.³⁶ In the meantime an immense amount of securities were being thrown on the English Market, and it was therefore, most necessary to act with caution. He feared that even with respect to private enterprises we were going too fast. But ultimately if success attended other projects³⁷, it was very probable that if in the course of two or three years they wanted the guarantee, they might obtain it.³⁸ In the mean time [sic], if the people of Quebec were resolved to proceed they should go on, upon their own resources like many other lines. In conclusion³⁹, he then went on to compare the conduct of the people of Quebec in this matter with the energy shown in Toronto, Hamilton ... and other places in Upper Canada⁴⁰. He said Quebec was behind any little town in Upper Canada in enterprise.--They saw Port Hope, Cobourg, Brockville, and other little towns along the line not only come forward by the action of their Municipal Councils in favor of Railway enterprise; but by the exertions of individuals, nor must he pass over Montreal. Montreal had the honor of being the pioneer of Railway enterprise in Canada.⁴¹ Compared to [them], Quebec had done nothing to promote railway enterprise-- ... in fact she was altogether out of date. Why, this very road about which so much was now said had not yet been even surveyed.⁴²

MR. TESSIER replied to the Inspector General, going over the history of South Shore and North Shore roads, and the Upper Canada railways, with the endeavour to show that the interests of Quebec and especially of the population on the North Shore had not been as much cared for by the government as those of Montreal and other localities west of it. He contended that Quebec had as much enterprise as any other part of the Province⁴³. [11] s'exprime à peu près comme suit:

"Je viens d'entendre l'honorable inspecteur-général dire que, si les citoyens de Québec et les habitants de la rive Nord n'ont pas réussi à obtenir la garantie provinciale pour le chemin de fer projeté, entre Québec et Montréal, ils le doivent à leur inactivité. Je suis surpris de cette assertion; l'honorable Monsieur doit se rappeler que la Corporation de Québec avait voté cent mille louis en faveur de cette entreprise. Qu'a fait le gouvernement? Il a imposé son veto sur le règlement de cette Corporation et l'a mis de côté!

"Cette question n'est pas nouvelle ici, elle a occupé l'attention publique depuis plusieurs années. Lorsqu'il s'est agi du chemin de fer d'Halifax à Québec, il était compris que ce chemin serait continué de Québec à Montréal par le Nord du Saint-Laurent; le major Robinson dans son rapport émet les mêmes vues. En 1849, il fut passé un acte par la législature, accordant la garantie provinciale à tous chemins de fer dont la longueur serait de plus de soixante et quinze milles. Cet acte donnait la certitude à la rive Nord du Saint-Laurent d'avoir la même protection que la reste du pays. A cette époque, l'on avait espoir encore d'obtenir la garantie impériale, qui assurait la confection du chemin de fer du Nord. Qu'arrive-t-il en 1851? Il est passé un acte pour limiter la garantie provinciale à une seule ligne de chemin de fer qui devait s'appeler le grand tronc, avec l'exception de deux chemins de fer qui sont réservés. Pourquoi et pour qui cet acte fut-il passé? N'est-il pas notoire qu'alors les bons de la compagnie du chemin de fer du Saint-Laurent et de l'Atlantique étaient à 30 pour cent d'escompte? L'honorable membre, représentant de la cité de Montréal (M. Young), qui ne l'était pas alors, mais qui était l'un des directeurs de cette compagnie, ne s'est-il pas à cette époque rendu à Toronto pour hâter la passation de cet acte? Et si l'on réfère au rapport de la compagnie du Saint-Laurent et de l'Atlantique, on voit que ce Monsieur a reçu plus que des remerciements pour les opérations favorables qu'il fit en faveur de cette compagnie après la passation de cette loi. En effet, les bons de cette compagnie s'élevèrent aussitôt au pair.

"Ce qui est plus extraordinaire, c'est que l'on introduit dans cette loi une ligne, qui insinue que le chemin du Saint-Laurent et de l'Atlantique forme partie de la ligne du grand tronc, tandis qu'une autre clause donne le pouvoir au gouverneur en conseil de fixer par une proclamation la ligne du grand tronc. Pourquoi est-il fait exception pour le chemin du Saint-Laurent et de l'Atlantique.

"Tandis que ceci se faisait à Toronto en 1851, les citoyens de Québec ne se doutaient pas de l'introduction de cette clause de préférence en faveur du côté Sud du Saint-Laurent. Il est vrai qu'il s'agissait alors ici du chemin de fer de Québec à Richmond, et l'on pensait que cette compagnie aurait droit à la garantie provinciale sans former partie de la ligne du grand tronc, et elle aurait eu ce droit aussi bien que la compagnie du chemin de fer de Toronto au Lac Simcoe. L'honorable inspecteur-général a reproché à l'honorable membre du comté de Montmorency de ne pas avoir élevé la voix en faveur de la ligne Nord, mais l'honorable membre pour Montmorency n'était pas seul dans la chambre. Qu'on fait alors les membres de l'administration actuelle qui représentaient à cette époque la cité et le comté de Québec?

L'honorable membre (M. Tessier) ajoute que les choses en étaient rendues là, lorsqu'à la veille de la convocation des chambres, en août 1852, le gouvernement a émis une proclamation fixant la ligne du grand tronc sur la rive Sud: et il a par là évité la discussion qui aurait eu lieu à ce sujet, et l'action qui aurait été prise dans la législature. "Il ne faut pas oublier, ajoute M. Tessier, que la population de Québec à Montréal par le Nord est de 300,000 âmes, que c'est là qu'est le grand noyau de l'ancienne population du pays, et que les ressources de cette localité sont immenses. Si le gouvernement a privé les habitants du Nord de la chance d'avoir cette garantie, si la proclamation émise forclôt le gouvernement de nous accorder cette garantie, il n'en est pas moins vrai que notre devoir est de réclamer le droit que nous avons d'être traités de la même manière que les autres parties du pays. On peut accorder la garantie au chemin du Nord, et le Bas-Canada aura encore une plus faible part de cette garantie que le Haut-Canada.⁴⁴ As to a survey he demanded if there had been any made between Quebec and Trois Pistoles, for which road nevertheless a guarantee had been given by the government. He held that it was no reason because the Great Western Road would not require all the guarantee to reason as if that road had not received the benefit of the guarantee. It was said that the Richmond road would not require the whole guarantee; but the Inspector General did not deduct the difference in reckoning what advantages the two sections of the Province respectively received.⁴⁵

"Néanmoins le chemin de fer du Nord se fera avec ou sans la garantie; le chemin peut et doit être fait, et il se fera. Si le gouvernement nous accordait cette garantie, elle nous servirait à faire ce chemin plus vite et à meilleur marché.

"Il n'y a qu'un homme dans cette chambre qui s'oppose aux chemins de fer. Il est inutile de lui répondre; mais c'est être mauvais patriote que de vouloir retenir ses concitoyens dans une position d'infériorité. Le cultivateur résidant à 15 lieues de Québec, du côté Nord, mettra une journée à se rendre au marché de Québec, et aura de plus les frais de voiturage; celui du Sud, à 15 lieues, se rendra au marché de Québec dans moins de 2h, et la perte de temps et les frais de transport feront perdre au cultivateur du côté Nord cinquante pour cent ou la moitié de la valeur de ses produits.

"Sous ces circonstances, il est plus que jamais nécessaire d'exécuter le projet du chemin de fer, et je voterai avec plaisir pour les résolutions proposées par l'honorable membre du comté de Montmorency.⁴⁶

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN se lève après un moment d'hésitation....Il commence par remarquer que les résolutions du député de Montmorency sont défendues plutôt comme intérêt commun à Québec et à Montréal, que comme intérêt commun à toute la rive du Nord, que comme mesure d'un intérêt général pour le Bas-Canada!! "C'est là, dit-il, en effet le seul moyen d'agir en ce moment à l'encontre de la législation actuelle. Il ne s'agit pas de déclarer aujourd'hui que la rive Nord du Saint-Laurent a besoin d'améliorations, qu'elle a droit à ces améliorations, parce qu'elle aurait été négligée et qu'on aurait fait davantage pour d'autres parties de la province. Je ne dis pas pour cela que ces améliorations ne soient pas nécessaires. Mais je prétends et je maintiens que ce n'est pas là une entreprise d'un intérêt provincial, mais seulement d'un intérêt local!!

"La question, continue M. Morin, est de savoir si nous pouvons accorder la garantie de la province au chemin de fer du Nord, et je maintiens que nous ne le pouvons pas, parce que c'est une entreprise d'un intérêt purement

local. La garantie tout au plus n'aurait pu et ne pourrait être accordée qu'après que les citoyens de Québec et de la rive du Nord auraient souscrit largement et mis beaucoup du leur. Alors, si les autres chemins étaient faits, ou si la garantie provinciale n'était plus requise pour ces chemins, il pourrait être question de l'accorder au chemin du Nord!! Agir ainsi est le seul moyen de donner aux capitalistes étrangers confiance dans notre crédit, et ceux qui voudront agir différemment n'obtiendront rien et ne pourront rien obtenir de la province. Car, comment veut-on que la garantie soit accordée à une compagnie qui n'existe pas, et qui n'a rien fait? Comment veut-on accorder cette garantie au préjudice des chemins qui composent le grand tronc? Est-ce qu'on voudrait tout arrêter? M. Jackson, en effet, n'a pas dit s'il aurait besoin ou s'il n'aurait pas besoin de la garantie provinciale pour les chemins dont il entreprend la construction.

"D'ailleurs, ajoute M. Morin, comme je l'ai déjà dit, cette entreprise n'est pas d'un intérêt provincial; il s'agit tout bonnement d'un chemin entre Québec et Montréal et dans l'intérêt de la rive Nord!! Ce chemin de fer eût pu obtenir la garantie provinciale sous la loi de 1849, mais il n'en fut pas question alors. La rive du Nord ne bougea qu'après que cette loi qu'on trouvait dangereuse eût été rappelée. On ne doit donc pas accuser le gouvernement, on ne doit pas lui faire un crime de ce qu'il ne veut pas construire deux grands troncs dans le Bas-Canada. En fixant le grand tronc sur la rive Sud, le gouvernement n'a fait que constater les faits. La loi, en effet, avait déclaré que le chemin de l'Atlantique formait partie du grand tronc. C'était chose nouvelle dans le Bas-Canada de voir une ville comme Montréal faire des efforts remarquables, mettre des capitaux considérables dans une entreprise de chemin de fer. C'est, sans doute, ce qui engagea la législature à fixer le grand tronc sur la rive Sud. Mais ce n'est pas naturel de dire que les chemins du Sud et du Nord seront deux grands troncs; il ne peut y avoir qu'un grand tronc, et il n'est pas extraordinaire ou étonnant que le gouvernement ait constaté, par une proclamation, ce que le parlement avait déclaré dans une loi. Rien d'étonnant non plus que ce résumé de faits soit fait au moment de la session ou longtemps auparavant!

"Je ne suis pas opposé au chemin du Nord, dit en terminant M. Morin! Au contraire, je souhaite que l'entreprise réussisse! Si mes moyens pécuniaires me le permettaient, je prendrais avec plaisir des actions dans ce chemin, parce que je crois que j'en retirerais plus de profits que si je les plaçais dans toute autre entreprise de ce genre. Mais ce chemin ne peut pas être une partie du grand tronc, puisque le grand tronc ne peut se terminer à Québec. Ce serait bon en été; mais en automne et en hiver, comment communiquer avec l'autre rive? Si la construction d'un pont à Montréal, pour lier ensemble les deux parties du grand tronc, paraît être une merveille, je demanderai si, pour le plaisir de faire un nouveau grand tronc, il faudrait faire un autre pont à Québec! Non, le chemin ne peut être une partie de la grande ligne provinciale; il faut qu'il soit laissé à l'entreprise individuelle. Les grandes cités de Montréal et de Québec et la rive du Nord sont assurément capables de construire ce chemin de fer. Le gouvernement n'est nullement opposé à cette entreprise; loin de là, il la voit d'un bon oeil, il lui est favorable, il sera content de la voir se réaliser! Mais il ne peut lui accorder la garantie de la province; car s'il la lui donnait, les chemins de fer du Sud et du Nord péréciliteraient [*sic*], il n'y a pas le moindre doute."⁴⁷

MR. MARCHILDON ... est revenu ... il avait eu soin de se pourvoir d'un seconneur pour une motion tendant à remettre les débats au mercredi suivant....

Il nous est impossible de rapporter ... toutes les ... théories de M. Marchildon. Qu'il suffise à nous et ... à ... nos ... lecteurs ... de conserver ... les sentences suivantes ...

"Les chemins de fer sont une punition de Dieu!

"Aux chemins de fer, je préfère les steamboats où l'on ne paye que douze chelins et demi et où on a un frotteur de bottes!

"Tout ce que l'on dit en faveur des chemins de fer, ce sont des risées, des absurdités!

"Il y a des gens qui voudraient être pères avant d'être nés!

"Les chemins de fer décimeront nos laiteries!

"On laisse partir les bons bras pour recevoir des gens qui nous apportent le choléra!

"Dans les rues de Québec, on voit des vidanges qui n'ont pas été nettoyées depuis trois mois. La Corporation devrait mourir de honte.

"Je vois encore dans les rues de Québec des poulets qui ont des vers dans le corps depuis huit jours!

"Je ne parle pas de la puanteur de Québec, qui devrait rougir et mourir de honte. Quant à moi, j'ai honte pour Québec.

"Le Canada est comme une jeune fille parée d'une robe de satin et qui n'a que des torchons pour chemises.

"Les chemins de fer sont bons seulement à faire galoper les animaux dans les champs, et l'on a pas de clôture à l'épreuve des boeufs.

"Pour toutes ces raisons, M. l'orateur, je vote contre les résolutions."⁴⁸

Le secondeur de M. Marchildon a été ... MR. CARTIER⁴⁹.

La motion d'ajournement fut déclarée hors d'ordre, vû que M. Cartier, qui l'avait secondée ... s'était esquivé tout-à-coup.⁵⁰

MR. STUART replied at some length to Mr. Hincks⁵¹. [He] considered that no more important subject for Lower Canada had ever been considered, and he would have been glad to hear from ministers more fully than he had done, the ministerial views of the railway policy⁵².

"Il m'est agréable d'apprendre, dit-il, des honorables membres qui défendent la politique du gouvernement actuel que, malgré l'hostilité que l'administration montre envers le chemin de fer du Nord en lui refusant la garantie provinciale, il n'en est pas moins certain que c'est une entreprise d'une telle importance qu'elle devra s'exécuter un jour ou l'autre. Mais je suis surpris que les principaux membres de l'administration qui ont pris la parole n'aient pas eu des vues plus étendues sur ce sujet, et n'aient pas essayé de démontrer que la marche adoptée par le gouvernement relativement au chemin du grand tronc, qu'il a été placé aux confins du Bas-Canada et dans le voisinage des Etats-Unis, s'accordait avec une saine politique bas-canadienne. Je suis surpris qu'ils n'aient pas essayé de faire voir que cette manière d'agir n'est pas préjudiciable aux intérêts et aux droits du peuple du Bas-Canada et spécialement à ceux de la population de la rive Nord du Saint-Laurent. Ils auraient dû aussi prouver que leur politique s'accordait avec la bonne et vraie politique adoptée par le gouvernement impérial.

Mais au lieu de cela, ils ont considéré cette question comme une question de localité; ils ont dirigé leurs attaques contre la cité de Québec tout particulièrement, l'accusant d'avoir été inactive et de n'avoir pas demandé assez tôt de placer le chemin du grand tronc sur la rive Nord du Saint-Laurent.

Je nie la vérité de ces accusations, M. l'orateur, et je suis prêt à prouver qu'il n'est pas conforme à la vérité de dire que Québec n'a rien fait pour la construction des chemins de fer.⁵³ If a statesmanlike view had been

adopted the railway would have been brought down through the central valley of the St. Lawrence, so as to benefit all Lower Canada. But even looking at the more narrow view of the case, he ventured to deny the statement of the hon. Inspector General, and to declare boldly that Quebec had done more for railways than any city in the Province.⁵⁴

"Il est de fait, c'est une chose bien connue⁵⁵ [by] everyone acquainted with the history of railways in this country⁵⁶ que Québec a été la première ville du Canada qui se soit prononcée en faveur du chemin de fer de Québec à Halifax. Après que Québec en eût agi ainsi et longtemps encore après, les autres cités de la province, et, l'on peut ajouter, la masse de la population du Canada étaient disposées à tourner en ridicule et à traiter de visionnaire le projet en question, absolument comme pour le chemin de fer du Nord.⁵⁷ He, the hon. member, gave an account of the public meetings and other steps which had been taken to bring the Halifax Road under notice, which resulted in the railway act of 1849.⁵⁸ Je suis fermement convaincu que, sans l'agitation faite à ce sujet par les citoyens de Québec, sans leurs assemblées publiques, sans leur adresse au peuple du Canada, sans leur formation de comités de correspondance, sans la délégation qu'ils envoyèrent à Montréal et dont faisait partie feu l'honorable John Neilson qui agit de concert avec M. George Young d'Halifax, l'acte de la législature canadienne qui autorisait l'exploration de la ligne entre Québec et Halifax n'aurait pas été passé et la question d'un grand tronc n'aurait pas été soulevée. Il est vrai que le gouvernement provincial a depuis adopté une ligne différente de celle que recommandait le major Robinson et l'a depuis abandonnée.⁵⁹ Then came the railway project of Mr. Howe.⁶⁰

Par l'acte de 1851, on supposait que l'on obtiendrait la garantie impériale, et on l'eût peut-être obtenue, si l'on n'eût pas dévié de la route du major Robinson. On eût eu par là l'argent à 3½ par 100 d'intérêt. Je crois que si le gouvernement actuel eût conduit cette affaire convenablement, il eût obtenu de l'argent à ce taux d'intérêt, car il eût reçu la garantie impériale, et de cette manière nous ne serions pas tombés aux mains de compagnies privées comme cela vient de nous arriver, et nous ne serions pas obligés, pour jouir de l'avantage des chemins de fer, de payer un intérêt beaucoup plus élevé.⁶¹ However it was now stated that afterwards, when the present plan was adopted, it was the fault of the City of Quebec, that the Southern road was adopted for the main trunk. But he contended that it was for the Government and Parliament to adopt the best road, independent of the will of Quebec.⁶²

L'exécutif aurait dû fixer la ligne de chemins de fer en ayant égard aux intérêts de toute la population et sans s'occuper d'aucunes suggestions. La faisant partir de Québec, les ministres, en tant qu'hommes d'état, aurai[en]t dû être capables de connaître et de fixer l'endroit par où le chemin devait passer dans la vallée du Saint-Laurent.⁶³ The Government did not do that in adopting a line for the Main Trunk that branched off at an acute angle, and that line passing through an unsettled country, while it might have been carried direct through a thickly settled country.⁶⁴ The will of Quebec had however, been constantly expressed in favour, not of the South but of the North road, and that will had been thwarted by the Government.⁶⁵ Il est de fait qu'avant que la ligne fût fixée, qu'avant que la proclamation qui la fixait eût été émise, la cité de Québec avait agité la question et fait voir que la rive Nord du Saint-Laurent devait être choisie pour faire partie du grand tronc, et cela se faisait sous les yeux et aux oreilles du gouvernement. La cité de Québec allait plus loin; elle autorisait sa corporation [sic] à souscrire \$100,000 pour aider cette entreprise. Que faisait le

gouvernement? Il paralysait les efforts des citoyens de Québec en désavouant⁶⁶, on some mere technicality [*sic*]⁶⁷, le règlement de leur corporation qui accordait ces \$100,000 nécessaires pour pouvoir obtenir une charte sous l'acte général des chemins de fer.

En profitant de la prétendue lettre de la loi, le gouvernement avait lui-même arrêté les progrès de l'acte d'incorporation.⁶⁸ That was the reason that Quebec had done nothing.⁶⁹ Et cependant l'inspecteur-général s'en vient, avec peu de bonne grâce, reprocher à la cité de Québec d'être apathique!

Le peuple de la rive Nord s'est aperçu et il comprend bien que le seul moyen d'obtenir du gouvernement la garantie provinciale pour le chemin du Nord, c'est d'agiter l'esprit public et d'exercer une pression extérieure sur ses représentants, si toutefois il continue à avoir besoin de cette garantie. L'opinion publique à ce sujet est devenue si forte que la presse de Montréal, la cité de Montréal, et tout le pays jusqu'à Bytown sont maintenant convaincus que le chemin de fer du Nord est absolument nécessaire, et ils n'en sont venus à cette conclusion que tout dernièrement. Avant cette époque, ils étaient ou opposés ou indifférents à cette mesure, et maintenant ils s'accordent tous à dire que cette mesure sera et devra être adoptée.⁷⁰ The comparison between the guarantee given to Upper and Lower Canada, was very unfair.⁷¹

On a accordé au Haut-Canada la garantie provinciale pour un montant beaucoup plus élevé qu'au Bas-Canada, et l'on ne peut pas le nier. Il est vrai que l'inspecteur-général a essayé d'insinuer le contraire, mais il lui a fallu pour cela prétendre qu'une partie de la garantie accordée au chemin du Great Western ne serait pas requise. Si tel est le cas, pourquoi l'inspecteur-général ne donne-t-il pas au Bas-Canada cette garantie qu'il prétend n'être pas requise dans l'autre province? Cela pourrait se faire sans porter atteinte au crédit de la province.

Le chemin de fer de Québec et Richmond, et celui du Saint-Laurent et de l'Atlantique sont entre les mains de compagnies privées, et ne peuvent pas actuellement être considérés comme parties du grand tronc, surtout celui de Richmond, dont les actionnaires en ce pays sont, il me semble, opposée à former de leur chemin une portion du grand tronc, du moins sous le système d'amalgame, parce que, disent-ils, c'est contraire à leurs intérêts. Alors pourquoi le gouvernement ne transporte-t-il pas au chemin du Nord la garantie qu'il voulait accorder à ce chemin de Richmond? La population au Nord du Saint-Laurent n'est pas assez nombreuse pour mériter cette garantie!

Si le gouvernement fixait sur la rive Nord entre Québec et Montréal la ligne du grand tronc, cela s'accorderait avec le principe adopté par le major Robinson lorsqu'il faisait son exploration; car se serait la faire passer au milieu du territoire Britannique. C'est d'ailleurs la politique adoptée et sanctionnée depuis par lord Grey et lord Derby.

Les débats et documents du parlement anglais nous font voir en effet que la ligne qu'on proposait de diriger par la Vallée du Saint-Jean a été rejetée par lord Grey, et aussi par lord Derby, parce qu'elle passait sur la frontière des Etats-Unis. Malgré cela, le grand tronc, tel qu'on l'a déterminé, passe par le chemin de Richmond, en laissant Québec de côté, et au lieu de suivre une direction qui s'accorderait avec les intérêts de l'Empire, ce grand tronc se trouve être dans l'intérêt des Etats-Unis et opposé à celui de la mère-patrie. Cette ligne, au lieu de franchir le Saint-Laurent à Québec et de se diriger dans l'intérieur du pays, arrive à un endroit situé vis-à-vis Québec, tourne comme pour gagner les Etats-Unis, puis, à quelques milles de la frontière américaine, fait un angle considérable pour se diriger sur Montréal, et laisse ainsi la rive Nord absolument inaccessible.⁷² The North Shore Road was a Provincial work and not one

merely to drive our trade to the United States as the others did, and was therefore entitled to this Government assistance.⁷³ Si le gouvernement exécutif du Canada persiste à poursuivre une politique contraire aux intérêts et à la politique de l'Empire, en ne faisant pas passer sa ligne de chemin de fer par l'intérieur du Canada, l'aide et l'appui que la Grande-Bretagne accorderait en toute probabilité seront refusés, vû que surtout, par le grand tronc tel que maintenant fixé, le gouvernement impérial pourrait ne pas avoir accès au Haut-Canada par le Bas-Canada. Et, en effet, il ne serait pas difficile à un ennemi de couper la ligne de communication à Richmond ou dans les environs sur la frontière américaine, et ainsi d'interrompre tous moyens rapides de communiquer avec la partie supérieure de la province.

La politique du gouvernement d'Angleterre par rapport aux chemins de fer a été de mettre à exécution les vues que lord Durham a émises dans son fameux rapport. Il fut le premier à concevoir le magnifique projet d'un chemin de fer à travers les provinces britanniques, et il est bien clair que, pour se conformer à ces vues et pour suivre la politique adoptée par le major Robinson, on devrait persister dans le projet du chemin de fer du Nord, et ce chemin devrait former partie du chemin du grand tronc. Je voterai donc pour les résolutions.⁷⁴

DR. LATERRIERE se déclare en faveur du chemin de fer du Nord; il dit:

"M. l'orateur, mes sentiments sur cette mesure sont bien connus de M. le secrétaire de la province. Il doit se rappeler que l'honorable membre des Trois-Rivières et moi allâmes à son bureau pour lui faire part des résolutions adoptées par un certain nombre de membres du Bas-Canada, afin que le cabinet n'ignorât pas leur détermination de demander la responsabilité de la province en faveur du chemin de fer par la rive Nord du fleuve, de Québec à Montréal.

"L'honorable secrétaire, avec son affabilité ordinaire, en admettant l'importance d'une telle entreprise et de sa grande utilité, nous répondit néanmoins, qu'il était trop tard pour agiter en ce moment une semblable question, et essaya de nous donner d'autres raisons pour nous faire comprendre que ce serait compromettre le crédit de la province! Mais, monsieur, ce ne sont ni les raisons qu'il nous donna alors, ni celles que je viens d'entendre, ni l'auréole, ni le prestige du cabinet sur cette chambre, qui pourraient me porter à changer d'opinion à ce sujet. Je le demande, n'a-t-on pas mis tout en mouvement, tout en action pour faire manquer une mesure qui assurerait l'indépendance, la prospérité, l'avenir en un mot du Bas-Canada? Ne s'est-on pas même servi du nom de notre bien-aimé gouverneur pour donner du poids à un refus aussi impopulaire?

"C'est l'intérêt en tout et partout qui fait mouvoir les hommes. Lorsque l'intérêt individuel s'accorde avec l'intérêt général, cela devient une double puissance, une triple puissance même en amoindrissant nos liens d'union avec l'empire.

"Il me sera facile de prouver que le vote que je vais donner à l'appui de ces résolutions s'accorde parfaitement avec cette déclaration de principes, en dehors de toute politique mesquine, d'attente et de soumission personnelles.

"D'abord je déclare que j'ai une certaine somme d'intérêt personnel dans la bonne ville de Québec; que cet intérêt se grossit de tous ceux des citoyens de Québec; que ces intérêts se grossissent encore davantage en les ralliant à l'intérêt des 300,000 habitants qui se trouvent sur les deux rives du fleuve depuis Québec jusqu'à Montréal.

"Ce serait donc agir contre mes intérêts, ce serait semblablement agir contre l'intérêt commun de presque tous les habitants du Bas-Canada, et trahir honteusement leur cause que de voter contre ces résolutions. Ce serait non seulement trahir les habitants du Bas-Canada, mais aussi ceux du Haut-Canada;

ce serait compromettre nos rapports, notre alliance qui nous met presque sur un pied d'égalité avec l'empire, que de ne pas pourvoir à une grande communication ferrée par le Nord, où sont situées sagement, politiquement et providentiellement toutes nos grandes villes qui y sont à l'abri d'un coup de main, et qui, au moyen de cette voie expéditive, voleraient au secours l'une de l'autre pour repousser l'invasion plus ou moins prochaine de nos ambitieux voisins.

"Je voudrais bien savoir ce que viennent faire ici par myrriades [sic], tous les ans, ces froids calculateurs, ces guesseurs, ces conjectureurs américains? Peut-on ne pas voir avec quel esprit ils convoitent la prise de possession du Canada, combien ils voyent d'un oeil jaloux le voisinage d'une puissance destinée à leur distribuer la bonne moitié de l'Amérique? Oui, M. l'orateur, le premier coup de canon qui sera tiré en Europe sera le signal de l'invasion américaine!

"Peut-on ne pas comprendre aussi que le digne neveu de l'oncle, ce parvenu extraordinaire (comme il s'en glorifie) qui vient d'être élu empereur (signe précurseur d'une tempête), ne pourra se maintenir dans cette position que par une bonne guerre? L'Angleterre prévoit si bien cet événement comme inévitable, puisqu'elle arme et organise tous ses moyens de défense pour ne point être assaillie au dépourvue. Ce sera l'histoire ancienne de Rome et de Carthage, ce sera probablement la dernière guerre punique de ces deux peuples rivaux.

"Le Canada anglais l'emportera vraisemblablement sur le Canada français; mais est-ce à nous français et anglais, qui formons un même peuple et avons des intérêts communs, est-ce à nous à nous montrer traîtres à nos droits, à notre origine indépendante? est-ce à nous à préparer des voies et des moyens pour l'invasion inévitable des Américains?

"Que serions-nous devenus en 1812 avec les moyens de rapprochement que nous ne cessons de vouloir perfectionner au profit de nos voisins? C'est malheureusement la politique du jour! Des raisons d'état devraient, ce me semble, l'emporter sur toutes autres considérations.

"En faisant le chemin en question, l'Angleterre, (comme l'a dit sir John Pakington) n'aurait plus d'objection au chemin d'Halifax en jonction avec celui des Trois-Pistoles à Québec, et c'est le moyen pour elle de conserver sa domination en Amérique. La moindre petite guerre, la moindre explosion d'annexion (comme cela pourrait encore arriver), lui coûterait tout autant et peut-être plus pour maintenir sa puissance ici que la dépense du chemin de fer en question.

"Ce serait en passant les résolutions, le moment opportun d'entrer en de nouvelles négociations avec l'Angleterre à ce sujet. Ce chemin par le Nord, inaccessible à nos ennemis naturels, à moins de traverser le fleuve, serait autant dans l'intérêt de l'Empire que dans le nôtre. Sans ce chemin, nous n'aurons jamais de débouché pour envoyer nos produits dans un port anglais. Nous serons forcés, si l'on persiste à refuser de contribuer à cette grande communication nationale, de déboucher (comme nous le faisons aujourd'hui) par la faussee route anglaise de Longueuil à Portland, par la voie d'Ogdensburg à Boston, d'Oswego, de Buffalo à New-York, en payant à messieurs les Américains une taxe de 20 par cent sur nos produits.⁷⁵ The majority of the people, far from finding any advantage in the existing system of railways, would rather see the whole of their trade drawn away to the United States⁷⁶.

"En restant sans débouché chez nous, nous deviendrons insensiblement Américains, nous deviendrons un peuple tributaire, noyé, perdu dans la grande république. Comme le chemin de fer de Québec à Montréal par le Nord devra prévenir un tel résultat, si j'avais cent voix je les donnerais à l'appui de ces résolutions. Où est donc le danger, danger que l'on fait sonner si haut, d'accorder la responsabilité de la province ou un équivalent en faveur de ce

chemin? En quoi donc serait compromis le crédit de la province?

"Serait-ce parce que M. Jackson a contracté pour faire un chemin de la Pointe-Lévi à Richmond, chemin qui n'est point, qui ne sera jamais le main trunk lige [sic], à moins donc que notre cabinet persiste à nous faire passer corps et âme aux Etats-Unis, serait-ce pour cela qu'on nous refuserait le chemin du Nord? Si le cabinet, dans sa souveraine sagesse, tranche la question en répondant qu'il est trop tard pour nous de faire maintenant notre demande, ne doit-on pas logiquement inférer qu'il admet l'équité de la demande? Moi, je maintiens qu'il n'est jamais trop tard pour demander compte, pour demander justice à ceux qui en sont responsables!! Une telle mesure, puisqu'elle est bonne, n'aurait-elle pas dû venir du cabinet?

"Ne payons-nous pas aujourd'hui la moitié de la somme de 250 mille louis pour les intérêts du coût des canaux et des améliorations qui ont été faits dans le Haut-Canada?

"Quel avantage retire de ces canaux la masse des habitants du Bas-Canada qui payent, et quels autres avantages retireront-ils des chemins ferrés de Kingston à Montréal, etc.?

"Si l'on persiste à favoriser le monopole Jackson et compagnie, c'est qu'on veut exclure de cette grande voie de communication, priver d'améliorations et des moyens de colonisation tous les habitants du Bas-Canada sur les deux rives du fleuve; c'est qu'on veut donner à une autre population un moyen de prépondérance qui nous fera bien vite disparaître! Mais encore une fois, on nous a dit: pourquoi n'avez-vous pas parlé plus tôt? Etait-ce à moi, à d'autres membres hors du cabinet à faire valoir nos droits sur cette question? C'était aux membres du cabinet à sauvegarder ces droits si sérieusement compromis par ceux en position de les surveiller, et non pas à se joindre aujourd'hui à ceux qui voudraient nous les faire perdre.

"Je dirai encore une fois: où est donc le danger de donner la responsabilité de la province ou un équivalent en faveur de ce chemin?

"Ce n'est pas une question d'intérêt local, mais bien de toute une province qui, autrement, se trouvera isolée, entièrement perdue, et laissée en dehors de cette grande voie commerciale!

"L'on a commis, suivant moi, une grande faute en faisant le canal du Saint-Laurent par le côté Sud du fleuve. Tout le monde paraît d'accord et blâme aujourd'hui cette grossière erreur; erreur qui est la suite des intrigues d'un de ces oiseaux de passage malfaisant, en un mot de ce célèbre Wakefield qui, à la suite de nos malheureux troubles en 1837, faisait partie des vautours lancés sur nous à cette époque.

"Allons-nous, encore une fois, avec un tel exemple sous les yeux, tomber dans la même erreur, compromettre de plus en plus notre seul moyen de défense, l'avenir, la liberté de cette belle province, en courbant la tête, en nous jetant dans les filets que nous tendent des hommes de l'école et de la force magnétisante de Wakefield, et qui comme lui disparaîtront après avoir fait leur fortune?

"Cette question (car c'est un procès que l'on plaide maintenant devant le grand tribunal de la province) me rappelle le procès d'un rusé gascon traduit en cour pour vol d'un cheval.

"Cadédi, M. le juge, j'ai voulu passer par derrière, il m'aurait tué d'une estocade; j'ai voulu passer par dessous, il m'aurait écrasé; j'ai voulu sauter par dessus, j'ai tombé en selle, et il s'est envolé avec moi. Cadédi, M. le juge, ce n'est pas moi qui ai volé le cheval, mais c'est le cheval qui m'a volé.

La morale de ce singulier procès peut très bien s'appliquer aux chevaux de fer en question. Ceux qui craignent de se faire manger, ruer ou écraser par

le cheval, se retranchent dans de certains détours. Mon habile gascon sauta par dessus, et dit: ce n'est pas moi qui ai volé le cheval, mais c'est le cheval qui m'a volé!

"Je le demande encore une fois, en quoi donc serait compromis le crédit, la bonne foi du gouvernement, si celui-ci se montrait favorable et prêtait son nom à cette entreprise essentiellement nationale?

"Si ce chemin doit être productif, des entrepreneurs le feront; l'endossement ou la responsabilité de la province ou tout autre équivalent ne seront que pour la forme.

"L'on a dit que ce serait établir, reconnaître deux chemins parallèles. L'angle de 30 lieues que forme soit celui de Longueuil, soit celui de la Pointe-Lévi à Richmond, peut servir pour se rendre du Canada à travers des forêts aux Etats-Unis. Les habitants Canadiens-Français qui sont sur les bords du fleuve n'en retireront jamais d[']avantage.

"Le chemin projeté au Nord du fleuve relierait sans inconvénient Bytown, Montréal, les Trois-Rivières et Québec, mais contribuerait au développement des ressources, des richesses de toutes espèces que possède le Bas-Canada. Je le répète encore une fois: avant dix ans, Québec et tous ses intérêts seront à la Pointe-Lévi! Québec ne sera plus alors qu'un observateur de cette grande injustice.

"Québec, qui devrait rester le siège du gouvernement d'une manière permanente, si l'Angleterre attache de l'importance à conserver le Canada et toutes ses possessions en Amérique sous sa domination, Québec va être répudié encore une fois par suite d'intrigues en faveur de Montréal, où l'on fait dans le moment actuel des efforts inouïs pour resaisir ce que le vandalisme [*sic*], les an[n]exion[n]istes lui ont fait perdre.

"Que n'a-t-on pas fait, que ne fait-on pas aujourd'hui, pour faire de Montréal l'entrepôt du Canada? L'on persiste à creuser le lac Saint-Pierre; l'on va bientôt y faire un pont tubulaire, qui sera certainement une des merveilles du monde; mais tout cela, M. l'orateur, pour passer inévitablement aux Etats-Unis.

Si je pensais être secondé dans cette chambre, je proposerais une adresse à la reine; je demanderais à l'Empire de fixer d'une manière permanente le siège du gouvernement à Québec. Oui, je le dis, le Bas-Canada est le seul point de résistance maintenant possible, la seule barrière contre l'invasion américaine. Nos armes, c'est notre langue; ce sont nos usages qui feront de nous et de nos voisins, je l'espère encore, deux peuples à part.

"La réciprocité dont on parle tant, l'ouverture d'un canal de Montréal au lac Champlain, seraient les plus grands malheurs qui pourraient nous arriver. Quant au chemin du Nord, je répète que j'ai des intérêts ici; ces intérêts sont d'accord avec ceux de tous les habitants du Bas-Canada, et je suis d'avis que les Canadiens dans cette chambre ne devraient former qu'un seul homme et voter pour ces résolutions. Je ne cherche pas à adoucir mes expressions, et aussi je déclare que j'ai peur qu'il y ait des faibles parmi nous, qui pour conserver etc., ou mus par des espérances illusoires, mus par des raisons qui leur sont propres, voteront peut-être contre ces résolutions, sans craindre la vindicte publique qui gronde, s'approche à pas de géant et tôt ou tard se fera ressentir.

"En conclusion, monsieur l'orateur, voilà près de 30 ans que je sers bien humblement mon pays; je n'ai jamais volontairement dévié de la ligne droite; je ne courberai pas aujourd'hui la tête pour suivre une ligne croche. Je ne déguiserai jamais ma pensée lorsqu'il sera question des intérêts de cette province. Je crois donc que ce serait pour le Bas-Canada un coup de mort, ce serait lui donner le coup de mort que de voter contre ces résolutions."⁷⁷

MR. SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU prit la parole, après M. Laterrière, et dit qu'il pourrait bien se faire que ces résolutions proposées par le député de Montmorency eussent pour l'honorable membre du Saguenay quelque lointaine liaison avec la question de la tenure seigneuriale. "Pour moi, continua M. Chauveau, la question se réduit à bien peu de chose. Il s'agit de savoir si le gouvernement peut consentir à ce que la garantie provinciale soit accordée au chemin de fer du Nord. La question de savoir si le Haut-Canada a obtenu cette garantie pour un montant plus considérable que le Bas-Canada peut avoir quelque importance. Mais ce n'est pas là, et ce ne peut pas être là la question du moment.

"Comme on l'a déjà dit, ajoute M. Chauveau, le gouvernement ne peut pas accorder cette garantie au chemin projeté de Québec à Montréal, et cela parce que cette garantie est déjà accordée à d'autres chemins, et qu'il s'est engagé à ne pas l'accorder à d'autres. Quant à savoir si le gouvernement a bien fait de déclarer par une proclamation que le chemin de fer de Richmond formerait partie du chemin du grand tronc, il suffit de voir la loi de 1851. Cette loi ne souffre aucun doute. Car elle dit que le chemin du Saint-Laurent et de l'Atlantique forme partie du grand tronc....⁷⁸

MR. CAUCHON.--"Elle ne dit pas que ce chemin formera partie du grand tronc."⁷⁹

MR. SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU.--Non, mais elle dit qu'il en forme partie....⁸⁰

MR. CAUCHON.--"Oui, mais ce n'est là que constater un prétendu fait et non pas prescrire une chose."⁸¹

MR. SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU.--"L'honorable membre voudra bien me permettre de continuer. Je disais donc que la loi disant que telle [*sic*] chemin forme partie du grand tronc, il s'en suit nécessairement que ce chemin devra en former partie. Cela est parfaitement clair....⁸²

Une voix.--Non, non.⁸³

MR. SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU.--"Le chemin de l'Atlantique formant partie du grand tronc, il s'en suit que le chemin de Richmond devait en former partie. L'administration a donc bien fait....⁸⁴

MR. DUBORD.--"Non, elle a sacrifié les intérêts de Québec."⁸⁵

MR. SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU.--"Le député de Québec voudrait-il bien me laisser continuer et ne pas m'interrompre....⁸⁶

MR. DUBORD.--"Oui, parlez, mais parlez bien."⁸⁷

MR. SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU.--"L'administration a bien fait de proclamer que le chemin de Richmond formerait partie du grand tronc; elle n'a fait que constater ce que disait la loi. Je sais bien qu'on répète, que le gouvernement refuse tout à Québec. J'ai entendu l'honorable membre pour la ville de Québec traiter de 'misérable chicane' le désaveu que le gouvernement a cru de son devoir de donner au règlement passé par la Corporation de Québec et accordant £100,000 au chemin projeté au Nord du Saint-Laurent. Mais l'administration a agi là avec prudence et ménagement! Elle avait indiqué à quelques membres de la Corporation la défectuosité de ce règlement, mais on ne l'a pas écoutée. D'un autre côté, ceux qui on été appelés à décider de la légalité ou illégalité de ce règlement, ont donné leur opinion au meilleur de leur connaissance et jugement. Rien autre chose que leur opinion légale bien arrêtée a pu les décider à aviser leurs collègues à adopter la marche qui a été suivie.

"Je le répète, a dit encore M. Chauveau, la question n'est pas de savoir si le Haut-Canada a reçu une garantie plus forte que le Bas-Canada. Mais je

dois répondre quelque peu à ce qui a été dit sur ce sujet. On prétend entre autres choses que la garantie de la province n'est pas accordée à la partie du chemin projeté entre les Trois-Pistoles et la frontière du Nouveau-Brunswick. Cela est vrai, mais le gouvernement a cru qu'il était mieux, qu'il était plus convenable d'accorder, au lieu de cette garantie, un octroi d'un million d'acres de terre....⁸⁸

MR. DUBORD. (ironiquement) "Oui, £40,000 au lieu de £400,000!"⁸⁹

MR. SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU.--"Le gouvernement a cru et croit encore que c'était le moyen de faire réussir cette entreprise. S'il devenait nécessaire de donner davantage, eh bien! le gouvernement le ferait. Néanmoins, il y a lieu de croire que le million d'acres sera suffisant!

"Quant au chemin de fer du Nord, dit en terminant M. Chauveau, le gouvernement n'y est pas indifférent! L'administration regarde cette entreprise comme très importante, même comme plus importante que bien d'autres chemins. Le gouvernement est prêt à concourir dans tout projet raisonnable."⁹⁰

Une voix.--"Ah! oui!"⁹¹

MR. SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU.--"Mais ce n'est pas au gouvernement à aller au devant de la compagnie. C'est à celle-ci à demander, et il faut auparavant qu'elle soit formée. Toute demande propre à faire réussir cette entreprise sera bien reçue par l'administration; le gouvernement est prêt à l'accueillir!"⁹²

MR. DUBORD prit ensuite la parole à peu près comme suit:

"Le chemin de fer du Nord, M. l'orateur, est une entreprise publique de la plus haute importance et qui doit profiter immédiatement à la moitié du Bas-Canada. C'est une amélioration réclamée par plus de 300,000 habitants de cette partie de la province. Je dis plus, c'est une entreprise nécessaire, indispensable. Il me semble qu'il ne devrait pas y avoir de doutes pour les Bas-Canadiens sur ce sujet; tout Canadien-Français est tenu de servir les intérêts du Bas-Canada, et voilà pourquoi je n'hésite pas à dire que tout Canadien-Français devrait voter pour cette entreprise, voter pour lui obtenir cette garantie provinciale dont on a été bien prodigue en faveur d'une autre partie du pays, mais qu'on semble vouloir refuser à la rive Nord du Saint-Laurent dans cette partie de la province.

"Je vous le demande, M. l'orateur, comment devrait voter l'honorable secrétaire provincial? Comment peut-il prétendre pouvoir refuser au Bas-Canada cette garantie provinciale que plus de 300,000 de ses compatriotes demandent à grands cris? Comment peut-il se refuser aux vœux de son propre comté, et l'empêcher de profiter un peu de cette garantie qu'il donne aux autres parties de la province? A-t-il déposé devant cette chambre quelques pétitions contre le chemin de fer du Nord et contre la garantie provinciale? Non, M. l'orateur; toutes les pétitions qui ont été présentées au parlement à ce sujet sont en faveur de cette grande entreprise et réclament la garantie provinciale. Et cependant l'honorable secrétaire de la province refuse de se rendre à ces justes demandes, il ne veut pas du chemin du Nord, il refuse justice au Bas-Canada!

"Et M. le solliciteur-général, qui représente le comté de Québec, quelle excuse a-t-il pour refuser cette justice à son pays, pour refuser à son comté un chemin qui y répandrait la vie et l'abondance? A-t-il par hasard reçu de son comté et présenté au parlement quelques pétitions contre le chemin du Nord ou contre la garantie provinciale? Loin de là; toutes les pétitions que lui a envoyées son comté demandent la construction du chemin du Nord et réclament en faveur de cette entreprise la garantie de la province...."⁹³

MR. SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU.--"La garantie de la province ou tout autre moyen."⁹⁴

MR. DUBORD.--"Oui, cela est vrai, et nous sommes prêts à accepter tout autre moyen propre à faire réussir cette entreprise. Mais l'honorable député du comté de Québec, non seulement refuse d'accorder la garantie provinciale, mais il refuse encore tout autre moyen, sans doute pour se rendre aux désirs de ses électeurs et des 300,000 habitants du Nord qui demandent justice! Et pourquoi le député du comté de Québec en agit-il ainsi? Pourquoi s'oppose-t-il au chemin du Nord? Peut-il nier qu'il y ait des personnes qui, se trouvant à choisir entre leurs salaires d'une part et l'intérêt de leur pays de l'autre, prennent le salaire et sacrifient les intérêts de leurs compatriotes? L'argent leur convient mieux que le bonheur de ceux dont elles tiennent leurs mandats. Mais les électeurs finissent par ouvrir les yeux, et, pour ma part, j'attends avec hâte le moment où les électeurs de l'honorable solliciteur-général apprendront le vote qu'il va donner sur cette importante question.

"La position de l'honorable membre est tant soit peu épineuse en effet. Car s'il vote pour le chemin du Nord, il remplit les désirs de ceux qui l'ont envoyé au parlement, mais il perd ses £600 par année. Si, d'un autre côté, le député du comté de Québec vote contre le chemin du Nord, il agit contre les intérêts de ses électeurs et contre les intérêts bas-canadiens, mais aussi il demeure en place et conserve son salaire! L'honorable membre a peut-être hésité, mais enfin il a pris son parti. Il s'est dit: Conservons notre salaire, nous avons encore deux ou trois ans à nous voir, c'est tout autant de pris. Ce sera à son comté à dire s'il consent à voir son député servir ses intérêts particuliers et sacrifier ceux de ses compatriotes."⁹⁵

MR. MERRITT parla ensuite et annonça son intention de voter contre les résolutions.⁹⁶ [He] believed the hon. member for Montmorenci was himself responsible for the difficulties he now found about this matter, because that gentleman had joined the Inspector General in carrying the Grand Trunk Railway acts which vested all the public money in one line, and upset the General law by which all roads were entitled to the government guarantee for half their road after having built one half themselves.⁹⁷

MR. MACKENZIE dit qu'il s'opposerait aussi aux résolutions, parce qu'il ne voyait pas la nécessité d'un chemin au Nord, pendant qu'il y en avait un au Sud.⁹⁸ [He] conceived it to be plain that as railways increased expense increased and profits decreased. Under these circumstances to build a road on one side [of] the St. Lawrence, and then another one on the north side to take away the very business of that Southern line, seemed to him a most unreasonable thing. He did not at present see any railway stocks which were at par.⁹⁹

MR. YOUNG, in reply to what Mr. Hincks had said, that all money for rail-roads must come from England, remarked that this was not exactly what he said when Messrs. Holton and Galt talked of getting money from England. Then he thought that only Mr. Jackson could get money there. There seemed to be great anxiety for the interests of the main trunk line. But he hoped that would not stand in the way of other undertakings, and he believed the north shore road better than the south shore road.¹⁰⁰ Il ajouta que le chemin de fer du Sud avait une longueur de 24 milles et demie¹⁰¹ de plus que le chemin projeté sur la rive Nord du Saint-Laurent. Il n'hésitait pas à dire que le chemin du Nord serait bien moins coûteux que celui du Sud. Il savait que la différence de niveau par mille sur le chemin de Richmond, au moins pour une partie, était de 55 pieds; il était d'avis que sur la rive Nord la différence ne serait pas de plus de la moitié de ce chiffre.

Remarquez-bien, a ajouté M. Young, que la différence de 24 milles dans la longueur du trajet fait quotidiennement pour quatre convois une différence de parcours de 96 milles. Il est impossible que le public se soumette à répéter tous les jours ces 96 milles, surtout entre deux grandes villes qui bientôt compteront chacune dans leur sein de 100,000 à 150,000 âmes.

Et que les honorables membres du Haut et du Bas-Canada sachent bien que la rive Nord n'est pas un pays sans commerce.¹⁰² The country between these two cities was one where a large business must grow up, for all the rivers there were already doing ¹⁰³ un commerce de bois immense, et ce commerce ne fait que commencer; il promet de s'étendre considérablement.¹⁰⁴ Now the people in Montreal had not so many advantages as a port as Quebec; but he thought they possessed something more of public spirit, and they were deepening Lake St. Peter, not to ruin Quebec, but to improve what natural advantages they possessed. They were quite ready, also, he had no doubt, to help to make the North Shore road¹⁰⁵ qui ... sera d'une grande utilité [à Montréal]. Mais je ne crois pas que, sous les circonstances, le gouvernement puisse accorder sa garantie à cette entreprise, vû que le chemin de Richmond en a la promesse, et qu'il ne pourrait l'accorder au chemin du Nord que si le chemin de Richmond la refusait.¹⁰⁶ He confidently expected, however, that before very long news would arrive from England that the Richmond road would not require the Government guarantee, and then he believed it might become proper for the Government to give its assistance.¹⁰⁷

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON had learned upon examining this question, that the shortest route was on the south not the north shore.¹⁰⁸ But he did not see there was any use in entering upon that point now, after the main trunk line had been decided. He complained that this question had been made a political one rather than argued upon its own merits. It was the people of Quebec themselves, who urged upon the government the construction of the Richmond road. He proceeded to reply to the remarks of Mr. Stuart, and contended that Quebec had no ground of complaint against the government; narrated cases in which Montreal and Upper Canada had displayed railroad enterprise.¹⁰⁹

MR. LAURIN (in French) said, if he consulted his own personal interests he should vote for these resolutions.¹¹⁰

Hear, hear, from MR. CAUCHON.¹¹¹

MR. LAURIN: Mais je consulte l'intérêt général, l'intérêt du pays, l'intérêt de mon comté.¹¹² He held ... that it was inexpedient to pass them.¹¹³

J'ai cru entendre l'honorable membre pour Québec (Dubord) dire que les représentants doivent voter d'après les vœux et dans l'intérêt de la majorité de leurs con[s]tituants. Eh! bien, M. l'orateur, en votant contre cette motion qui a pour but d'accorder la garantie de la province au chemin de fer du Nord, je croirai ... voter dans l'intérêt de mon comté et surtout comme le désire la majorité de mes électeurs!

Il y a quelques jours, je lisais dans le Journal de Québec une note, par laquelle on annonçait au public que j'avais reçu de mon comté une lettre signée par un bon nombre de mes électeurs les plus influents, qui m'engageaient à voter pour le chemin du Nord et la garantie de la province. Je réponds à cela que les paroisses de Saint-Giles, Sainte-Croix, Tilly, etc, sont en faveur du chemin du Sud et CONTRE LE CHEMIN DE FER DU NORD! J'ajoute que la grande majorité de mon comté est contre ce chemin de fer du Nord!¹¹⁴

PLUSIEURS VOIX.--"Non, non."¹¹⁵

MR. LAURIN.--"Oui, M. l'orateur, il en est ainsi, même dans la paroisse de Lotbinière. Un jeune avocat de Québec, se trouvant dans mon comté pour la

cour de circuit, a essayé de faire faire une assemblée en faveur du chemin du Nord, mais il n'a pas réussi. Tout ce qu'il a pu obtenir, ç'a été la lettre dont on a parlé et qui n'est signée que par quelques-uns de mes principaux électeurs de Lotbinière.¹¹⁶

UNE VOIX.--"C'est un commencement."¹¹⁷

MR. LAURIN.--"Cette lettre ne m'empêchera pas de voter contre le chemin du Nord. Cette entreprise est le plan favori du seigneur Joly qui croit que son quai en profitera beaucoup."¹¹⁸

UN MEMBRE.--"Pas de mal à cela."¹¹⁹

MR. LAURIN.--"Non, mais çà prouve que c'est l'intérêt personnel qui a fait agir M. Joly en cette affaire. A Sainte-Croix, il s'est trouvé un autre monsieur, M. Méthot, qui a travaillé contre moi, parce qu'il avait la promesse de la compagnie du chemin du Sud de recevoir quelque contrat.

"Et pour en revenir à la lettre de mon comté, je dois ajouter que la manière dont cette lettre est écrite en prouve toute l'intrigue."¹²⁰

PLUSIEURS MEMBRES.--"Ecoutez, écoutez."¹²¹

MR. LAURIN.--"Le premier mot de la lettre, le mot "Monsieur" est de la main-même de ce jeune avocat dont je parlais tout-à-l'heure."¹²²

UN MEMBRE.--"C'est affreux!" (on rit.)¹²³

MR. LAURIN.--"Dans le reste de la lettre, se trouvait écrite la phrase suivante: 'la plus grande partie des électeurs sont en faveur du chemin du Nord.' Or, je reçois depuis une lettre d'un électeur de Lotbinière, qui avait signé cette lettre, et qui m'apprend que c'est à sa suggestion que ces mots 'la plus grande partie' ont été remplacés par les suivants: 'une grande partie.'¹²⁴

UNE VOIX.--"Pas possible!" (on rit.)¹²⁵

MR. DUBORD.--"Mais 'la plus grande partie' ou 'une grande partie' signifient ici la même chose."¹²⁶

MR. LAURIN.--"Non, M. l'orateur, ce n'est pas la même chose. (Alors M. Laurin entre dans une explication et dans des définitions trop subtiles pour pouvoir être saisies, et puis il continue): Pourquoi, dans certaines paroisses Canadiennes-Françaises de mon comté, ai-je eu la minorité pour moi? C'est, M. l'orateur, parce que la majorité de ces paroisses était endettée au seigneur Joly. D'ailleurs, qu'on dise ce que l'on voudra au sujet de la lettre en question, il est certain que la paroisse de Lotbinière n'est pas à elle seule la majorité de mon comté!

"Je le répète mon intérêt personnel, (Ecoutez, écoutez,) me conseillerait de voter en faveur de la proposition de l'honorable membre pour Montmorency, mais j'obéis à la VOLONTE de mon comté.

"Il ne faut pas croire que je regarde les chemins de fer comme nuisibles. Loin de là, je suis en faveur du chemin du Nord, et je crois qu'il doit se faire, et mon intérêt est qu'il se fasse, puisqu'il passera par Lorette, (on rit), où j'ai des propriétés!! Mais représentant un comté du Sud, je voterai contre les résolutions, parce que je suis en faveur des intérêts du Sud! La garantie provinciale pourra venir plus tard pour le chemin de fer du Nord! (Ecoutez.) Il me semble que les citoyens de Québec n'en mourront pas de n'avoir pas le chemin du Nord pendant un an! ...

M. Laurin attaque ensuite messieurs Dubord et Tessier, et puis il reprend:

"Je connais la nécessité du chemin du Nord!"¹²⁷ He denied that he was

influenced by the government in giving his present vote, and asserted, he had never received any favours from government.¹²⁸

UNE VOIX.--"Alors, pourquoi vous y opposer?"¹²⁹

MR. LAURIN.--"Mais je crois qu'il faut attendre. Car si le crédit de la province était affecté, où en serions-nous? Mais l'honorable membre pour Montmorency s'occupe fort peu de cela; il essaie de nuire au ministère, en suscitant de petites questions de localités!"¹³⁰

UN MEMBRE.--"Une petite question dans laquelle sont directement intéressés plus de 300,000 habitants du Bas-Canada!"¹³¹

MR. TURCOTTE (in French) contended that the North Shore road was indispensable for Lower Canada, and must be made.¹³² [Il] s'est prononcé franchement en faveur de la garantie provinciale.

Il a dit qu'il ne veut pas donner un vote silencieux sur une question qui intéresse aussi directement non-seulement le comté qu'il a l'honneur de représenter, mais une population de 250 à 300 mille âmes, presque exclusivement canadienne-française. Il doit avouer qu'il a toujours hésité à se ranger du côté de ceux qui réclamaient la garantie provinciale comme le seul moyen de parvenir à l'établissement d'un chemin de fer sur la rive Nord du fleuve, parce qu'il prévoyait les obstacles [*sic*] que l'administration auraient à opposer à cette demande, et que d'ailleurs il avait eu foi jusqu'à un certain point dans les exposés, les quasi-promesses de secours que nous avait faites l'organe du gouvernement, ou le journal français réputé exprimer l'opinion de l'administration à Québec.

Cependant, il devait se prononcer en faveur des résolutions de l'honble. député de Montmorency, parce que il lui paraissait évident maintenant que s'il y avait eu quelque sincérité chez l'organe de l'administration, dans les quasi-promesses de secours qu'il nous a faites, il ne paraissait pas avoir chez l'administration elle-même un grand désir de les mettre à exécution.

Et en effet comment l'administration rencontre-t-elle la proposition de l'honble. député de Montmorency? Par quelque assurance de secours, par quelque promesse d'une aide quelconque? Non, mais bien par un froid désir que le chemin du Nord se fasse, par une vague et confuse croyance que dans un temps indéfini, incertain, très-éloigné peut-être, le chemin se fera! Est-[ce] donc là toute la sympathie, toute l'assurance d'aide que les 300,000 Canadiens-français des rives du Saint-Laurent entre Québec et Montréal devaient s'attendre à recevoir de l'administration actuelle, de cette partie de l'administration surtout de laquelle les Canadiens-français ont le droit d'attendre, si non de bien grands secours, du moins une profonde, bien profonde sympathie, et quelque chose de plus? Ces honorables messieurs ont-ils bien réfléchi sur les conséquences de l'attitude froide qu'ils prennent vis-à-vis de leurs compatriotes des rives du fleuve? Ont-ils fait attention qu'en accordant la garantie provinciale pour des chemins de fer qui sillonnent presque en tous sens le Haut-Canada, et traversent les townships de l'Est, et en la refusant à celui de la rive Nord, ils laissent dans l'isolement, dans l'infériorité et dans le découragement le coeur même du Bas-Canada français, auquel l'on a si souvent reproché d'être arriéré relativement à d'autres parties de la province? Si vous désirez que son énergie, que ses ressources se développent, donnez-lui autre chose qu'un vague désir de le voir prospérer; donnez-lui une aide quelconque pour le mettre au moins sur un pied d'égalité avec les autres parties du pays: aidez-le à se mettre en état de pouvoir lutter d'énergie et d'industrie avec les autres localités, de pouvoir disposer de ses produits aussi avantageusement que les autres, de pouvoir sortir de chez lui, voyager, voir ce qui se passe, ce qui

se fait ailleurs, pour qu'au moins il puisse apprendre par l'exemple ce que malheureusement il ne peut apprendre par la théorie?

Et qu'on ne s'imagine pas que nous réclamions exclusivement la garantie provinciale pour le chemin de fer du Nord; non, nous demandons et nous réclamons comme un acte de justice la garantie provinciale ou toute autre aide digne de l'importance de l'entreprise, que l'Administration voudra bien nous donner, nous assurer ou même nous promettre. Il (M. T.) avait eu occasion de s'expliquer à cet égard avec l'honorable député de Montmorency, qui lui avait franchement déclaré qu'il ne tiendrait pas à ses résolutions si, lor[s]qu'il les présenterait, l'Administration offrait aux intéressés du chemin de la rive Nord quelque plan ou une aide raisonnable quelconque pour en favoriser l'établissement.

De cette assurance, il (M. T.) avait jugé que l'honorable député de Montmorency ne voulait pas faire de cette question une question politique, mais bien, comme tous ceux qui le supportent en cette occasion, une question de justice et d'un immense intérêt pour le Bas-Canada Français.

Sera-t-il donc possible que, lorsque nous présentons de cette manière amicale la question à messieurs de l'administration, lorsqu'ils savent qu'elle est sinon présentée, du moins supportée par des amis sincères, ces messieurs n'auront rien de mieux à offrir à ces amis et à la population de 300,000 âmes dont ils soutiennent les intérêts, qu'une mesquine assurance que le chemin serait utile, profitable même, et que si l'on avait des fonds particuliers à sa disposition on n'hésiterait pas à prendre des actions dans l'entreprise? Non, il (M. T.) ne croirait pas à cela; non, cette discussion ne se terminerait pas, il l'espérait du moins, sans que l'honorable inspecteur-général, si habile en matières de finances, si fertile en expédients et en plans, nous fasse du moins la proposition de voter une adresse au gouvernement impérial pour lui démontrer les avantages du chemin du Nord comme voie militaire, et lui demander sa garantie pour nous mettre en état de l'établir; non, cette discussion ne se terminera pas, sans que l'administration nous dise: Le gouvernement provincial étant grand propriétaire foncier où doit passer le chemin du Nord, il se fera un devoir de contribuer largement comme tel à la construction de ce chemin.¹³³ He thought the government ought as proprietors of seigniories along the line to come down and state how much they would loan to the company, as these would be much increased in value by the road. ¹³⁴ Non, l'administration ne laissera pas passer cette occasion sans nous donner l'assurance qu'elle est prête à mettre à effet les plans et à remplir les quasi-promesses que son organe a faites aux intéressés du chemin de fer de la rive Nord.

Il (M. Turcotte) est loin de vouloir faire des menaces à l'administration, car, il le répète, elle n'a pas un ami plus sincère que lui dans cette chambre; mais il doit lui déclarer en ami, qu'il ne consentira jamais à oublier pour un instant les intérêts, de ses constituants, et que s'il croit l'administration hostile ou même indifférente à ces intérêts lorsqu'ils ne seront pas d'ailleurs incompatibles avec les intérêts généraux de la province, il se fera un devoir de voter contre elle. Mais il peut arriver plus que cela; il peut se faire que ses constituants se trouvant injustement traités par l'administration sur la question actuelle, lui enjoignent soit prochainement soit d'ici à une autre session de travailler à renverser une administration qui selon eux se sera rendue coupable d'injustice envers eux. Il regretterait infiniment de se trouver en pareille position, mais il ne reculera pas devant la pénible tâche qui lui serait alors imposée, car il ne pourrait s'empêcher de trouver juste le reproche d'injustice fait à l'administration par ses constituants.

Et certes ce qu'il est facile au comté de Saint-Maurice de faire, il n'est pas impossible à d'autres comtés d'en faire autant; et il pourrait arriver ainsi

que l'opinion émise par lui, (M. Turcotte,) dès le commencement de la session, savoir, "que si l'administration actuelle tombait ce serait à propos d'une question de chemin de fer," serait malheureusement, mais inévitablement réalisée.

Encore une fois, il n'entendait pas menacer, mais il désirait prévenir ses amis de l'administration de ce qui pourrait arriver sans miracle aucun.

C'était à eux d'éviter la possibilité d'une pareille occurrence, et il ne leur demandait pas de le faire en sacrifiant leurs convictions pour l'amour du pouvoir, mais bien en rendant justice à ceux qui ont droit d'attendre d'eux la justice qu'ils réclament par les résolutions qui sont actuellement soumises à la chambre.¹³⁵

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND (in French)¹³⁶: "Il y a ... M. l'orateur, plusieurs espèces d'indépendance. Il y a l'indépendance de ceux qui veulent sacrifier et fouler aux pieds tous les principes pour obéir à leurs constituants; ils se disent indépendants en suivant aveuglément cette volonté. Moi, je ne veux pas de cette indépendance. Il y a une autre sorte d'indépendance que chaque membre d'un ministère doit savoir; cette indépendance lui est nécessaire pour montrer qu'il n'est pas servile, qu'il connaît les exigences de sa position, qu'il mérite d'être au pouvoir, qu'il est digne de servir son pays.

"Cette indépendance, M. l'orateur, je l'aime et j'en fais profession. Voilà pourquoi, de quelque part que me vienne la menace, qu'elle vienne du dehors ou du dedans, des amis ou des ennemis, je la méprise souverainement. Les demandes déraisonnables ou intempestives, qu'elles soient faites par les amis de l'administration ou par ses ennemis, je refuserai de les accorder, et je trouverai en moi assez d'indépendance pour subir les conséquences de mon refus.¹³⁷

UNE VOIX (ironiquement): "Ecoutez, écoutez."¹³⁸

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND.--"On nous parle, M. l'orateur, de l'opinion publique qui menace. Mais moi, je réponds que cette opinion publique ne me menace pas. Je ne crains pas les hommes qui, ayant jeté les bases d'un édifice et ayant élevé cet édifice, voudraient le renverser, par crainte de leurs constituants. De tels hommes, M. l'orateur, ne sont pas dignes de siéger dans une assemblée délibérative, ils sont indignes d'occuper la place d'un ministre!

"Voilà comment l'administration a, dès le commencement, envisagé cette question. Elle ne s'est pas occupée qui demandait la garantie provinciale, mais elle s'est dit qu'elle ne pouvait l'accorder, et elle n'a pas craint de rencontrer à ce sujet l'opinion publique.

"Il est vrai que le parlement adopta, il y a quelques années, un système par lequel il promettait la garantie de la province à tout chemin de fer de plus de soixante-quinze milles de longueur, lorsque la moitié en serait complétée. Ce système paraissait alors admirable; il semblait devoir convenir pour de longues années, parce que la population n'étant encore à cette époque que peu portée en faveur des chemins de fer, ce système lui venait en aide et assurait au pays des voies de communications qui la mettaient au niveau des progrès du siècle. Mais bientôt on s'aperçut qu'on éludait ou plutôt qu'on excédait de beaucoup les intentions du parlement. On s'aperçut qu'on se servait de cette loi de telle sorte qu'on ferait faire à la province tous les chemins de fer du pays.

"Il fallut donc songer à changer de système. Un nouveau plan fut présenté au parlement qui le discuta longuement et qui l'adopta en son entier. L'honorable membre pour Montmorency était alors présent à son siège, il prit part à la discussion et sanctionna pour sa part la mesure du gouvernement.¹³⁹ He reproached Mr. Cauchon with inconsistency, and said that formerly no man was

more eloquent than he in favor of the existing railroad policy; but he has seen fit to change his opinions since, and to try to overturn the government on this question¹⁴⁰, parce qu'il abhorre l'administration dont il ne fait pas partie! Si on lui avait offert une place dans le ministère, par exemple, celle de commissaire en chef des travaux-publics, il ne serait peut-être pas de la même opinion. Mais c'est du capital politique qu'il veut faire.¹⁴¹

MR. CAUCHON (ironiquement).--"Ecoutez, écoutez."¹⁴²

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND.--"Oui, M. l'orateur, durant quatre années le gouvernement a travaillé à faire revivre le crédit de la province qui était dans un état bien pitoyable. Il crut que le nouveau plan, qui consistait à aider à la construction d'un grand tronc de chemin de fer contribuerait à rétablir ce crédit. L'honorable membre pour Montmorency était alors de la même opinion; j'ai dit pourquoi il ne l'était plus. (Ecoutez!)

"L'honorable représentant de Québec, (M. Dubord,) a traité de 'misérable chicanne [sic]' le désaveu donné par le gouvernement au règlement de la corporation de Québec. Mais je ne crains pas de le dire, M. l'orateur, ceux qui ont conseillé un pareil règlement ont montré bien peu de savoir et bien peu de capacité. Ce règlement ne pouvait être sanctionné par le gouvernement; (Ecoutez); c'était un règlement absolument illégal. (Ecoutez.)

"M. l'orateur, le gouvernement ne peut pas accorder la garantie provinciale au chemin de fer du Nord, parce que, comme on l'a dit, c'est une entreprise purement locale."¹⁴³

Un membre.--"Oui, la moitié du Bas-Canada!"¹⁴⁴

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND.--"Si l'on accordait cette garantie au chemin de fer du Nord, pourquoi la refuserait-on au chemin de fer qui passe par le comté de l'honorable représentant de Stanstead? (Ecoutez, écoutez.) Pourquoi la refuserait-on aux autres chemins semblablement situés? Et d'ailleurs, croit-on que ceux avec qui les compagnies du grand tronc ont contracté, pourraient trouver honorable de la part du parlement canadien l'octroi de la garantie provinciale à un chemin qui serait directement opposé au leur? (Ecoutez.)

"M. l'orateur, je ne cherche à tromper personne. Je ne suis pas homme à donner à qui que ce soit des espérances que je ne pourrais pas réaliser. Voilà pourquoi je déclare que le gouvernement ne peut pas accorder au chemin du Nord la garantie provinciale (Ecoutez, écoutez). Je ne vois pas non plus pour le moment de moyens par lesquels le gouvernement puisse venir en aide à cette entreprise."¹⁴⁵

Plusieurs membres (ironiquement). "Ecoutez, écoutez!"¹⁴⁶

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND.--"M. l'orateur, si l'on avait des vues plus étendues, si l'on ne se bornait pas à de petites considérations de localités, si l'on disait qu'on ne demande pas simplement un chemin de fer pour unir Québec et Montréal par la rive Nord du Saint-Laurent, qui après tout n'est pas le chemin le plus court entre ces deux villes, puisque c'est par la vallée des townships de l'Est que devrait passer cette plus courte ligne, si, dis-je, l'on disait que ce chemin du Nord est en liaison avec le grand objet de rendre notre grand fleuve navigable même durant les mois de l'hiver, si l'on proposait de prolonger ce chemin jusqu'à Tadoussac, en faisant voir que ce port serait accessible en hiver (Ecoutez, Ecoutez), eh! bien, alors le gouvernement serait en demeure de faire quelque chose, il ferait tous ses efforts pour réaliser un pareil projet, il pourrait venir en aide à une entreprise aussi nationale! (Ecoutez). Mais pour le projet tel qu'on nous le propose, je ne crains pas de le dire, il ne peut obtenir l'aide du gouvernement, et je sortirai plutôt de mon office!" (Ecoutez, écoutez.)¹⁴⁷ He continued to argue it was impolitic to pass these resolutions.¹⁴⁸

MR. CAUCHON (in French) replied.¹⁴⁹ "Il est évident qu'il n'y a pas de justice à attendre du gouvernement qui a compté ses voix et qui se fie à sa force numérique.

"J'ai attendu des raisons de refus et personne n'en a donnée. La seule que l'on eût pu donner, serait celle d'engagements vis-à-vis les contracteurs et les actionnaires de nos chemins de fer, serait l'engagement du gouvernement de ne donner aucun[e] aide à un chemin nouveau. Or l'honorable inspecteur-général n'a pas dit, n'a pas osé dire que cet engagement existât. Il a dit simplement, et on a répété après lui, que la loi de 1851 nous engageait vis-à-vis de nos agents financiers.

"Est-il rien de plus absurde, de moins soutenable que cette prétention? Si la loi de 1851 nous engageait à ne pas imposer de nouvelles charges au revenu public, pourquoi donc l'honorable inspecteur-général fesait-il, l'autre jour, un prêt de £100,000 aux incendiés de Montréal? A-t-il même demandé, comme la loi le lui dictait, a-t-il même demandé à nos agents financiers la permission de contracter cette nouvelle obligation? Non, c'est qu'alors il lui convenait de secourir les incendiés de Montréal; je fus avec lui; et qu'aujourd'hui, il se sent assez fort pour être injuste envers le Bas-Canada.

"Qu'est-ce que vous dit la loi de 1851? Elle vous dit que si vous voulez contracter de nouvelles obligations, vous devez en demander la permission à vos agents financiers, et que s'ils vous refusent cette permission, tout ce que vous aurez à faire sera de leur offrir ce que vous leur devez: elle ne dit rien de plus. Or, nos effets se vendent sur le marché de Londres de 113½ à 115, et oserez-vous dire qu'avec un pareil crédit, avec nos ressources croissantes chaque jour, avec un surcroît considérable de revenu, lors surtout que, d'après vos déclarations faites dans cette enceinte, par la bouche de votre ministre financier, le chemin de fer provincial n'aura pas besoin de la garantie provinciale que vous lui avez donnée, et lorsque nous ne la demandons, nous aussi, que comme une recommandation, un certificat auprès des capitalistes, certificat dont nous n'aurions plus besoin, quelques mois plus tard; oserez-vous dire que vous ne pourriez pas obtenir cette permission dont parle la loi, que vous ne pourriez pas satisfaire à la demande équitable de 300,000 habitants? (Ecoutez).¹⁵⁰ In Upper Canada the guarantee of the Province was given to railroads in the same way that he demanded this, and he saw no good reason why an exception should be made in the case of Upper Canada. This question was not one merely local; but it was national for Lower Canada. It was demanded by the people and would be forced upon the legislature.¹⁵¹

"Vous croyez avoir tout dit lorsque vous reprochez à ces 300,000 habitants de ne s'être pas suffisamment hâtés, et vous répétez ce que vos organes ont dit avant vous, pour vous: Il est trop tard, trop tard pour la justice! (Ecoutez).

"L'honorable inspecteur a dit que j'avais appuyé la loi de 1851, comme j'avais voté pour celle de 1849. La loi de 1849 était universelle dans ses effets; on l'a rappelée à cause de cela. On l'a rappelée parce qu'elle pouvait entraîner la ruine du crédit public, et on a bien fait. Mais où avait-elle pris son origine? à quelle cause dû-elle son existence? Si ce n'est au fait que le chemin du Saint-Laurent fût resté inachevé sans le secours de la garantie provinciale. L'on vint au secours de ce chemin par une loi générale, car une législation spéciale n'eût pas été décente; cependant il n'en ... [n']est pas moins vrai que telle fut la cause de la loi de 1849.

"Je votai pour cette loi comme j'ai fait pour toutes les améliorations utiles en quelque lieu qu'on les fît. Et je le demande aux membres de cette chambre si, durant les neuf années de ma vie publique, ils m'ont vu une seule fois, une seule, élever la voix contre une entreprise utile. Si jamais j'ai

fait entendre la voix de l'égoïsme et de la localité! (Ecoutez).

"Oui, j'ai voté pour la loi de 1849 [sic], quand je me suis aperçu que la première pouvait amener la ruine du crédit public. Oui, j'ai voté pour toutes les améliorations publiques utiles, et c'est au nom de ces votes que je viens demander justice pour le Bas-Canada, pour les 300,000 habitants de la rive Nord du Saint-Laurent, et pour ceux de la rive du Sud, car le chemin de Richmond qui passe à 30, 50 ou 70 milles d'eux ne peut pas ... leur ... être ... utile.

"L'honorable inspecteur-général a parlé du chemin de fer de Richmond, et il a dit que bien qu'il ne fût pas mentionné dans l'acte de 1851, il n'en tombait pas moins sous l'influence de cette loi. Je suis content de cet aveu. Mais, s'il avait droit à la garantie provinciale, par l'acte de 1851, pourquoi en faire une partie du chemin provincial, lorsqu'il y avait un chemin plus court et plus droit entre Québec et Montréal? pourquoi ne pas profiter de cette circonstance pour rendre justice au Bas-Canada et ne pas lui donner autant que possible sa part des deniers publics, la garantie provinciale si facile à donner, si peu nuisible au crédit du Canada de l'aveu même des ministres?

"On semble me faire un reproche d'avoir favorisé le chemin de Richmond. J'ai donné mon appui à ce chemin comme je l'ai donné et comme je le donnerai à toutes les grandes entreprises qui peuvent concourir au développement de nos grandes ressources. Mais s'en suit-il que je ne doive pas aider de toutes mes forces au succès du chemin du Nord, quand l'on demande mon concours, et quand il y aurait injustice à le refuser?

"A nulle époque je n'ai été hostile au chemin du Nord, et mes paroles écrites le prouvent....¹⁵²

MR. CARTIER: "Ecoutez!"¹⁵³

MR. CAUCHON.--"L'hon. député de Verchères aura beau dire: Ecoutez; je continuerai d'affirmer que je n'ai jamais été favorable à la rive Sud en ce qui regarde le chemin provincial. Chaque fois que dans le comité des chemins de fer, il a été question de définir la ligne provinciale, de dire qu'il fallait passer au Sud ou au Nord, j'ai dit qu'il ne fallait pas mettre la grande oeuvre en danger par des luttes locales, et qu'il était mieux de faire le gouvernement juge du différend entre le Nord et le Sud, le gouvernement devant lequel ces deux intérêts pourraient aller faire valoir leurs prétentions. Je n'ai jamais été au-delà. Mais le gouvernement n'a pas donné le temps à ces deux intérêts de se produire devant lui. Il voulait favoriser le chemin de fer de Richmond, et il s'est hâté de lancer une proclamation qui constituait ce chemin provincial.

"Nulle part, dans la loi, on trouvera qu'au Sud du fleuve devait passer le chemin provincial, si ce n'est dans le préambule de l'acte de 1851, qui donne comme fait antérieur que le chemin de Portland est partie du chemin provincial. Mais ce n'est que la simple affirmation d'un fait qui n'existe pas. (Ecoutez). L'on crie: Ecoutez! mais si ces mots si étrangement intercalés dans la loi sont un dispositif, pourquoi avez-vous cru nécessaire de déclarer, par une proclamation, que le chemin de Portland ferait partie du chemin provincial? La loi le disant, la proclamation devenait inutile, ridicule même!

"L'honorable inspecteur-général, en parlant de la somme de garantie donnée aux deux provinces, a trouvé moyen de substituer la garantie déjà demandée ou qu'il suppose devoir être demandée à la somme de garantie à laquelle ont légalement droit les deux parties du Canada; et par ce moyen il a trouvé que le Bas-Canada a beaucoup plus eu que le Haut-Canada. Mais ses propres assertions sur la garantie même détruisent ses faux calculs. Si, comme il l'a affirmé dans

cette enseinte [sic] même, il ne sera pas besoin de la garantie provinciale pour le chemin de Richmond comme pour les autres parties du chemin provincial, comment donc le Bas-Canada aurait-il été plus favorisé que le Haut-Canada? et en sera-t-il moins vrai que la garantie donnée au Haut-Canada dépasse d'un million celle donnée au Bas-Canada?

"Vous dites que les compagnies trouvent la garantie provinciale un obstacle plutôt qu'un avantage. Je vous crois, je les crois; mais cet obstacle ne l'était pas au début de leur existence; il a été une recommandation pour elles auprès des capitalistes anglais. Or, cette recommandation, nous la voulons, nous en avons besoin au point de départ, nous la réclamons comme une justice, pour vous la remettre dans peu comme un obstacle, quand elle aura dit aux capitalistes: le chemin du Nord est une entreprise bonne et rémunérative. (Ecoutez).

"Si vous la refusez, donnez-nous un équivalent; donnez-nous quelque chose qui indique que vous êtes sincères quand vous affirmez que vous affectionnez le chemin du Nord, et qui puisse en assurer l'existence. Oh! non, vous avez compté vos forces et vous pouvez impunément être injustes, impunément sacrifier le Bas au Haut-Canada; vous comptez aussi sur l'oubli de l'avenir. Mais le chemin du Nord se posera constamment devant vous pour réclamer justice. Si la voix de cette dernière est peu forte dans cette enceinte, si les intérêts la couvrent et l'étouffent, elle est puissante à l'extérieur. Elle gronde au loin; elle aura son jour, soyez-en sûrs, et malheur à celui qui n'aura pas été juste. (Ecoutez).

"On m'a accusé de vouloir faire de la politique de cette question, tandis que je n'ai demandé pour le Bas-Canada que sa juste part des deniers publics. Celui qui m'a accusé le premier, qui m'a accusé de vouloir renverser le ministère, c'est le député de Lotbinière. Je ne crois pas qu'on lui fasse jamais le reproche, à lui, de vouloir renverser les administrations (Rires universels).¹⁵⁴ [Mr. Cauchon] did not believe the ministry would resign if they were beaten on these resolutions. The virtue of resignation was not one which they possessed.¹⁵⁵

"M. le procureur-général du Bas-Canada l'a suivi. Il m'a accusé de n'être opposé au ministère que parce qu'on ne m'a pas donné de portefeuille, celui des travaux publics, par exemple, et a affirmé que je n'avais rien dit de l'alliance monstrueuse qu'après la formation du cabinet.

"Je regrette que l'hon. procureur-général soit ainsi sorti de la question; je regrette qu'il me force à parler de choses que j'aurais voulu taire. Mais puisqu'il l'a voulu, je me dois d'établir ma position politique devant cette chambre et devant le pays. Quoi! je suis accusé d'avoir trahi mes principes! parce qu'on ne me donnait pas un portefeuille? Mais, qui donc a trahi ses convictions, si ce ne sont ceux qui m'accusent? Ces hommes sont les hommes du ministère. Ils ont voulu avant tout vivre, et pour vivre ils se sont cramponnés à des portefeuilles, sans s'occuper de leurs professions du passé; ils ont couru au-devant d'une alliance qu'ils avaient en horreur quelques mois auparavant!

"Qui donc a changé sa manière de voir par rapport au clear-gritisme? Est-ce moi? Trouvera-t-on ce changement quelque part dans mes écrits, dans mes paroles? Est-il vrai, ainsi que l'affirme l'honorable procureur-général, que je n'ai changé d'opinion sur l'alliance nouvelle qu'après que les arrangements ministériels eussent été complétés? Mais dès l'automne de 1850, lorsque j'annonçais un travail pour l'exposition universelle de Londres, et que je disais devoir écrire sur 'le passé, le présent et l'avenir des partis en Canada,' on me répondait de Toronto: 'Hâtez-vous donc d'écrire, que nous fassions traduire vos articles, car nous sommes complètement isolés de la presse. Le Globe nous a abandonnés et la presse clear-grit nous dévore....'¹⁵⁶

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND.--"Est-ce moi qui ai écrit?"¹⁵⁷

MR. CAUCHON.--"non, celui qui l'a fait était alors plus haut placé que vous dans l'échelle du pouvoir; mais vous étiez sous lui et partagiez ses opinions sur le clear-gritisme. Aussitôt le Journal du 18 février 1851 sorti, on le fit traduire à Toronto, publier dans le Mirror, tirer à 2000 exemplaires sous forme de pamphlet et répandre dans le Haut-Canada....(Ecoutez). Qu'on lise ce numéro du 18 février, et, après l'avoir lu, qu'on dise qui du ministère ou de moi, a changé d'opinion à l'endroit des clear-grits!¹⁵⁸ The government then viewed the style of politics and parties in the same light that he did. It was they that had changed, and not he, in their sentiments on clear-gritism. There were some men whom he respected in the ministry, and whom he probably ever should respect, and if they would disembaras themselves of their clear-grit allies they might perhaps have his support.¹⁵⁹

"Longtemps avant les arrangements ministériels j'avais écrit à l'honorable inspecteur-général alors dans l'Haut-Canada:

"Descendez ici, laissez-là les clear-grits. Québec vous élira et si je me trompe sur l'opinion publique, je vous cèderai ma place dans mon comté." Je n'étais disposé à céder ma place à personne; mais pour remplir un engagement, pour obtenir le but public, je l'cusse cédée volontiers.

"Et, plus tard, quand l'honorable secrétaire-provincial vint à mon bureau me consulter sur les arrangements ministériels qui n'étaient pas encore complétés, ne lui ai-je pas dit précisément ce que l'on trouve dans ma lettre à l'honorable inspecteur-général? Il est là, qu'il dise le contraire. Le lendemain, encore à mon bureau, l'honorable receveur-général venant m'y trouver, ne lui ai-je pas dit la même chose? N'ai-je pas parlé précisément dans le même sens à l'honorable président du conseil législatif? Je n'entrerais pas dans des détails, je ne déclarerai rien des conversations privées, rien de ce qui est inutile à ma défense dans ce moment, sous le coup d'une provocation; mais si l'honorable président du conseil législatif, soit en imposant des conditions inacceptables, soit pour tout autre motif, n'eût pu faire partie de l'administration, l'honorable secrétaire provincial n'eût-il pas abandonné la tâche qui lui avait été confiée par le représentant du souverain, et dira-t-on, ce fait devant les yeux que les arrangements ministériels étaient complétés?

"Qu'ai-je répondu enfin à l'honorable inspecteur-général lui-même qui m'offrait une situation? Ne lui ai-je pas répondu ce que je lui ai écrit plus tard?

"Désirer un porte-feuille! Mais quelle audace, lorsque ces esprits puissants vous font répéter sans cesse, par leurs organes, qu'ils possèdent à eux seuls toute l'intelligence du pays et qu'il serait impossible de trouver, dans toute l'étendue du pays, des hommes pour les remplacer! Non, nulle part dans le cercle politique, à moins d'avoir recours à l'honorable député de Lotbinière, on ne saurait trouver d'aussi prodigieux génies. (Rires prolongés!)

"Ils sont tellement convaincus de cela qu'ils défient l'opinion publique, et qu'ils se permettent audacieusement l'injustice, convaincus par avance de l'impunité la plus absolue.

"L'honorable procureur-général parle de son indépendance, de son mépris pour les porte-feuilles conservés au sacrifice de ses convictions. Mais, mon Dieu! ne le voit-on pas tous les jours faire plier ses convictions aux exigences des députés, venir aujourd'hui avec un amendement, l'abandonner le lendemain, pour le reprendre le jour suivant, et être balotté sans cesse entre toutes les opinions et toutes les volontés?¹⁶⁰

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND. "Ecoutez!"¹⁶¹

MR. CAUCHON.--"Oui, et les bills des mariages, des corporations religieuses et de la tenure seigneuriale ne sont-ils pas des preuves évidentes que les ministres tiennent d'abord à leurs porte-feuilles?

"Pourquoi donc ces accusations qui me forcent à une défense que je regrette, et n'avoir pas discuté purement et simplement mes résolutions? C'est, sans doute, qu'il n'y avait pas de raison à donner pour refuser justice au Bas-Canada."¹⁶² He concluded by stating that he would move an amendment which had been suggested to him by an hon. member.¹⁶³

MR. VIGER (in French) spoke in favor of the resolutions¹⁶⁴:

"M. l'orateur, je suis en faveur du chemin du Nord, je suis en faveur de l'octroi de la garantie provinciale à cette entreprise; voilà pourquoi je voterai pour les résolutions de l'honorable député de Montmorency. Si j'étais convaincu que le crédit de la province devrait souffrir de cet octroi, je ne voterais certainement pas, M. l'orateur, en faveur de la motion qui est entre vos mains.

"Mais dans tout ce qui a été dit jusqu'à présent, je ne vois rien pour me convaincre que notre crédit en serait affecté. L'honorable inspecteur-général lui-même ne le croit pas. Ne nous a-t-il pas dit, en effet, que cette garantie provinciale ne serait jamais exigée pour le chemin du grand tronc? Pourquoi donc refuser cette garantie au chemin du Nord?¹⁶⁵ He held that the Inspector General had no right to give a pledge to contractors on the part of the Province; and he did not think it should bind the province. He accused Mr. Hincks with being a most inconsistent minister.¹⁶⁶

"Il me semble, M. l'orateur, que la position géographique du Bas-Canada prouve qu'il nous faut ici une double ligne pour le grand tronc. Depuis l'extrémité occidentale du Haut-Canada jusqu'à Cornwall, le Canada ne se trouve que sur la rive Nord du Saint-Laurent, et le grand tronc l'y traverse en son entier, mais depuis Cornwall en descendant le fleuve, il n'en est plus ainsi. Le Bas-Canada se trouve partagé par le fleuve en deux parties égales, et l'on a été placer le grand tronc au Sud? (Ecoutez.) Le Nord n'y avait-il pas autant de droit, et ne voit-on pas clairement que la position du Bas-Canada exige ici deux lignes pour le grand tronc? (Ecoutez). Refuser à cette partie de la province la garantie qu'on accorde aux autres, serait une injustice manifeste, puisqu'elle y a un droit incontestable. Voilà pourquoi je supporterai les résolutions."¹⁶⁷

MR. CARTIER s'adresse à la chambre en langue anglaise¹⁶⁸. [He] said that the members of the District of Quebec ought to express less ill will towards Montreal, for if the railroad policy of 1851 was favorable to Quebec, that policy was carried in opposition to the feeling in Upper Canada, was carried by the members for the District of Montreal, and these very votes were made subjects of reproach against those members when they returned to their electors.¹⁶⁹ (Ecoutez.)¹⁷⁰ His hon. friend for Montreal City was met by this reproach; so was the hon. member for the county of Montreal; so was the hon. member for Huntingdon. Then the member for St. Maurice said it was all very well for the members of Vercheres and St. Hyacinthe to vote against this resolution, because they had a railroad already¹⁷¹ à leurs portes ou dans leurs comtés¹⁷², but if that were so it was because the people on that road had built 70 miles with their own money. The act which gave the government guarantee to that road gave £38,000 a year for the Quebec and Halifax Road. That law was, however, changed in 1851, and that change which fixed the main trunk line on the South Shore ...¹⁷³

Plusieurs voix. (ironiquement) "Ecoutez, écoutez."¹⁷⁴

MR. CARTIER.--"Cette nouvelle loi qui fixait au sud la ligne du grand tronc reçut l'appui de l'hon. membre pour Montmorency.¹⁷⁵

MR. CAUCHON said he had never voted for a bill to fix the line on either side.¹⁷⁶ Si l'honorable membre me permet de m'expliquer, je dirai que je n'ai pas voté pour une pareille loi, puisque la loi en question laissait la question de la rive nord et de la rive sud absolument ouverte.¹⁷⁷

MR. CARTIER.--"Par chance que nous avons les Statuts; je vais lire à la chambre des extraits des deux lois auxquelles j'ai fait allusion. La chambre voudra bien m'excuser ... si je donne ces extraits en français, n'ayant pas les statuts anglais sous la main.¹⁷⁸

MR. DUBORD. (ironiquement).--"Lisez, lisez, vous lisez bien le français! (on rit.)¹⁷⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS apporte à M. Cartier les statuts anglais.¹⁸⁰

MR. CARTIER lit alors en français¹⁸¹ from two acts, the first of which provided for the construction of the road from opposite to Quebec to Halifax, giving the alternate of constructing another road¹⁸² "depuis Québec ou depuis un endroit vis-à-vis Québec jusqu'à Hamilton!¹⁸³

MR. CAUCHON (riant).--"Ecoutez, écoutez.¹⁸⁴

MR. CARTIER: ... but declared that the Portland road which was irrevocably fixed on the South side should be part of the same road ¹⁸⁵.

Oui, l'honorable membre trouve raison de rire; qu'il profite de son avantage, il ne rira pas le dernier. Voici maintenant le second acte. (M. Cartier lit alors la partie d'un autre acte qui pourvoit à la construction d'un chemin de fer en jonction avec celui d'Halifax "depuis un endroit vis-à-vis Québec jusqu'à Hamilton.)"¹⁸⁶

MR. CAUCHON said that this was in anticipation of crossing by a bridge.¹⁸⁷

MR. CARTIER appealed to any member present in that session to say if there was any mention of a bridge? He then went on to read from Mr. Hincks' speech, when the law of 1851 was passed, and also from Mr. Cauchon's speech on the same occasion, to show that the South Shore line was distinctly understood to be the one that was to be adopted.¹⁸⁸ Je ne peux pas voter pour les résolutions, M. l'orateur, parce que je crois que notre crédit en souffrirait. Je ne suis pas opposé au chemin; au contraire, je crois que ce chemin sera fait dans trois ans, au moins depuis Montréal jusqu'aux Trois-Rivières! Mais je ne puis donner mon appui à un plan qui aurait pour effet de renverser une administration¹⁸⁹ on the eve of consummating the best railroad scheme ever devised; and devised by the ability of the Inspector General who seemed to be supported by the House.¹⁹⁰

MR. LEBLANC s'est prononcé en faveur des résolutions, mais il a parlé trop bas pour que ses paroles pussent être bien saisies.¹⁹¹

(702)

Mr. Cauchon moved, seconded by Mr. Stuart, and the Question being put, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration, the following Resolutions:--1. That the route between Quebec and Montreal by the Richmond Railroad, and the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, is not the shortest line between the two Cities, and can never be the natural route between them, inasmuch as it passes at a considerable distance from both banks of the River, and can be of no use to the numerous population by which they are inhabited: 2. That inasmuch as the importance of the two

Cities of Quebec and Montreal must be doubled within a very short period, as the River St. Maurice must develop a Lumber Trade of incalculable extent, and the North Shore of the River possesses, at almost every point, Water-power and other sources of wealth without number, a Railroad is become a necessity to the future progress and welfare of that portion of the Country: 3. That even if the Provincial guarantee were given to the North Shore Railroad, and the Trois Pistoles Railroad were completed to the eastern limits of the Province by the help of the said guarantee, Upper Canada would still enjoy a larger amount of guarantee than Lower Canada: 4. That it is therefore impossible, without injustice, to refuse to the three hundred thousand inhabitants of the North Shore between Quebec and Montreal, the Provincial guarantee, and the power of extricating themselves by means thereof from a state of isolation, and placing themselves, like the inhabitants of the other portions of the Province, in communication with the immense network of Railroads which covers the whole of North America; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cauchon, Clapham, Dubord, Dumoulin, Jobin, LaTerrière, LeBlanc, MacDonald of KINGSTON, McDougall, Murney, Polette, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Stuart, Turcotte, Valois, and Viger.--(18.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Fergusson, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Lacoste, Langton, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Sir A.N. MacNab, Malloch, Marchildon, Mattice, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, Paige, Patrick, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rose, Sanborn, Seymour, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Stearl, Taché, Terrill, Varin, White, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Young.--(49.)

So it passed in the Negative.

(703)

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz.:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the Session of the Provincial Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act to regulate the taking of Securities in all Offices in respect of which Security ought to be given, and for avoiding the grant of all such Offices in the event of such Security not being given within a time limited after the grant of such Office,' and other purposes:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal so much of the amended Assessment Act of Upper Canada as requires the County Councils to meet on the first day of May in each year, to equalize the Assessments, and appointing another day instead thereof for that purpose:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to transfer the place of meeting of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Drummond Number two, to the Village of St. Christophe d'Arthabaska, in the said Municipality."

And then he withdrew.

Mr. Smith of Durham moved, seconded by Mr. Fergusson, and the Question being put, That on and after Monday next, all Notices of Motions be taken up

*after the Orders of the day during the remainder of the Session, save and except such Notices as may be specially permitted to be proceeded upon, or the introduction of Bills; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.*¹⁹²

MR. DUBORD¹⁹³ moved the first reading of a Bill to amend an Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to regulate the Culling and Measurement of Timber, Masts, Spars, Deals, Staves and other articles of a like nature," and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned.¹⁹⁴

MR. SMITH opposed the motion since, if he did not, he should not have an opportunity to vote against it on the second reading.¹⁹⁵

A short conversation [followed]¹⁹⁶.

(703)

Ordered, That Mr. Dubord have leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to regulate the culling and measurement of Timber, Masts, Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and orderd to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

MR. ROBINSON¹⁹⁷ moved to refer the return made to the address of this House on the subject of payments for damages on the Beauharnois Canal to a select Committee. He stated that there were a number of claims for damages committed on property on the Beauharnois Canal in the year 1843, on which a commission appointed by the Government of the day reported, and on their report he (Mr. Robinson), the Commissioner of Public Works, threw out the claims, not considering that the Government were responsible for them. He also read a letter from Mr. Shanley, engineer of the work, in reference to these claims, in which he stated, that he had examined very fully into all their claims, and had settled all that he thought entitled to compensation. He also read a letter from Mr. Killaly to the same effect. He now found that the Government had, in February 1852, paid these claims to the amount of one hundred and fifty-four, costing the country no less than £4,000.¹⁹⁸ The hon. member went into some statements showing that these claims have been repeatedly rejected by several Boards of Works, of different politics, and that these rejections had been always approved by orders in Council¹⁹⁹. He had made no statement that had not been confirmed by the documents that he had read, and he thought that it was due to all parties concerned that an investigation should take place, and he hoped that the Government would not object to have the matter referred to a select committee.²⁰⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that these claims were part of the legacy left to the country by the celebrated triumverate in power at that time²⁰¹ whose rule would be remembered by many honorable gentlemen. They appointed a commission to take evidence on these claims, and after the awards had been made, the people naturally concluded that they ought to be paid. Indeed it must be admitted that if it were proper to inquire into these losses, it was also proper to pay them, inasmuch as the nature of the claims was perfectly well known from the first. However, the Board of Works had reported that they ought not to be paid²⁰², until Mr. Bourret came into office, and he looked into the matter and thought they ought to be paid. The affair was then brought before the Council and it was ultimately thought proper to pay the money.²⁰³

MR. J.A. MACDONALD said this was a most outrageous expenditure of the public money. The fact was the damages paid for were caused chiefly by the reckless acts of people employed on the public works for which the government was no more responsible than for the result of any now in the streets of Quebec.²⁰⁴ It was a most extraordinary thing that these claims should have been paid in the way that they had been.²⁰⁵ Here was a case which had been repeatedly reported on, by Mr. Robinson, by Mr. Killaly, by Mr. Casgrain, in short by every Commissioner of Public Works from the time the damage occurred till Mr. Bourret came into office. All these gentlemen had reported against this clause, and their reports had been constantly approve[d] of by the Executive by orders in council. Then how was it that suddenly Mr. Bourret should determine to pay the money? He repeated it was an outrageous expenditure of the public money. Of course he did not suppose the ministry except Mr. Bourret himself were personally responsible. It was in the Department of the Board of Works, and probably the head of that Department did as he pleased; his colleagues merely assenting to it.²⁰⁶ The whole department had acted in a most highly culpable manner. No reason had been shown why the Government should have paid these claims after they had been reported against so many times.²⁰⁷ He did hope the hon. member therefore would allow of a committee. Of course no party object could be made of it.²⁰⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS did not mean to say that Mr. Bourret paid these claims without the assent of his colleagues.²⁰⁹

MR. H. SMITH (Frontenac) said that the conduct of the Government in this respect was most culpable....It was a most extraordinary thing that the Government should have taken upon themselves to pay off these claims without any authority from Parliament.²¹⁰ [He] asked what would have been the case if this instead of £4000 had been £4,000,000. The principle was the same. There was a large sum of money paid on claims repeatedly declared to be unfounded. Well why did not the hon. member opposite now say what was the reason why the change had taken place? Perhaps this was the reason why the hon. gentleman was chassé'd out of the ministry. It was well known from many circumstances, that the hon. gentleman had been thoroughly incompetent, and without any disrespect to the gentleman who now held his place he must say that neither of them would secure for the system any popular respect.²¹¹

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN said the hon. Mr. Bourret left the ministry to give an opportunity to place in it some gentleman having a seat in that House.²¹²

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND assumed fully his share of responsibility; though he was not in Toronto when this affair was arranged. Part of the claims were for damages caused by the authorities of the public works. Part it was true were caused by the workmen, and though it was true the sufferers had no legal claim, they had a strong equitable claim, which it was a hard case to refuse. He regretted Mr. Smith's attacks on the commissioners of the Board of Works, and far from thinking that the heads of the several departments should understand the details of their departments, he thought they should leave all this to the professional heads of the departments. Part of the reasons for not paying before was lack of money.²¹³

MR. BADGLEY concurred with the Attorney General of Lower Canada in considering the assistant commissioners in the departments of government as essential for their proper working, and hence the necessity for requiring those offices to be filled with efficient and practical, as well as intelligent men. How did it then happen that the government in this matter had gone against the opinion of so efficient an officer as the assistant commissioner in the Board of Works. The opinion of that officer was decidedly and frequently expressed

as appears by the documents read by the member for Simcoe, and yet in the face of that opinion we find an appropriation made of upwards of £4,000²¹⁴, without the sanction of the legislature, and in fact, for matters which the country could not sanction. The order in council of March, 1840, refused the payment of the claims without a special application to and appropriation by parliament, and yet in the face of the determination of the government of the day recorded in their own deliberate order, we find the money paid in February last, out of an appropriation [sic] of £15,000, made by the legislature for the general purposes of the public works, and without any intimation of those claims being included within that amount. It was in fact smuggled through in that way, and the public revenue has been made to pay £4,000 without the sanction of parliament. Under such circumstances he cannot support the proposition of the member for Simcoe.²¹⁵

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND said this only applied to professional opinions. That was not the case in this instance.²¹⁶

MR. BROWN said that the transaction brought before the House by the member for Simcoe was one of the most extraordinary affairs they had yet heard of. According to the statement of the Inspector General, the Metcalfe Cabinet, in 1844 being desirous of conciliating the French Canadians sent two Commissioners to inquire into certain claim preferred by Farmers on the line of the Beauharnois canal for damages done their property by the Navvies while that work was being constructed. The Commissioners, as the hon. gentleman represents, influenced by a desire to conciliate the French Canadians reported in favour of these claims to the tune of £4,000: the Metcalfe Government refused, or at least omitted, to pay them; the present Government on coming into office, found the report of the said commissioners on record, and being pressed by the parties determined to pay them all in full! They had no money to do it--they were afraid to ask a special grant for the purpose, and they took the case from a sum of £15,000 granted them, in the usual loose way of this House, for the general purposes of the Board of Works, and paid off the habitans. The hon. gentleman asks how they could help paying these claims after Government Commissioners had reported in their favour? I would ask the hon. gentleman how the Metcalfe Government escaped paying them? Could there be a proposition more untenable than that a Government is bound to abide by the decision of its own Commissioners? How absurd then is the plea that a Reform Government was bound by the award of a Tory Commissioner, which the Tory Government that appointed it did not venture to sanction! But, Mr. Speaker, one has but to look at the report of those said Commissioners to understand the absurdity of this or any other plea for paying these claims of the habitans on the Beauharnois canal. The whole matter is one which should only have been treated with ridicule. I hold in my hand the report of the Commissioners, Messrs. Wetheral & Manuel, and I find the nature of the claims of the habitans officially stated by them to be "the injury and in some instances the total loss of crops from the inundation of the lands caused by the canal intersecting the line ditches made on the farms for the purpose of draining them!" the "injury caused to the crops by the trespass of cattle from the want of fences along the line of the canal;" the "destruction of trees and fences by the labourers;" the "ruin of the crops by the passage of the labourers and cattle through the fields;" (Hear, hear and laughter,) and finally "the plunder of orchards, gardens and other property, and the killing of cattle by the labourers." (Laughter.) In the name of common sense what had the Government to do with such matters as these?²¹⁷ Why the report abounded in the greatest possible absurdities.²¹⁸ But, let us look at some of the items--there are thirty-three closely printed

pages of them. A large portion consists of "bundles of hay eaten and wasted in the field"--"bushels of peas eaten and wasted"--"fences carried off and burnt"--"damage done to gardens"--"Apple-trees destroyed"--"bushels of potatoes stolen"--"bushels of apples stolen from the trees"--"bushels of butternuts stolen from the trees"--and so forth. And all paid for at prices singularly good for the seller. One man rejoicing in the name of Jean Baptiste Montpetit dit Potvin, got no less than \$250 for 315 maple trees alleged to have been "partly cut down and partly destroyed by rubbish" of not very far from a dollar per tree. Monsieur Etienne D'Aout professed to have 475 maple trees cut down and burnt, and he got \$240 for them, or half a dollar a piece. Monsieur Pierre Michel Leduc, had 372 maple trees cut down, and he got but one shilling each for them. Monsieur Jean Baptiste Lavoie, lost 300 maple trees, and he asked but ten pence a piece for them. Monsieur Cristoph D'Aout, got a dollar per tree for his maples--Monsieur François Leboeuf, the same--Monsieur Joseph Bengevin, the same, and many others. There seems to have been a prodigious number of maple-trees in that country, and a remarkable variance in their value. But the quantity of apples and apple-trees cultivated and destroyed on the banks of the Beauharnois Canal, is the strangest feature of the business: thousands of bushels of apples, said to have been eaten by the navvies, were paid for by the country at 2s. 6d. per bushel--and thousands of apple-trees vary from 1s. 3d. to 10s. per tree. Butter-nuts and butter-nut trees, seem to have abounded in that section of the country at one time, whatever may be the case now, and to have been very valuable property for a wooded country. But there are hundreds of other "claims" of a much more minute and interesting character than these, in the report of the Commissioners, which our model Reform Government felt bound to pay. Monsieur Charles D'Aout, (brother probably of the two gentlemen so well paid for the maples) got £70 12s. 9d. for hay, peas, and so forth, carried off, including "4 bushels of apples" and "10 logs carried off," total 16s. 6d. Monsieur Jean Marie Quevillon, got \$10 for 40 bushels of butter-nuts "carried off." All the lost cabbages seem to have been paid for at the rate of 3 to 4 cents a piece. Monsieur Louis Lemay dit Delorme, claimed compensation "for a child who was beaten"--but the cruel Commissioners could not stand that. They gave him, however, \$8 for "part of his house pulled down through malice." Monsieur Ignace Longtier, got 10s. for "three large stones placed on his lot and not carried away"²¹⁹--(laughter)--and 10s. for 2 Butternut trees. Carrots and onions seem too, to have been under the careful supervision of Government, while the Beauharnois Canal was proceeding--and even the very "dung" was recompensed to Monsieur Hyacinthe Lefebvre, to the tune of \$30. Monsieur Potvin, claimed for 3 axes, 2 handsaws, 1 augur [sic], and 1 gouging adze--yes, one gouging--²²⁰

MR. H. SMITH (Frontenac) a "gouging" business throughout--(laughter.)²²¹

MR. BROWN.--Very like a gouging business, as the hon. gentleman says. But the Commissioner saw the handle that might be made of the word, and refused to recognise the claim. Then we have, "1 large barn door broken in two"--"2 spouts"--"a good cart broken"--"a well uncovered" and "a cow fell in"--a "hole made in his land to sound"--"an oak tree"--"beach encumbered with wood"--"fire wood stolen"--"sign of ferry-man destroyed"--"a gate broken"--"damage in searching for his animals"--"bark taken from 2 oak trees"--a "cow died from eating saltpetre"--"loss in butter"--"a pig lost for want of a fence"--"damage from stone laid down on several places"--"gone in search of his animals from June to November"--"6 planks stolen"--"two cows shot at"--"a cow stoned to death"--"a pig ditto"--"an oven thrown down"--"a sheep killed"--"a panful of Indian corn"--"stumps encumbering land"--

"well dried up"--"a petticoat stolen"--"the crop of 2 pansfull of Indian corn damaged"--and so on page after page--all paid for at most exorbitant prices, from the public chest. The whole thing is so grossly absurd, that were it not for the large sum robbed from the public, it would be only fit subject of laughter, and these are the claims which the Inspector General tells us, he was bound to pay, because Capt. Wetheral had reported in their favor! If the hon. gentleman had not desired to pay them, how he would have laughed to scorn any man who proposed such a thing! And by the way, how these Beauharnois men must have been tickled at their extracting from the Government seventeen thousand dollars for butternuts, and lost petti-coats, and large stones, and pigs run away, and apples picked from the trees! How the fellows must have laughed in their sleeves as they drew their two and three hundred dollars a piece! But, Mr. Speaker, the grave question arises what is to be the effect of this business? Are we to acknowledge the principle that when Government give out a public work to construct, the public purse is to pay for all the robbery and loss of every kind that may occur, or that may be alleged to have occurred for fifty miles round the work, committed by, nobody knows who? Are we to pay all the damage done by laborers on all canals and railways, or is it only the Beauharnois people that are to be paid? Are we to be responsible for the doings of every man employed on any public work or is the Beauharnois Canal the only work to be protected? Without positive information on the point, I am inclined to think that the Beauharnois Canal alone is to be thus favored, and a particular claim only even on that work. I observe, Mr. Speaker, that every claimant, fortunate enough to have a French name, has been paid, and that no others have been paid--but that three claimants have been especially excluded, for no other reason that I can discover but that they happen to be Scotsmen.²²² Their names are Andrew Elliott, Duncan Grant, and D.A. McDonald, and their claims came to £441.²²³

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND said these persons were not paid because they were contractors²²⁴ and ought to have restrained the men.²²⁵

MR. BROWN saw no difference that should be made in the case of a contractor; but only one of the three was a contractor.²²⁶ One was a contractor, another a boarding house keeper and the third a store keeper. But if the other claims were admissable, the contractors claim was doubly so--as it arose from damage done to property in a public riot²²⁷.

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND.--The Commissioners separated their claims from the others, and they (the Commissioners) were not Frenchmen.²²⁸

MR. BROWN.--Yes, they separated them, because they had clearly some pretensions to justice in their claims while the others who have been paid had none. But they recommended them to be paid as well as the others.²²⁹

MR. DUBORD said it was very strange that if they were Scotsmen, they did not get paid. (Laughter.)²³⁰

MR. BROWN.--The hon. gentleman will recollect that those who paid out the cash were not Scotsmen. (Laughter.) The whole transaction was infinitely discreditable to the Government, and he hoped the Committee would be granted, so that the mode in which it was managed might be ascertained and exposed, for future advantage.²³¹

MR. ROSE without pronouncing any opinion on the omission to pay the Scotsmen, conceived that when labourers were introduced into a neighborhood the damage they did ought to be paid for.²³²

MR. ROBINSON's motion was then put²³³.

(703)

The Honorable Mr. Robinson moved, seconded by Mr. Crawford, and the Question being put, That the Return relative to damages on the Beauharnois Canal, which was presented on the 23rd February last, and so much of the Report of the Commissioners of Public Works for 1851, as relates thereto, be referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Merritt, Mr. Langton, Mr. Crawford, Mr. McDougall, and the Mover, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cauchon, Crawford, Dixon, Langton, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Mackenzie, McDougall, Murney, Ridout, Robinson, Seymour, Shaw, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Street, Terrill, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(30.)

(703-704)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Fergusson, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Laurin, Lemieux, Marchildon, Mongenais, Morin, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Rose, Sicotte, Taché, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, Viger, White, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Young.--(30.)

So it passed in the Negative.

(704)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards have leave to bring in a Bill to make better provision for the administration of Justice in the unorganized Tracts of Country in Upper Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Mr. Dixon moved, seconded by Mr. Ridout, and the Question being put, That the 64th and 67th Rules of this House be suspended as regards the Petition of M. Anderson and others, of the Counties of Middlesex and Elgin, praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of "The London and Port Stanley Railroad Company;" the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Rose have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law relative to the solemnisation of Marriage in Upper Canada.²³⁴

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Street have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Erie and Ontario Railroad Company to acquire certain Lands in the Township of Niagara, for the purposes of their Road.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Laurin, seconded by Mr. Varin,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying he will be pleased to cause the proper Officer to lay before this House, the Report of the Supervisor of Cullers for 1851 and 1852.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Mr. Fergusson moved, seconded by Mr. Christie of Wentworth, and the Question being put, That the 64th Rule of this House be suspended as regards the Petition of George J. Grange and others, praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of "The Guelph, Georgian Bay and Lake Huron Railway Company"; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Langton,
Resolved, That the Resolution of Thursday last, suspending the 12th Standing Rule of this House, be rescinded.

Mr. Ridout moved, seconded by Mr. Dixon, and the Question being put, That the 64th Rule of this House be suspended as regards the Petition of the Toronto and Guelph Railway Company; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the regulation of Marriages, and to place upon a footing of equality the several Religious Denominations relative to the solemnization or celebration of Matrimony, being

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read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the House again in Committee to take into consideration certain Resolutions on the Commercial Policy of this Country, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to enable the Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Francois du Lac better to regulate the Common of St. Francois, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to extend the powers of the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to declare valid the Indentures of Law Students enregistered within a certain period after the delay granted by the Act to incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Municipality of the County of Two Mountains to take Stock in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railway Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to constitute a Provisional Municipal Council in the County of Essex for certain purposes, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Erie and Ontario Insurance Company, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the general Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize a new Survey of the concession Line between the sixth and seventh concessions of the Township of Hamilton, in the County of Northumberland, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to make better provision for granting Licenses to Keepers of Taverns and Dealers in Spirituous Liquors in Lower Canada, and for the more effectual repression of Intemperance,'" being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow.

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The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize a Survey to define and establish the boundary between the fourth concessions of the Townships of Montague and North Elmsley, in the County of Lanark, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to invest in John Carling and others, a certain portion of Church Street in the Town of London, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the St. Roch's Reading Room, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Quebec Bridge Company, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to indemnify the Brock Monument Building Committee, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to explain an Act, intituled, "An Act to provide a remedy against absent Defendants," being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Catarqui and Peterborough Railway Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Piers, Wharves, and Harbours, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to remove doubts touching the Act incorporating the Burlington Bay Dock and Shipbuilding Company, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow.

A Bill to incorporate "The Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad Company," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Terrill do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

*Then, on motion of Mr. Dixon, seconded by Mr. Valois,
The House adjourned.*

APPENDIX: 11 APRIL 1853.

[QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: SITE OF QUEBEC CUSTOM HOUSE.]²³⁵

MR. STUART [asked a question]²³⁶.

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS in reply ... stated that government had selected a site very near the Bank of North America and the Exchange, for the building of a Custom House for Quebec, and the House would be applied to this session for a vote for its erection.²³⁷

[QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: PETITION OF JOHN POWER.]²³⁸

MR. LAURIN [asked a question]²³⁹.

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT said the petition of Jno. Power, Ancient Lorette, would be properly considered.²⁴⁰

FOOTNOTES: 11 APRIL 1853.

1. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: BRITISH WHIG, 12 April 1853, GLOBE, 12 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 12 April 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 12 April 1853, PILOT, 12 April 1853, NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 14 April 1853, and LA MINERVE, 12 April 1853; MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1853, PILOT, 19 April 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 22 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 23 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 28 April 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 5 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 5 May 1853. The debate was also reported by: GLOBE, 26 April 1853; and JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 14, 16, 19, 21 April 1853. The debate was noted by GLOBE, 14 April 1853. Commentaries appeared in: HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 23 April 1853 (in a separate account); and in JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 14 April 1853 (in a separate account).
2. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
3. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
4. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 14 April 1853.
5. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
6. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
7. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 14 April 1853.
8. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
9. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 14 April 1853.
10. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
11. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 14 April 1853.
12. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
13. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 14 April 1853.
14. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
15. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
16. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
17. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
18. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
19. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
20. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
21. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
22. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 12 April 1853.
23. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
24. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
25. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
26. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
27. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 14 April 1853.
28. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
29. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 14 April 1853.
30. GLOBE, 28 April 1853. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 23 April 1853, has £1,975,000.
31. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
32. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
33. GLOBE, 28 April 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853, has £1,535,000.
34. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
35. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
36. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
37. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
38. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
39. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
40. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.

41. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 12 April 1853.
42. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
43. IBID.
44. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 14 April 1853.
45. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
46. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 14 April 1853.
47. IBID.
48. IBID.
49. IBID.
50. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 14 April 1853, which commented that "M. Cartier ... sans doute ne voulait pas que son nom parut sur les journaux de la chambre accouplé avec celui de M. Marchildon."
51. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
52. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1853.
53. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 14 April 1853.
54. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
55. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 14 April 1853.
56. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
57. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 14 April 1853.
58. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
59. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 14 April 1853.
60. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
61. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 14 April 1853.
62. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
63. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 14 April 1853.
64. PILOT, 12 April 1853.
65. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
66. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 14 April 1853.
67. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
68. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 14 April 1853.
69. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
70. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 14 April 1853.
71. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
72. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 14 April 1853.
73. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
74. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 14 April 1853.
75. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 16 April 1853.
76. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
77. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 16 April 1853.
78. IBID.
79. IBID.
80. IBID.
81. IBID.
82. IBID.
83. IBID.
84. IBID.
85. IBID.
86. IBID.
87. IBID.
88. IBID.
89. IBID.
90. IBID.
91. IBID.
92. IBID.

93. IBID.
94. IBID.
95. IBID.
96. IBID.
97. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
98. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 16 April 1853.
99. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
100. IBID.
101. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853:
"twenty-four miles." GLOBE, 28 April 1853: "23 miles."
102. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853.
103. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
104. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853.
105. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
106. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853.
107. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
108. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853,
commented: "Ne riez pas, lecteurs. C'est un ministre qui parle, et il
est un grand buveur de thé."
109. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
110. IBID.
111. IBID.
112. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853.
113. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
114. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853.
115. IBID.
116. IBID.
117. IBID.
118. IBID.
119. IBID.
120. IBID.
121. IBID.
122. IBID.
123. IBID.
124. IBID.
125. IBID.
126. IBID.
127. IBID.
128. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
129. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853.
130. IBID.
131. IBID.
132. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853, which noted, "The hon. member's remarks
were not very intelligible in the reporter's gallery from the position in
which he stood."
133. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853.
134. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
135. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853.
136. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
137. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853.
138. IBID.
139. IBID.
140. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
141. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853.
142. IBID.

143. IBID.
144. IBID.
145. IBID.
146. IBID.
147. IBID.
148. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
149. IBID.
150. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 21 April 1853.
151. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
152. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 21 April 1853.
153. IBID.
154. IBID.
155. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
156. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 21 April 1853.
157. IBID.
158. IBID.
159. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
160. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 21 April 1853.
161. IBID.
162. IBID.
163. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
164. IBID.
165. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 21 April 1853.
166. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
167. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 21 April 1853.
168. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 21 April 1853, which added, "selon son habitude constante."
The italics are the Journal de Quebec's.
169. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
170. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 21 April 1853.
171. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
172. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 21 April 1853.
173. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
174. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 21 April 1853.
175. IBID.
176. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
177. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 21 April 1853.
178. IBID.
179. IBID.
180. IBID.
181. IBID.
182. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
183. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 21 April 1853.
184. IBID.
185. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
186. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 21 April 1853.
187. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853. In JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 21 April 1853,
Mr. Cauchon's reply was reported, "Il n'est pas dit si c'est par la rive
Sud ou par la rive Nord. Qui empêchait de faire traverser le chemin à
Québec sur un pont?"
188. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
189. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 21 April 1853.
190. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 21 April 1853,
contains a lengthy rebuttal to Mr. Cartier's attacks on Mr. Cauchon.
191. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 21 April 1853.

192. The following papers reported that the motion passed: MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1853, and PILOT, 19 April 1853.
193. The following papers noted the exchange on this matter in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1853, and PILOT, 19 April 1853.
194. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
195. IBID.
196. IBID.
197. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1853, PILOT, 19 April 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 5 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 5 May 1853. The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
198. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
199. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
200. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
201. IBID.
202. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853. GLOBE, 28 April 1853: "... the Board of Works reported that they should be paid."
203. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
204. IBID.
205. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
206. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
207. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
208. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
209. IBID.
210. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
211. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
212. IBID.
213. IBID.
214. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853. BRITISH COLONIST, 22 April 1853: "upwards of £4,070."
215. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
216. IBID.
217. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
218. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
219. GLOBE, 28 April 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853: "£4 for four large stones put on a man's land and not taken away."
220. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
221. IBID.
222. GLOBE, 28 April 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853: "there were four Scotchmen, who were not paid."
223. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
224. IBID.
225. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
226. IBID.
227. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
228. IBID.
229. IBID.
230. IBID.
231. IBID.
232. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
233. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
234. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 20 April 1853, commented as follows on the introduction of this bill: "Mr. Rose has ... introduced a bill

bearing the following ominous title:

"Bill to place all Ministers, Priests, Pastors, or Religious Teachers recognized by any Church in Upper Canada, on an equal footing with respect to the solemnization of Marriage within the limits of this Province.

"What can be the distinction to be done away with in this bill we are at a loss to know; at all events, if Dr. Rolph's Bill is to be pressed forward, where will be the necessity for Mr. Rose's bill? There must be some curious dodging going on among the 'Liberal' members. We cannot possibly comprehend the meaning of those two Marriage Bills....It is evident a screw is loose somewhere, or Mr. Rose, a thick and thin supporter of the Ministry, would not have given notice of the introduction of his Bill, which can prove of no effect whatever if the 'Marriage made easy' Bill should become law."

- 235. The following papers reported this Question and Answer in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1853, PILOT, 19 April 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 5 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 5 May 1853.
- 236. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
- 237. IBID.
- 238. The following papers reported this Question and Answer in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1853, and PILOT, 19 April 1853.
- 239. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1853.
- 240. IBID.

TUESDAY, 12 APRIL 1853.

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MR. SPEAKER laid before the House, a Statement of the Affairs of the London Savings Bank, on the 28th February, 1853.

For the said Statement, see Appendix (R.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Morrison,--The Petition of the Reverend John Roaf, of the City of Toronto.

By Mr. Lyon,--The Petition of Richard Helmer and others, of the Township of Russell.

By Mr. Rose,--The Petition of Robert H. Rose and others, of the Township of Winchester.

Mr. Ridout, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Messieurs Bryce, McMurrich and Company, and others, Merchants and Traders of the City of Toronto, and another Petition, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Inasmuch as the Petitions, referred to Your Committee, emanate from parties engaged in Mercantile pursuits, and Your Honorable House has deputed to another Select Committee the authority of inquiring into and reporting upon the operation of the Law with reference to the collection of taxes on lands of non-residents, and the equalization of County rates, Your Committee have thought it expedient to confine their inquiries to the effect of the Act upon Commercial communities in the Cities of Upper Canada.

A careful examination of the Act has convinced Your Committee that the complaints made in the aforesaid Petitions are well founded, and that the Act in question is oppressive in the extreme in some of its provisions, causing (to make use of a Report to the Civic authorities of Toronto) "a very large and evidently unjust proportion of the taxes in Cities, to fall on particular classes of the community, and that the unjust and unequal bearing of the law is mainly to be attributed to the fact, that merchants and manufacturers holding stocks of goods on hand, are liable, under its provisions, to taxation on the interest of their average stock in trade, (which interest is found in many cases to exceed their actual incomes); while other classes, having fixed or ascertainable yearly incomes, are liable to taxation only on the interest of such income; and the capitalist, having money invested at interest, escapes taxation on his income altogether, the effect being to make the City Tax, in one case, a very trifling import, and in the other, a grievous burden."

From an investigation of the Petitions, it does not appear that the Petitioners, in the slightest degree, desire to avoid an equitable share of taxation, but simply to be relieved from the present unfair, oppressive, and unequal burden, to which they and others in trade are subjected.

Your Committee, therefore, under a conviction that the evils complained of not only prevail, but should be remedied, and that relief ought to be afforded, would respectively suggest that an alteration in the Act might be made, without prejudice to Municipalities, if the mode of taxing stocks in trade to the value thereof, were altered to an assessment upon personal property, based upon the scale provided by the Assessment Law as originally prepared by the Government.

This scale can, in the opinion of Your Committee, be adopted with advantage, as the general principle of taxation, and would, Your Committee believe, meet with the approbation of the inhabitants of Upper Canada affected by the present Act.

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The scale referred to is as followeth:--If his nett personal property be assessed

at £80,000, or more, he shall be liable to a tax not exceeding £320 0 0,
 at £60,000, or more, but under £80,000, to a tax not exceeding £240 0 0,
 at £40,000, or more, but under £60,000, to a tax not exceeding £160 0 0,
 at £20,000, or more, but under £40,000, to a tax not exceeding £ 80 0 0,
 at £10,000, or more, but under £20,000, to a tax not exceeding £ 40 0 0,
 at £ 5,000, or more, but under £10,000, to a tax not exceeding £ 20 0 0,
 at £ 2,500, or more, but under £ 5,000, to a tax not exceeding £ 10 0 0,
 at £ 1,000, or more, but under £ 2,500, to a tax not exceeding £ 4 0 0,
 at £ 500, or more, but under £ 1,000, to a tax not exceeding £ 2 0 0,
 at £ 250, or more, but under £ 500, to a tax not exceeding £ 1 0 0,
 at £ 125, or more, but under £ 250, to a tax not exceeding £ 0 10 0.

Your Committee, in recommending this alteration in the Act, beg to state that the difficulties attending a change in the law have not been overlooked; but the manifest injustice of the measure, as it at present exists, demands immediate amendment.

As the proposed amendment will, doubtless, affect the revenue of the several Municipalities, as well as its mode of collection, Your Committee are of opinion, that any measure, for the purpose of effecting the same, should properly be introduced by the Provincial Administration; and Your Committee therefore trust that the Government will see the necessity of laying such a measure before Your Honorable House during the present Session.

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. Smith of Durham reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend certain Acts for the relief of Religious Societies, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Mr. Street, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Prince Edward, informed the House, That David Barker Stevenson, Esquire, the Sitting Member for the said County, having made application that an order should be granted for the nomination and appointment of a Commission for the examination of witnesses and the adduction of evidence on his behalf, the Committee had, in conformity with the provisions of "The Election Petitions Act of 1851," granted the same; and had appointed Daniel Lockwood Fairfield, Esquire, one of the County Judges in Upper Canada, to be the Commissioner for the purposes of the said Commission; and that the day appointed by the Committee for the said Commissioner to commence his proceedings under the said Commission, is the third day of May next.

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Prince Edward Election Petition have leave to adjourn until such time as the Speaker of this House shall, by his Warrant to be issued in the manner provided by "The Election Petitions Act of 1851," direct the said Committee to re-assemble, and take the proceedings of the said Commissioner into consideration.

Sir Allan N. MacNab, from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Twenty-first Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have taken into consideration the Bill to amend and extend

"An Act to incorporate the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company," and

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have made amendments to the same, which they humbly submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have also considered the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, and have made several amendments thereunto, which they also submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Bill to amend and extend "An Act to incorporate the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company," as reported from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Morin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly of the 30th ultimo, for copies of all Communications between the Government and the present Proprietors of the St. Maurice Forges, with reference to the Forges, and to the Lands of the Fief St. Etienne; also, of all Instructions given by, and of all Reports made to Government, in relation to the said Forges and Lands of St. Etienne, since the Report made on the same subject by Etienne Parent, Esquire.

For the said Return, see Appendix (C.C.C.)

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Law relating to the University of Toronto, by separating its functions as a University from those assigned to it as a College, and by making better provision for the management of the Endowments thereof, and that of Upper Canada College, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable the Inhabitants of the Parish of St. François du Lac better to regulate the Common of St. François; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Marchildon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to extend the powers of the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to declare valid the Indentures of Law Students enregistered within a certain period after the delay granted by the Act to incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Gouin, the Honorable Mr. Badgley, Mr. Cartier, Mr. Dumoulin, and Mr. Terrill, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to constitute a Provisional Municipal Council in the County of Essex for certain purposes,

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being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time on Thursday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Erie and Ontario Insurance Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize a new Survey of the concession line between the sixth and seventh concessions of the Township of Hamilton, in the County of Northumberland, being read;

Mr. Burnham moved, seconded by Mr. Crawford, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Smith of Durham moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Morrison, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Farquhar, Fortier, Gamble, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton, Laurin, LeBlanc, McDonald of CORNWALL, Marchildon, Mitche, McDonald, Mongoniat, Nolin, Morrison, Patrick, Polotte, Rose, Attorney General Richards, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Tuck, Varin, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.-- (30.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Christie of GASPE, Crawford, Gouin, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir A.N. MacNab, Malloch, Ridout, Robinson, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Ther, Street, Stuart, Turcotte, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.-- (18.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to make better provision for granting Licenses to Keepers of Taverns and Dealers in Spirituous Liquors in Lower Canada, and for the more effectual repression of Intemperance,'" being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize a Survey to define and establish the boundary between the fourth concessions of the Townships of Montague and North Elmsley, in the County of Lanark, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Shaw, the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Smith of Durham, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Crawford, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

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A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate

the Megantic Junction Railway and Navigation Company," with an Amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to invest in John Carling and others, a certain portion of Church Street in the Town of London, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the St. Roch's Reading Room; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Morrison reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Morrison reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Quebec Bridge Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to indemnify the Brock Monument Building Committee, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to explain an Act, intituled, "An Act to provide a remedy against absent Defendants," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Piers, Wharves, and Harbours, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Smith of Durham, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Langton, and Mr. McDougall, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to remove doubts touching the Act incorporating the Burlington Bay Dock and Shipbuilding Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the

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Sisters of the Grey Nunnery of Montreal, to dispose of property at Point St. Charles, near the City of Montreal, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Mr. Lemieux, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Kanouraska, informed the House, That the Parties having both declared

their Evidence closed on the preliminary points, and having been heard on the merits, the Committee beg leave to adjourn until Tuesday next, to facilitate their proceedings and come to a decision on the points submitted to them.

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Kamouraska Election Petition have Leave to adjourn till Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Lemieux reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Lemieux reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Canada Military Asylum, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act prohibiting the hunting and killing of Deer and other Game within this Province, at certain seasons of the year, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Jobin, Mr. Taché, Mr. Gouin, Mr. Varin, and Mr. Valois, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the City of Hamilton to negotiate a Loan of Fifty thousand pounds, to consolidate the City Debt, and for other purposes; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Ridout reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Ridout reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain Resolutions on the subject of certain Amendments to the Tariff of Customs and Excise Duties;¹

MR. BROWN rose and said: Mr. Chairman, I must again repeat my regret that the Inspector General has not thought fit to lay before us a full statement of the public finances, and his estimate of the revenue and expenditure for the present year, ere compelling us by dint of his pliant majority to vote upon the changes of the tariff to which he condescends to submit. I think the course of the hon. gentleman on this matter has been most unbusiness-like, and that his explanations have been very different from the able, lucid statements which he has made on similar occasions in past years. On the resolutions before the House, the budget for the year should have been formally laid before us; but the hon. gentleman seems to conceive that the usual information may be safely dispensed with in the present Parliament. I do think, sir, that we must attribute a great deal of freedom taken by the hon. gentleman to the docility with which this House submits to it, especially on financial questions. It is humiliating in the extreme to reflect that though we have sat five months, though we are far advanced in 1853, the supplies for 1854 have not yet been

voted, and the hon. gentleman is expending the public funds at his own will and pleasure. (Hear, hear.) I say that had there been a proper amount of self-respect in this House, the Inspector General dared not have asked us to vote a new Customs' tariff on the meagre information he has given us; and that if he had, the House should have refused to proceed one step until the papers were before us. But, sir, the minority must submit, and all we can do is to make the most of the information in our possession. With that limited information, I now propose to look at the present position of the finances, and to show from it, if I can, that a much larger reduction of duties can be safely made than has been proposed by the finance minister. On 1st February of this year, there was £401,901 at the credit of the consolidated fund. The hon. gentleman says that this was only nominally so--for that £250,000 of this belonging to special funds, consisted of moneys in the hands of Government for extraordinary works going on, and other special objects, and that only £150,000 was at the disposal of Government for ordinary purposes. Now, sir, I do repeat that for all practical purposes, even were this so, the full balance of £400,000 might be relied upon in any financial statement: for there is always a large amount of unexpended monies in the hands of Government--it has been so for years--and must always be so. A large portion of these moneys now on hand will not be expended this year and a still larger sum of deferred payments will be thrown from this year's transaction into next. But, sir, admitting the hon. gentleman's argument that these special funds must be excluded from our calculations, I think he over-estimates them. In November last, the Inspector General laid before us a printed estimate of revenue and expenditure for 1852, when the year was so nearly spent that he must have known accurately what would be wanted. That statement showed that independently of these special funds, there would be a net balance at the credit of the consolidated fund at the opening of this year of £234,286; and we have been since then informed that the actual revenue exceeded the estimates by £23,000. Thus £250,000 must have been at the disposal of the Government, at the commencement of 1853, for ordinary purposes.² Now, sir, what will be the probable revenue for 1853? No one can doubt that from the great prosperity of every branch of industry, and with the prospect of large railway works going forward that the importation will exceed anything we have heretofore experienced, and that the receipts from public works, and the sale of lands will be much increased. But let us suppose that the revenue for this year should not exceed that of 1852--striking off the excise duties given to the municipalities, we will have these results:--Customs £700,000; Stills £10,000; Territorial £30,000; Bank Import £20,000; Public Works £80,000; Fines and Forfeitures £2,000; Casual Revenue £20,000; Fee Fund £5,000; Total £867,000.³ The ordinary expenditure will in the same way stand thus: interest £225,000; Civil Government £10,000; Administration of Justice £85,000; Penitentiary £6,000; Legislature £30,000; Education £55,000; Agriculture 12,500%; Hospitals, &c. 20,000%; Geological Survey 2,000%; Militia 2,000%; Light Houses 8,000%; Pensions 10,000%; Indian Annuities 7,500%; and miscellaneous --say 50,000%; Total 553,000. Now, Mr. Chairman, I am sure this estimate will prove greatly under the real revenue, and somewhat above the actual ordinary expenditure on several items, and yet it will show the financial balance for the present year to stand thus:--

Cash on hand	£ 256,000
Revenue	867,000
	<u>£1,123,000</u>
Ordinary Expenditure	553,000
Leaving a surplus of	<u>570,000</u>

And, Sir, in addition to this large sum, the hon. gentleman will have continuously in his hands special funds, never less than £150,000, and often double that amount. There is therefore a certainty that there will be in the public chest on the 31st December next, a balance over ordinary expenditure of from £700,000 to £850,000 from all sources. The hon. gentleman cannot deny this--the calculation is founded on his own estimate of November last. There may be some items of extraordinary expenditure which may have to be met, but if there had been any large demands in that way, we must have known it; and any possible extraordinary demand can but slightly reduce the enormous net surplus which he is certain to have of £570,000. Now, Mr. Chairman, the question is, what shall be done with this surplus? The honourable gentleman proposes to reduce the customs' duties £50,000--to pay £75,000 to the Sydenham sinking fund--and to pay off debentures falling due this year and next, to the extent of £300,000. I altogether deny that the customs' reductions of the Inspector General will reduce the revenue the sum he names: nothing has been more clearly demonstrated than that the reduction of duties has a tendency to increase the consumption and thereby maintain the revenue. I also disagree with the hon. gentleman as to the policy of paying off so large a portion of the public debt in one year. I do not think that this generation should be kept in poverty for the benefit of the next--that we should lay heavy taxation on the people of this country to meet the cost of⁴ public works, which were to be used by posterity [and]⁵ which many hon. gentlemen believe will very shortly not only maintain themselves, but meet the whole expenses of Government from their surplus revenues. I think it would be utter absurdity on our part to extract from the labour of our people £400,000 in one year to pay off debt. If it were necessary to meet our obligations to the day--I would readily, heartily assent to that or any other sum being levied rather than have a blot cast on the credit of our country. But it is not necessary. Our credit is high--money cheap--the hon. gentleman can readily negotiate a five per cent. loan for any sum that may be needed. Let us by all means pay off the debt, but let us do it by degrees--let us do it in a manner which will not affect the commercial interests of the country, as this proposal to remit £400,000 to England in one year, besides £200,000 of ordinary interest certainly would. Let the hon. gentleman bring down a proposition for the gradual reduction of the national debt, and I for one will gladly vote for any reasonable proposition. And it does appear to me, the honourable gentleman takes an unpropitious moment to make so large a reduction of the public debt. The vast influx of gold on the commercial world, is rapidly changing the value of commodities as compared with the precious metals. If ever there was a time for a young country, short of capital, but with abundance of labor to be profitably applied by the aid of capital, to go in debt and keep in debt--this is that time. If the production of gold goes on much longer at the present rate, loans contracted now, and applied in productive undertakings, will be paid of at maturity with a large gain to the borrower from the changed value of commodities. (Hear.) I do think that the only wise policy for this country to pursue at this moment, is to draw off as little money as possible from the industrial pursuits of the country--to economise the expenses of Government as much as possible and pay off as little debt as is consistent with maintaining the credit of the country. I think therefore, the position of the Hon. Inspector General is not a wise one when he tells us "I mean to pay off £400,000 of public debt." I think he should have submitted that proposition formally to the House. I think we ought not to place such extreme confidence in the hon. gentleman's discretion as to turn over so large a sum to his disposal. But even supposing the position assumed by the Inspector General to

be correct--that it is advisable to pay off this large amount of debt--I contend that he can safely reduce the customs' duties to a greater extent than he proposes. A large portion of the debt does not fall due until the middle of 1854, when the customs' revenue for that year will have begun to come in; it would be only judicious to throw a portion of the burden into next year, and the large amount of special funds in the hands of Government will readily enable the hon. gentleman to do this. Under all the circumstances, with so large a balance at his unrestricted control, with a large sum unemployed, destined for special purposes, and with a second year's revenue to rely on ere the debt is payable, the hon. gentleman might with great safety, reduce the customs' duties from £150,000 to £700,000 [sic] upon the present year's estimates. The hon. gentleman says that in addition to our direct responsibilities, we are endorsers on railway paper to a large extent, the interest of which we may be called on to pay. Now, the hon. gentleman knows well that there is no probability of our being called on to pay a shilling on this score, but that if we had to pay the interest on every railway debenture which has been issued, the whole amount would be but £54,000. I do think, sir, that if this House grants to the hon. gentleman the petty reduction which he makes in the face of the facts which are before us, that it will be as imprudent a measure as ever was endorsed by this Legislature. There never was a more correct proposition than that laid down in the resolution of my hon. friend from Montreal, (Mr. Young) that the true policy of this country is the simplification of the machinery of Government, the practice of stringent economy in the expenditure, and the removal of all checks on commercial intercourse as rapidly as possible. The reduction of customs' duties to the extent which the public funds will now readily permit, would be felt as a great relief to the industrial interests of the country. And, sir, there is another reason why greater reductions should be made: I called the attention of the House, on a former evening to the fact that since the 1st of July 1850, there has been an average sum of £500,000 continuously in the hands of the Inspector General, to use as he thinks fit--to shift about from bank to bank--to be employed as a lever for accomplishing the political purposes of the Government. The hon. gentleman has said that these large sums belonged to special funds, and to Railway Companies. I am certain that this is correct to a very limited extent as regards Railway Companies, and as to the other funds I have shown that there are always such balances, and that they may be fairly calculated on. They stand in the Bank to the credit of Government, and are used for the purposes of corruption in the same way as the ordinary funds. But over and above all special funds, the hon. gentleman has had a permanent balance of £300,000 to his credit for the last three years to be shifted about for political ends. Now, sir, I ask if it is right, if it is safe, to continue such a practice? There is now £400,000 in the public exchequer, with one quarter's expenditures paid, and the Customs' and other revenues for the whole year yet to come in. The hon. gentleman will have until Parliament meets again, a balance in his hands ranging from four to eight hundred thousand pounds, to use as he has been doing. Is this right? Shall we foster such a system? Were nothing but the loss of interest to be considered the thing should not be permitted. And another and most important consideration, is the effect which this lavish use of the people's money is having on the public expenditures. Honourable gentlemen heard the Beauharnois Canal debate of last night, in which it was shown that seventeen thousand dollars had been paid from the public chest for stolen apples, ravished butternuts, large stones placed upon land, and so forth: do they think that one sixpence of that money would have been paid, had the exchequer been kept on short allowance?⁶ Would that have been done, if there had been a necessity for looking after every £100?⁷ Was it not the plethora of money which

alone gave the Government courage to rob the chest for such a purpose? Look, too, at the expenses of Spencerwood: £10,000 paid for the land--£15,000 paid for the building, and not well begun yet--and to look at it now, not worth, one would imagine, two thousand pounds. Look at the Crown Lands Department; the Commissioner sends in a skeleton statement of the receipts and disbursements of his office--but so meagre that little can be made of it, and still less check exercised over it. He does what he likes, he spends what he likes, and tells us of it afterwards. For instance, the expenses of the Crown Lands department were, in 1849, £16,040; in 1850, £13,087; in 1851, £16,110; but last year they rose at one jump to £32,048. (Hear, hear.) Doubled in one year. True, hon. gentlemen will tell me, that this great increase was caused by new surveys. But should the Commissioner of Crown Lands be at liberty to expend any sum he likes in any one year on Surveys? Every one knows the influence brought to a Government by having an army of surveyors in its interest, traversing the country in all directions⁸, seeing every body⁹, and giving the desired tone to public sentiment. Is it right to allow these surveys to cease for years--to keep the surveyors on a meagre fare for a time--and give the Commissioner power to burst into a lavish expenditure at any advisable moment. And the manner in which this money seems to be distributed, is also of questionable propriety. One Surveyor¹⁰, named Bell¹¹, in 1852, received no less than £1,600 for work performed. An hon. member to whom I mentioned this fact, said, "oh, he does not get it all to himself--he has to take men with him." How many? said I. "Four or five," was the reply. Well, give him six at a dollar per day, for every day in the year, and he will have £1,000 and more left him for his share. Are the services of a surveyor worth such a sum in one year? And there are others who received very large sums last year. I think the motion of the hon. member for Frontenac, for an inquiry into the Crown Lands Department, will not come a day too soon. I hope the honourable gentleman will place upon his committee the President of the Council, who in days of yore was to make such sweeping reforms in this department, but who, since he has got the "useless Presidency," has "made no sign." And the expenses of all the public departments are creeping up in the same way. The administration of justice has risen from £60,000 in 1848 to over £80,000¹² in 1852--and by the way, it is noticeable that though much larger in population the judicial cost in Upper Canada is but £27,206 while in Lower Canada it is £48,930. Whence comes all this tax expenditure but from the money lying at waste in the public chest? Look, too, at other departments--notwithstanding the reductions from the salaries of the political chiefs. The Receiver General's department has swelled out five hundred pounds in the past year, the Inspector General's still more--and the Attorney General's much more--all without the advice or consent of Parliament. The Attorney General's salary was first reduced from £1,350 to £1,100 and then to £800--but the more it was cut down, the more it seems to have grown in another direction. First he got £200 to cover all expenses of his office--then he got £250--then he got a clerk besides--and now he gets the £250 and the clerk and an agent at Toronto and a messenger to attend on him. (Hear, hear.) All this may be necessary--but it could not be effected in the quiet way it is but for the large sums at the disposal of Government. And for my part, Mr. Speaker, I do not wonder at it when I see the order of things in this House--when I see not only the pliant supporters of Government but even the members opposite, submit to go on with this debate without a full statement of the revenue and expenditure--nay, in the face of the large surplus on hand for several years and the certainty of its being greatly increased in the coming year, get up and say:--"Do, pray, let us hurry through this vote--do, pray, let the Inspector have all he demands--he has taken off a great deal!" Now, sir, I am not one of those who have

been in the habit of declaiming as to the frightful extravagance of our Government and the immense reductions which might be made--for I am free to admit that, comparing the duties of our Government with those of other Governments, and their relative costs, I do think there is not on the face of the earth a cheaper system, or one which presses more lightly on the people than our own. (Hear, hear.) But admitting all this, there is plenty of room for judicious retrenchment in our expenditure, and a stringent supervision by Parliament over the public economy, is just as needful, and would be as beneficial here as elsewhere. It is but due to the Inspector General to say that the revenue branch of his department--the customs' branch--is a remarkable exception to the general increase of expenditure observable in all the others. Although the revenue from that department has doubled in the last few years, the cost of collection is just about the same--and the efficient manner in which this branch of the public service is conducted shows conclusively that it is not necessary to pay large salaries or to be constantly increasing them, to have the work well done. (Hear, hear.) One thing hon. gentlemen seem to forget when they are so unwilling to make reductions on the customs, is the rapid increase that has been going on yearly upon our revenue without any proportionate increase of necessary expenditure. In 1847 the customs produced £414,633; in 1848, £334,029; in 1849, £444,547; in 1850, £615,634; in 1851, £737,439; and in 1852, £739,263. Were no reductions now made, there can be no question but the income for this year would reach £800,000, and even with the Inspector's reductions it will exceed that of last year. Is there to be no stop to this? Are we to go on this way from year to year, increasing the burdens on our people for no other purpose than to create a hurtful tendency to extravagance and give the Government of the day an irresistible means of corruption? The ordinary duties of the Government are not much greater to-day than they were five years ago--the justifiable expenditure little exceeds what it was then, but the revenue is nearly doubled. Why then should we not reduce the duties? Is it desirable that the Government should have all the banking companies, and railway companies in the country suing to it for the benefit of large sums lying idle? Have we not known cases of railroad companies getting £100,000 at a time from a bank, by a hint from the Inspector General, that so long as the money remained, Government cash to that extent would be left with the bank? Have we not known £75,000 paid over to a city municipality by a touch of the wires from the hon. gentleman? How many such cases there may be, who can tell? I appeal to the House to say if these things are right,--if by continuing them we are not sapping the foundations of public morality? I call upon the House, if there is any regard among us for the public interest, not to leave a larger sum in the public chest than is required for the purposes of the country. It is not the Inspector General who is most to blame if these things continue--every finance minister seeks to get as much scope as he can--the blame is with this House if such power is committed to his hands. A reduction of the tariff is the only mode of remedying the evil--it is full time it were done--and I cannot see how hon. gentlemen can hesitate. Even the Inspector General himself cannot avoid letting fall the admission of the reckless latitude allowed him. What said he, the other night?--That the reduction proposed by the member for Montreal was a "petty reduction"--though it took £20,000 off more than his own scheme! On another occasion, too, he threw out the hint that to reduce the 12½'s to 10 was the direction in which reductions should be aimed, and he was perfectly right for this would give at once 80,000% of reduction and be a great relief to the community. And all this the hon. gentlemen opposite took as placidly as possible--almost as if they expected to have the spending, one of these days, of the spare cash.¹³ Safely and properly the duties might be cut down so as to reduce the revenue £200,000. The reductions proposed this year amounted to

nothing at all. The fact was that instead of having a less revenue this year than the last, with all the reductions, there would be £10 or £50,000 more.¹⁴ Now, Mr. Chairman, my proposal is that we take off all that is proposed by the Inspector General and the member for Montreal--which will amount together to £70,000. I further propose to reduce raw sugars from 9s. to 4s. 8d. instead of 6s. as the Inspector General suggests; and I do so because this reduction will be precisely a halfpenny per pound, and be felt at once on the retail price. I propose to take the duty off salt, as an article of necessity and affecting the cost of articles we export. The duty lost would be £1,300. I propose also to take the duty off crockery and glassware--to encourage the importation through Canada for the Western market, the freight being very large. The duty is £10,474. I propose also to take the duty off paper, as an unfair burden on the book-maker. You allow books to come in free, but those printed here must pay a duty of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. I also propose to take the duty entirely off coal, as a burden on manufacturers of all kinds.¹⁵ He stated that the total of his reductions would be £33,000, which, in addition to the £30,000 of the Inspector General, and the reductions proposed by the hon. member for Montreal would amount to £100,000.¹⁶ I had also included in my scheme the reduction of the $12\frac{1}{2}$'s to 10 per cent.--I think we might properly have gone that length--but in deference to the opinion of those who think with me in this matter, I will not press that point to a division until the others are disposed of. If any of the reductions now proposed are rejected, then we will try to bring down the $12\frac{1}{2}$'s. I think that £100,000 is the very least reduction that should be entertained by the House--and I hope the Inspector General in whatever way he does it, will consent to this sum being taken off. The articles selected are of less moment, so long as the burdens on the industry of the country are reduced. With these remarks, sir, I will content myself, and when the amendments of the hon. member for Montreal have been disposed of, I will move my amendments.¹⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--It might probably have been more satisfactory if this discussion had taken place at a later period of the Session when all the estimates were ready, but really the very system which hon. members have been endeavouring to carry out of holding our sittings in the early part of the year, renders it extremely difficult to get the public accounts at a very early period. The labour in preparing these accounts and the trade returns, is so great, that it has been found utterly impossible to have them prepared earlier. They will be in the hands of hon. gentlemen in the course of a few days, and then the whole matter will be properly before the House, and without that it is impossible for me to go into any elaborate consideration in regard to the revenue of the present year, but I think I can satisfy this committee of not only the fallacy of the figures which the hon. member for Kent has brought forward, but of his argument. He is obliged to rest the greater part of the latter upon a comparison of his own. The whole of his argument is based upon that. He says that the estimate of last year was "so much," and they cannot be different this year. Now, that can only be seen when the estimates come down. It will be for the House then to judge whether the estimates which are brought down and the demands which are made are such as this House is prepared to sustain. But I am quite satisfied to join with the hon. member for Kent, in his sentiments with regard to the extent to which the present generation is warranted in saddling debts upon future generations. I think that we are perfectly warranted in incurring and maintaining debts for money expended upon the public works of the country; but I think that they ought to be works of a public and important character, and that we ought not to push too far into debt, for works of a local character. We know the difficulties and embarrassments connected with the management of public works. I believe we have, to a certain

extent surmounted them, but that very circumstance has put us in this position, that as a country we are rather to be reproached for our deficiency in our public buildings, and in a great many improvements of a less public character. With regard to the charges put forward by the hon. member for Kent, as to the negotiation of loans for railway companies from the banks¹⁸, without going into the desultory remarks of Mr. Brown¹⁹, it is to be observed that the hon. gentleman referred to the only transaction of the kind that had occurred, and even as to it, he (Mr. Brown) had almost omitted that he approved of the transaction. I am quite ready to state the circumstances to the House, and not to shrink in the slightest degree from any responsibility in regard to them. In the case to which the hon. member for Kent has referred²⁰, the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway required the change in the nature of the guarantee, and an immediate loan of money²¹. There was a sum of money laying at interest at the banks, and the Government said, that if the company could make arrangements with the banks (having responsibility upon them) they would have no objection to state to the banks that they would not want the money for a certain time, and I am aware of no other instance of such an arrangement. I must say that the wish of the Government has been to place these deposits as generally as they could, and they are aware that these banks have assisted these railroads, and with those very balances which the hon. member finds fault with. I think it is a very beneficial thing for the country, that those balances have been in the position they have, for they have assisted in great public improvements, and have been of very great advantage to the public interest. That is all I shall say upon that subject, and I now approach the general charges of the hon. member for Kent.²² He denied that the estimates of Mr. Brown were correct²³. There was £400,000 to the credit of the Consolidated Fund on 31st of January 1853. But of this there belonged to special funds, or appropriated to works voted by Parliament, about £225,000--so that only £175,000 remained at the disposal of Government for general purposes. This is the whole amount to the credit of the Consolidated Fund on the 31st January last. He wanted hon. gentlemen to bear in mind that this was the surplus revenue of several years, taking the last year into account. The estimated revenue for 1852, was, as had been stated by the honourable gentleman, £858,000, and the expenditure £774,000--leaving a balance of £84,000²⁴, therefore, taking the last year as a guide, the present proportion is founded on this surplus. It is all very well to hold that these reductions will increase the revenue instead of reducing it; but all he could say was, that if it so turned out, they could then reduce the revenue still further. The surplus revenue taking the estimate of last year for a guide, would not be more than 80,000*l.* a reduction therefore of 70,000*l.* would leave no very large surplus according to that estimate. It is true that there are many things that were paid for last year that will not be wanted this year, but surely it must strike hon. gentlemen that there may be many things wanted this year that were not required last year. The whole balance to the credit of the consolidated fund last year was 70,000*l.* and that is the accumulated balance after paying the engagements of many years, and is all we have to show after a few years of unusual prosperity, and he did not think that under these circumstances the amount was so very large as to warrant tampering very extensively with the revenue. It was impossible, he said, nor did he think it very important at that moment, to go into the details of the estimate for the present year. It was likely he was quite willing to admit that there would not be any material difference from those of previous years. With regard to the expenditure, it was impossible to go into the details now, but it was quite sufficient for the House to know that the amount available can not exceed two or three hundred thousand pounds, and there are debentures falling due to about that amount. Instead of renewing the debentures now, he thought that by being

enabled to pay them off when they became due, a very good effect would be obtained in keeping up the credit of the country, and would be beneficial if they wanted to borrow any more money; while it would have a very bad effect if they had when the bonds became due to borrow more money to meet them. (Hear, hear.) They had been trying to buy up the bonds, but had not been able to get any of them, and he thought it would be very beneficial to be able to pay those bonds off, and not to ask to have them renewed. If they were to take this course now and pay off all these bonds, they might next year, if it was thought advisable, have those renewed that then became due. The honourable member for Kent talks a great deal about the special balance always on hand, and argues that we ought to be able to speculate on them as any mercantile firm might do; but he (Mr. Hincks) thought that it would be found almost inseparable from the position of a government in a state of prosperity that there always will, when there are so many funds at the disposal of the Government, [be] large balances. He should like the hon. member to look at the balances which the Imperial Government has in the Bank of England or at the balances which the Government of the United States has at its disposal. He would find that they always have large balances. He (Mr. Hincks) should be very sorry to see the Government in the position of not having any funds at their disposal and being compelled to borrow if they wanted money. Therefore, he did not think that we should do anything to put ourselves in that position and he thought that considering everything the Government had come down with a very fair proposition. He understood till he heard the speech of the hon. member for Kent that his resolutions were only as an alternative in case those of the hon. member for Montreal were rejected; but he found now that they were to be in addition to those of that hon. member, and all that he could say with regard to them, was, that he should try to reject them both.²⁵

MR. BROWN said he did not think the Inspector General had made out any case. He has made a strong appeal to the House, as to the advantage of paying off the debentures falling due, but he has not met my position: that he can do so if he will, and yet reduce the tariff more than he proposes. The hon. gentleman says this discussion should have been raised when the estimates are brought down; so I say; and what I censure the Inspector General for, is in forcing on this debate, before we had the estimates before us. The hon. gentleman takes a very ingenious way of meeting the whole question. He says we had £175,000 on hand at the commencement of this year--our estimates of revenue last year exceeded our expenditures only by £83,000--we cannot calculate on a greater surplus for this year, therefore £70,000 of reduction is as much as we can afford, and will only leave £200,000 over to pay off the debentures falling due. Now, Mr. Chairman, observe the numerous fallacies in this statement. In the first place the hon. gentleman must have had £250,000 (and not £175,000 as he says) at his disposal, at the beginning of the year. In the second place, although his estimate of revenue was for £858,000 last year, the actual revenue was £880,000, or £22,000 more than the estimate; so that even taking last year as a standard, the surplus of this year would be £106,000. Then, sir, in the third place, there is not the slightest doubt that there will be a great increase in the revenue this year from customs, public works, and territorial; and beyond all, the Inspector General conceals from the committee, that last year was an exceptional year from all ordinary rules, that advantage was taken of the great surplus revenue to wipe off debts and carry out projects long in abeyance, which have not to be incurred again. In the estimate of last year, no less than £54,000 was voted for the Legislature, the sum being predicated on the extended session--so that not £30,000 will be required for 1853. Here is a saving of £25,000 on last year's estimate. Then there were items for repairs to Chatham, St. Lewis, £7500--Asylums, £78,000--feudal tenure papers, £2500--new buildings at Quebec and Montreal £12,000--settling vacant

lands, £30,000--removal to Quebec £7000--rebellion losses commission £4000--Spencer Wood, £15,000--fire at Montreal £2,500--Industrial Exhibition, £1500--general election expenses, £5000--taking the census, £20,000--besides many other extraordinary items. Over £160,000 which will not be required in 1853. And then the hon. gentleman forgot to mention that in last year's estimate £75,000 was appropriated to the reduction of the debt. So that, in fact, the ordinary expenditure of 1852 instead of £774,000 as the hon. gentleman stated, it was under £550,000. The Inspector General admits that there will be no extraordinary expenditure during the present year, and if we take his own statement and his own way of calculation, the case with which further reductions can be made will be plain to any one. He says he had £175,000 on 31st January, the receipts of last year were £880,000, and the ordinary expenditures were £550,000--which taken as a standard would give this year a surplus of £230,000; add to this £200,000 of special funds, and the hon. gentleman will confessedly have £600,000 at his credit during the year--400,000%. of it for extraordinary expenditure and reduction of debt. In the face of this, and it is much under the reality, he proposes to reduce the tariff nominally 50,000%. with the certain conviction that the revenue will be increased and not diminished for the year! He sincerely hoped the committee would insist on a reduction of at least 100,000%.²⁶

MR. MERRITT made some remarks on the debate, and stated that that day a bill had passed the Senate of New York to appropriate seven and a half millions of dollars for the enlargement of the Erie Canal. With the canal enlarged they would be able to pay off their debt in 1873, and they would take of[f] their tolls and then Canada would be in the most humiliating position. From this he contended that it was of the first importance to construct the ship canal to Lake Champlain, for the completion of the St. Lawrence canals, and the best mode of obtaining revenue.²⁷ As far as the first resolution was concerned, that had been discussed time and again, and every one knew the necessity for it, and he had no doubt that the Government would respond to the general expression in favour of it. He hoped, therefore, that the hon. member for Montreal would withdraw his resolution on the subject of the Champlain Canal, and leave it till it was seen whether the Government would bring down in their estimates the necessary amount for the construction of that work. He then went on to reply to some objections of the hon. member for Montmorenci against arguments that he had advanced on the subject of the commercial policy on a former occasion. He then, in reply to the objections of the member for Kent against the balances at the disposal of the Government, stated that, according to the Act regulating the disposal of the revenue, the Government were obliged to fund all the balances for the purpose of the public debt; and he read the passage of the Act relating thereto. He wanted to understand whether it was not incumbent on the Government to fund their balances.²⁸ He agreed with the Inspector General²⁹ that the policy of the Government should be to pay off the debt, and he was surprised to hear the hon. member for Kent advocating a different policy. He nevertheless maintained that we ought to have no balances, that they ought to be funded at the end of each year to pay off the debt, and if that policy was not pursued, when the United States pay off their debts by means of their canal tolls, and then reduce those tolls, we shall not be able to compete with them. There is no country in the world so favourably situated for commerce as Canada in her present position. She has no army and no navy to support, and it was quite preposterous to compare her position to that of any independent Government which had to devote its revenues to paying those inevitable expenses from which we as a colony are exempt.³⁰

MR. YOUNG said, that he had no objection to withdraw his first two resolutions, and move his third and fourth, after the three first resolutions of the

hon. Inspector General were passed. He would withdraw the resolutions, but not because he did not think them of importance. He looked upon the formation of that canal as the basis of the whole commercial system, as a means of enabling them to reduce their customs. There is now a great rivalry going on between the United States and Canada--and it remained to be seen whether we are able to contend with them successfully; and he believed that if proper means were adopted, we could do so, and he looked upon the construction of this canal, as one of the means that we should employ. The Inspector General says, that he does not wish to tamper extensively with the revenue--and he (Mr. Young) had no wish to do so either. He was, however, ready to tell him as a merchant, that the reduction he proposes will cause an increase in the revenue, rather than a decrease, because from the increase of population and the general spread of business, and the prosperity of the country, ... the result will be an increase in the consumption of these articles to such an extent, that the revenue will not decrease. But there was another subject that must be taken into consideration. The President of the Council had introduced a bill to prevent the importation of liquors and wines--and the amount of revenue from those articles was about £60,000, so that if this bill passes, it will be a greater loss to the revenue, than all the reductions of the Inspector General. He wished to say a few words on this matter now, because he was sorry to say, that he should not be here to vote against it, which he should do, because he thought it was an immoral bill, and would be injurious to the country in every respect. He thought that in this matter they should do as the United States had done. The general Government of the United States had passed no law upon this subject--they had left it entirely to the legislatures of the different States, which were nothing more than so many municipalities, to decide as they thought proper, and in the same way, he thought they ought to leave the question to the different municipalities in this country to deal with as they might think fit. But if this bill should become law, do its promoters think that they will prevent the importation of liquors to a country like this? The passage of this bill will give rise to smuggling in its worst form. It will give rise to all sorts of immorality, and to fighting whenever it is put in force, and he hoped that the House would pause before going on with such a measure. He said this also, because he thought it would interfere materially with the revenues of the country. It would affect them to the extent of £60,000, which was more than was proposed by the Inspector General. He found fault with the Inspector General for not taking a more comprehensive view of the whole trade of the country, and how it might be extended to advantage. Look for instance at the island of Cuba. He was prepared to show that we could send to that place our staple productions to as much advantage as they can in the United States, to the amount of six millions of dollars. That was a trade which might be of the greatest benefit to us but what effort was made to obtain it. A Spanish vessel could not go to a United States' port to the same advantage, that they can to a British port--and he thought that if the matter was properly represented to³¹ the cabinet at Madrid through³² the Spanish minister at the Court of St. James, a trade might be opened out worth all the reciprocity twice over, that we shall ever get from the United States. The resolutions that he proposed and was about to move, were calculated merely to favour the mechanical industry of the country. He did not think that the mechanical industry, was on so fair a footing as the agricultural. The latter obtained the raw material for his business free of duty, but the former was subject to a heavy tax on the material necessary for the carrying on of his business. The reductions that he proposed³³ in the revenue would not amount to more than £20,000³⁴, but they would be a great boon to the mechanical interests of this country. He thought that with proper encouragement, the articles necessary for the country, might be made here as

well as in any other country, and he therefore moved these resolutions not so much to make any reduction in the revenue, as to favour the different branches of industry.³⁵

MR. MACKENZIE concurred in the remarks of the hon. member with respect to trade with Cuba. He was in favor of cheapening the articles used by the poor man, as that would induce immigration and in the end the revenue would not suffer from it. He was in favor of lighting up the lower St. Lawrence, as a means of lowering insurance and freights. He entered at length into his reasons in support of these positions, and coming to reciprocity, he contended that we should never obtain that, and that there was no use in calculating on it. He read various extracts from Earl Grey's new book on the colonies, and on these he commented. He characterized the resolutions of the Inspector General as paltry, and expressed his approbation of those of Mr. Young. The more he heard that gentleman (Mr. Young) speak the more he became convinced of the value of his commercial experience. He did not think the position assumed by the Inspector General, namely that if the House should make any alteration in his resolutions, he would walk over to the other side of the House, a proper one. He (Mr. M.) thought the House ought to be allowed to have some voice in the matter.³⁶

MR. CAUCHON spoke in reply to the remarks of Mr. Merritt. He did not think the best way to increase the revenue of the country was to sink it all in the Champlain Canal.³⁷ He did not understand the meaning of ... [Mr. Merritt's] principles in regard to the intrenchment scheme he had spoken of. He wanted to bury capital in canals; but he would tell him that there was one mode of producing the prosperity of the Province, and that was to pay great attention to the railroads. The canals were not of greater consideration. They must increase the customs if the revenue was not sufficient; that must be apparent. By the course proposed to be adopted, as part of the hon. Inspector General's measure, vesting everything in canals, what was more calculated to ruin the country? He believed that the reduction proposed on the customs would increase the revenue. He thought a broader view ought to be taken, and they ought to look to the most beneficial way of promoting public interest³⁸. It was also necessary to provide for the wants of the sick and poor; and to provide for high education. So long as the localities were unable of themselves to provide these, he would assist them, and that he considered as necessary as making railroads and canals. It was not statesmanlike to take only one interest into consideration. He generally expressed his want of confidence in the schemes of Mr. Merritt. He approved of the resolutions of the Inspector General; and, did not think it was wise to make a sweeping and sudden reduction of the revenue.³⁹ He thought that the hon. member for Kent was right in saying, that until the budget was placed before the House, such reductions proposed could not well be made. He was glad to see the hon. member for Montreal abandon his first two propositions⁴⁰ as he could support the remainder⁴¹, but he would not go so far as the hon. member for Lincoln, to have everything but the customs abolished. As far as general principles were concerned, he was in favour of free trade, but he thought that internal industry should be promoted. As long as the people followed agricultural pursuits, and looked to them for success, they would flourish. There were millions of acres of uncultivated land, which should be cultivated; whilst they were not, he would not encourage measures for promoting manufacturing interest. However, he would support the proposition of the hon. Inspector General and the hon. member for Montreal.⁴²

MR. ROBINSON said he should vote generally for the resolutions proposed by the hon. Inspector General.⁴³ [He] stated the points of the different resolutions before the committee which met his approval.⁴⁴ He agreed with the hon.

member for Kent, to admit salt free of duty. As to admitting crockery, glass, and so on, he did not think they (not being expensive articles) should be admitted free. He had no objection to coal being admitted free, but as to "paper" which then paid a duty of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, he did not consent to a reduction, as they had got⁴⁵ several⁴⁶ large manufactories⁴⁷ of it, both in Upper and Lower Canada, which employed a great number of persons and he desired to afford them all the protection possible.⁴⁸ While all the railroads were in the present course of formation, he did not think that they should tamper with that article. He supported the views of the hon. Inspector General, in respect to reduction on sugar. Next year he hoped that the Inspector General would take it off altogether.⁴⁹

MR. BROWN--The difference made was a half-penny a pound.⁵⁰

MR. ROBINSON--It affected the revenue a great deal.⁵¹

MR. CLAPHAM thought it their duty to support the principle of a Canadian policy, and as the amendments proposed by the honble. member for Kent appeared to him the best adapted to realize that policy, he would support them. The hon. member for Simcoe, who had last spoken, thought that as earthen and glass wares produced only a small revenue, it was not worth while to disturb them, but it was more on account of their bulk and as an important article of freight than their apparent value that influenced him (Mr. C.) in wishing to see those articles exempted from all duty. They were articles not manufactured in this country, and yet they entered into the domestic economy of every family; but it was in reference to the freightage of those bulky articles, a large item in their value, not only in their transport from the mother country, but through our inland waters, thus increasing the revenue of our canals, that was a subject of consideration, and that he wished to promote and encourage. By this policy, trifling as it may seem at first, we may by degrees obtain a large share of the carrying trade, and Upper Canada become the great depot for supplying the western territory of the United States. Railroad iron was now to a great extent imported through our waters for the States, and there was the same prospect in store for other heavy and bulky articles, if properly fostered. Salt was another article proposed to be relieved from imposts; it was of indispensable necessity as well in every family as on every farm, for domestic purposes, for cattle, curing butter, salting provisions, but more especially for our fisheries. All we could do we ought to do to increase the carrying trade to this country, for the influx of the shipping would in the same ratio afford facilities for exporting our flour and other products at a cheaper rate.⁵²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Railroad iron paid a duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. As to what had been said by the last two members, it was only requisite to say a few words in order to satisfy the House, who it was that paid duty--it was the consumer. As far as whiskey was concerned, it was clear to him that if the tax was put on, it was not right to make it a local one, and as to repealing the tax altogether, all he could say was he was glad to hear that the hon. gentleman who had proposed it had become a teetotaler within the last few days. (Laughter--more explanation followed.) Oh! I am sorry he now says he was not well. I have an opinion that gentlemen should practise what they preach. The hon. members for Montreal and Huron, who took very conscientious views upon the subject, intimated that you, Mr. Chairman, was [sic] an example to the House, (hear, hear, and laughter); but I am quite convinced that you are generally a firm teetotaler--except when it is necessary for you to take it medicinally. (Loud laughter.) I think it is not fair for any gentleman who has not adopted different views to prevent others from indulging in those liquors which the hon. gentleman (alluding to the hon. member for Lincoln) there, seems

to appreciate just as much as those in favour of it. Other hon. gentlemen may take a different view of the question, and think that it is poison of a virulent kind, and therefore should not be used; but he (the hon. Inspector General) quite coincided in this--that when hon. members propose to reduce taxation, the taxation on whiskey he considered would be the most unpopular article to reduce it upon.⁵³

MR. MERRITT.--They were not then going to discuss the Maine Liquor Law. The question was this, we must have a revenue, but he thought that it was improper to put an excise tax in Canada, when there was no other excise tax on this continent. He granted that the consumer paid duty on whiskey. All their whiskey came from the other side of the St. Lawrence; it was made in Ohio, and brought into this port. (No! no!)⁵⁴

MR. LYON held that all taxes upon manufactures were bad; whether upon sawn lumber or upon ground wheat or upon whisky, all went upon the same principle. The excise on whiskey was just a tax of 3d. per bushel on the farmer's coarse grains; the present excise having ruined our own distilleries and induced a large importation from the United States.⁵⁵

MR. GAMBLE approved of a great deal that had fallen from the hon. member for Kent. These large balances were exceedingly objectionable and if there were a revenue in excess of the necessities of the Government it ought to be reduced by a reduction of taxation.⁵⁶ [He] did not see any reason why that surplus revenue should be allowed to accumulate in the manner it had. Repeal the duties to the amount of 120,000£. Where would be the difficulty or impropriety in doing it?⁵⁷

Hear, hear from hon. member for Kent [MR. BROWN]⁵⁸.

MR. GAMBLE: It was their bounden duty to do it. They were sent there to represent the interests of the people of the country, and if they passed over those matters without proper attention being paid, they did not discharge their duties, but what amused him, was, that the hon. member for Kent, in dwelling upon this matter, stated that the hon. Inspector General was not to blame, but the hon. gentlemen on the other side. Now, he thought that the blame did attach to him. If there had been an annual excess of 120,000£., the hon. Inspector General should come forward and show in what way they could reduce the revenue to that amount.⁵⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS stated that he had proposed the reduction of tolls on the St. Lawrence.⁶⁰

MR. GAMBLE did not see why they should not reduce the duties on sugar. There was some termed "bastard" sugar, and some which you could hardly distinguish from refined sugar. He did not know of any such description of sugar going by the name of bastard sugar, unless it was "russ," and that had been admitted into this country free of duty; but could there be any mistake made between refined and coarse sugars?⁶¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--There was a difference.⁶²

MR. GAMBLE.--The hon. member for Kent, amongst other articles, had suggested that "paper" should be introduced free, and in order to show the advantage to be derived from adopting that course, stated that there were [sic] in some parts quite a book trade springing up, and that hon. gentleman had alluded to the flourishing book trade in the United States. But it had never occurred to him what was the particular course adopted by them with regard to their book trade. By the United States tariff, foreign books of all descriptions, were admitted free until such time as they were printed in the United States, and then the duty was

100 per cent, and ... [what] showed, therefore, the present flourishing state of their book trade? Look at what had been the result in the United States, we have the reproduction and reprints of works at a cheaper rate than they could be procured in any other way.⁶³

MR. CHRISTIE said he would move at a subsequent stage of the Committee to take off the duty on salt, fish oils, &c., from Labrador and Newfoundland.⁶⁴

MR. ROSE after some words in favour of temperance approved of all the reductions that were to be made and would like to go further on some articles. He would approve the abolition of duties on salt and large reductions on sugar, molasses, and tea.⁶⁵

After much further discussion⁶⁶, MR. GAMBLE ... put his amendment as follows, viz:

Resolved, That the large amount of surplus revenue at the credit of the Consolidated Fund, renders it expedient to revise and reduce the duties of Customs, so as to permit the introduction of all raw materials used in any manufacture in this Province, and also of the following articles:--Salt, Caoutchouc, Sail Cloth, Copper in bars or in sheets, Yellow Metal in bars or sheets, Iron in scraps, bars, pigs, or sheets, and not otherwise manufactured, Bright and Black Varnish, Pine Oil, Marine Cement, Pitch, Tar, Resin, Chain Cables, Tree Nails, Bunting, Felt-Sheeting and Oakum, Bark, Bristles, Burr Stones unwrought, Coals, Cotton yarn and hemp, Dye Stuffs, Flax, Hemp and Tow, Hides, Boiler plate, Lard, Lard Oil, Grease and Scraps, Lead, Ores of Metals, Steel, Tallow, Iron Hoops, Oil, Cocoa Nut, Palm and Cod, Pipe Clay, Type Metal in blocks or pigs, Wool, Russia Hemp Yarn, Clay for Pipes, all kinds of wood, whether in logs, veneers, or otherwise, Soda, Ash, and Barilla and Silk Plush used in Hat-making, on the payment of a nominal duty; and also to repeal the specific duties on Tea, Coarse Sugars, and Green Coffee, in order to relieve the agricultural interest from a heavy burthen to which it is now subjected, as well as to foster and encourage those branches of manufacturing industry now in operation, and for which this Province possesses natural facilities.⁶⁷

[The amendment] was lost.⁶⁸

The first paragraph of the original resolutions ... [was] then proposed.⁶⁹

MR. BROWN moved his amendment as follows; viz:

1. Resolved,--That it is expedient to admit Salt free of duty.
2. Resolved,--That it is expedient to admit Crockery, Earthenware, Glass and Glassware, free of duty.
3. Resolved,--That it is expedient to admit Coal free of duty.
4. Resolved,--That it is expedient to admit Paper free of duty.
5. Resolved,--That it is expedient to reduce the specific duty on Muscovado & Bastard Sugars, from 9s. per cwt. to 4s. 8d. per cwt.⁷⁰

Amendment lost⁷¹.

First original resolution carried.⁷²

The second original resolution ... [was] then proposed.⁷³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS moved to abolish the duty on salt entirely, which was carried.⁷⁴

On the next resolution relative to wines MR. RIDOUT moved an amendment making the wine duty altogether ad valorem.⁷⁵

MR. YOUNG seconded this amendment with a great deal of pleasure. The duties on the low priced wines were so great that they could not be imported and the

consequence was he was sorry to say that while the importation of ardent spirits had rapidly increased, the importation of wines had fallen off. Any body who had travelled in the wine countries of Europe were [sic] aware that there where everybody drank wine, nobody was even seen to be drunk, while the moment you got to Great Britain you saw drunken people, because the duties there made people drink spirits. So here the taste of the people was educated up to drink whisky. He himself bought wine in Sicily at 6d. per gallon, and it might easily be sold for 1s. 2d. so as to be within the reach of all. He believed temperance would be greatly promoted in that way. He had spoken to a distinguished physician in the city, and a temperance man, on this subject, who said that when in Europe he had drunk the light wines like the rest of the people, and found them better than tea and coffee.⁷⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS thought the consumers of wine were not generally the poorer classes, nor were they likely to be. The weight of the present duties fell upon the wine drinking classes, especially on the higher priced wines. The remonstrances which had been generally made to him were in favour, if he made any alterations, of reducing the ad valorem duty. He had no objection, if he found that to be the sense of the House to do so.⁷⁷

The resolution was then carried.⁷⁸

Upon the next resolution being put MR. YOUNG moved the amendment of which he had given notice for taking all duties off the raw materials. He had, however, excluded railroad iron⁷⁹.

[The amendment] was lost; Yeas 19, Nays 28.⁸⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS then proposed to include printing presses and all sorts of implements except paper at 2½ per cent.⁸¹

Carried.⁸²

MR. CAUCHON hoped that paper would be admitted free or else a duty put on books.⁸³

MR. BROWN desired to have the duty off paper; but in no case did he desire any duty on books. The common kind of school books were printed in Upper Canada; but all the better kinds were imported.⁸⁴

MR. HARTMAN said the greater part of the books for schools were printed in Canada.⁸⁵

MR. BROWN said not reckoning by value. The truth was that no good books could be made with Canadian paper, because the mills had quite as much as they could do to make for the newspapers. The whole duty was but £200, would do no harm to the revenue and would greatly encourage the trade not by protection, but by putting the printers on a fair footing.⁸⁶

Upon the next resolution being put relative to seeds &c., MR. YOUNG moved an amendment to include pork, beef, meats &c. He showed that the whole duty on the articles did not come to above £200 per annum; that the country was becoming an exporter of all these goods, even of mess pork; and the trifling trade now done in them in exports was very much checked by the necessity of sending for a Custom House officer every time he wanted to show the goods. This had made the trade fall off greatly. He had himself imported 69,000 barrels in a year and now only 24,000 barrels are imported altogether.⁸⁷

MR. ROBINSON would not take off no duties on American goods, while they continued their duties on Canadian goods.⁸⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS held the same view, and thought the falling off of the business in these articles was not due to the trouble of the Custom House officers, which he ridiculed; but because the country now exported what it formerly imported.⁸⁹

MR. YOUNG said that he supposed the Inspector General knew more than he about Customs business and many other things; nevertheless he had been right when four years ago he had predicted that reciprocity would not be obtained, and it would not be obtained, and it would be seen which was right for the future. He read some letters to show that in 1849 he had written to the Inspector General in favour of giving perfect free trade with the United States, and against the idea that reciprocity could be otherwise obtained.⁹⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS then moved an amendment to repeal one clause of the Tariff bill, the effect of which would be to admit the productions of Newfoundland and Labrador at the same rates as those of Prince Edwards Island, Nova Scotia, &c.⁹¹

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Rose reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

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Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

*Then, on motion of Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Malloch,
The House adjourned.*

FOOTNOTES: 12 APRIL 1853.

1. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1853, PILOT, 21 April 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 22 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 23 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 28 April 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 3 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 5 May 1853. The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 28, 30 April 1853. The following papers noted the debate in identical accounts: BRITISH WHIG, 14 April 1853, GLOBE, 14 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 14 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 April 1853, and LA MINERVE, 14 April 1853. A report of Mr. Clapham's speech in the debate appeared in MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853. A commentary appeared in HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 14 April 1853 (in a separate account).
2. GLOBE, 28 April 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853, reported that Mr. Brown "contended that on the 5th. of Jany. the Inspector Genl. must have had according to his statements last fall some £900,000 in the Treasury....[or, excluding]special funds ... £250,000." HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 23 April 1853, gave the first figure as £90,000; NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 3 May 1853, gave the second as £390,000.
3. GLOBE, 28 April 1853. NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 3 May 1853: "£360,000."
4. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
5. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853.
6. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
7. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853.
8. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
9. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853.
10. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
11. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853.
12. GLOBE, 28 April 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853: "The administration of justice ... was now £83,000."
13. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
14. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853.
15. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
16. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853.
17. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
18. IBID.
19. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853.
20. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
21. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853.
22. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
23. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853.
24. GLOBE, 28 April 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853: "£83,000."
25. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
26. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
27. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853.
28. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
29. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853.
30. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
31. IBID.
32. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853.
33. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
34. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853.
35. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
36. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853.
37. IBID.

38. GLOBE, 30 April 1853, which had Mr. Cauchon attributing the canal scheme to Mr. Hincks. This is surely a reporter's error.
39. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853.
40. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
41. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853.
42. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
43. IBID.
44. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853.
45. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
46. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853.
47. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
48. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853.
49. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
50. IBID.
51. IBID.
52. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853, which claimed that Mr. Clapham's speech was "accidentally omitted" from the earlier MORNING CHRONICLE report of the debate. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853, reported that "Mr. Clapham made a few remarks, but in a tone of voice so low, that they were not intelligible in the reporter's gallery." The text here given is likely one prepared and submitted by Mr. Clapham.
53. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
54. IBID.
55. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853.
56. IBID.
57. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
58. IBID.
59. IBID.
60. IBID.
61. IBID.
62. IBID.
63. IBID.
64. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853.
65. IBID.
66. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
67. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853.
68. IBID.
69. IBID.
70. IBID.
71. IBID.
72. IBID.
73. IBID.
74. IBID.
75. IBID.
76. IBID.
77. IBID.
78. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853. BRITISH COLONIST, 22 April 1853, adds, "with an amendment which the reporters could not catch," but the resolution is reported unamended 13 April 1853.
79. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 April 1853.
80. IBID.
81. IBID.
82. IBID.
83. IBID.

- 84. IBID.
- 85. IBID.
- 86. IBID.
- 87. IBID.
- 88. IBID.
- 89. IBID.
- 90. IBID.
- 91. IBID.

WEDNESDAY, 13 APRIL 1853.

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THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Fergusson,--The Petition of the Hamilton Mercantile Library Association.

By Mr. Polette,--The Petition of François R. Dufresne and others, Roman Catholics of that part of the Parish of Three Rivers called the Banlieue.

By Mr. Paige,--The Petition of William Baker and others, Trustees of the Dunham High School.

By the Honorable Mr. Badgley,--The Petition of A. Simpson, Esquire, and others.

By Sir Allan N. MacNab,--The Petition of D.B. Galbraith and others, of the City of Hamilton.

By Mr. Dumoulin,--The Petition of J.B. Pepin and others, Members of the Corporation of the Common of St. Antoine de la Baie.

By Mr. Stuart,--The Petition of the Reverend J. Nelligan and others, Officers and Members of St. Patrick's Catholic Institute, Quebec.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Donald McMillan and others, of the Parish of Rigaud, in the County of Vaudreuil; and of H. Cartier and others, of the County of Vaudreuil; praying for an Act of Incorporation to enable them to construct a Railway from some point on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway in the said County, to the Town of Bytown, or otherwise to construct a Branch Railway, if found preferable, for connecting the said County with Bytown and Lake Huron.

Of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Hamilton; praying that the Petition of Colin C. Ferrie, Esquire, of the said City, for amending the Act to vest in the Corporation of the said City the "Gore" of King Street for public purposes, so as to prevent the erection of any buildings thereon, may not be granted.

Of the Provisional Municipal Council of the County of Elgin; praying that the said County may receive an equitable share of the proceeds of a certain piece of Land in the Town of London, granted for the purpose of Free Fairs.

Of Hiram Cook and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the International Exploring, Mining and Smelting Company.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Pelham; praying that any Bill to extend the limits of the Village of Thorold may not pass into Law.

Of William Notman, Esquire, and others, of the Town of Dundas; of the Reverend William Ormiston and others, of the Village of Clarke; of Robert Lindsay and others, of Ayr; of the Reverend John Porteous and others, of Beverley; and of Adam Goldie and others, of Caledonia and vicinity; praying the adoption of measures for the abolition of all labor on the Lord's Day in the Postal Department of the public service, and on the Provincial Canals.

Of William S. Scott and others, of the Village of Hornby and its vicinity; praying that the Professorships of Law and Medicine in the University of Toronto may not be abolished.

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Of Edward Marshall and others, of the County of Two Mountains; praying that the Bill to extend the time for the completion of the Works for the improvement of River du Chêne may not pass into Law, and that the proceedings of the Commissioners of the said Works may be stopped.

Of the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Belleville; praying for certain amendments to the Common School Law.

Ordered, That the Petition of D.B. Galbraith and others, of the City of Hamilton, be now received and read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was received and read; praying for an Act of Incorporation to enable them to erect a Building in the said City for a Hotel and Stores.

Ordered, That the Petition of George J. Grange and others, be referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Joint Committee appointed by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, for the regulation and management of the Parliamentary Library, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

The Committee have taken into their serious consideration the several Petitions referred to them by the Legislative Assembly, from parties desirous of parliamentary aid and encouragement in the publication or circulation of Literary Works, and herewith submit their recommendations in reference thereto.

Mr. Ossage, of La Tortue, Agent for the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, petitions for aid to enable him to publish a Work relating to Agriculture, entitled, "Les Veillées Canadiennes."

Mr. Stanislas Drapeau, of Quebec, applies for aid to enable him to publish an elementary treatise on Agriculture, entitled, "The Cultivator," which he designs for the use of Schools in Lower Canada.

Mr. William Ruthven, of St. Louis de Lotbinière, requests aid to promote the circulation of a Work, already published by him, on Agricultural Chemistry, adapted to the use of Schools. The Committee do not feel justified in recommending assistance to be given to any of these undertakings. No proof has been adduced of their special merit or value, so as to enable the Committee to decide whether they are deserving of aid from the public funds; and it is not thought advisable to encourage indiscriminate applications of this nature, or to make appropriations on their behalf, unless in the case of works of special excellence or utility. In regard to the Petition of Mr. Ruthven, the Committee find, on referring to their Report to the House in 1849, that the same or a similar production to that for which he now solicits the patronage of the House, was recommended to be encouraged by the purchase of copies to the value of Twelve pounds ten shillings, they therefore cannot at present recommend any further grant for a similar purpose.

On investigating into the particulars of an application from Mr. W.H. Smith, for aid to indemnify him for expenses incurred in the compilation of his work on the Topography of Western Canada, the Committee have ascertained that the sum of Fifty pounds was voted in 1850, to the Publisher thereof, with a view to its encouragement. It would appear, however, that this sum was absorbed in the cost of publication, and that hitherto the Author has received little or no pecuniary benefit from his literary labors. Regarding the Work as one of public interest, and of commendable character, and considering that its circulation in Europe might prove beneficial in disseminating accurate and interesting information to intending Emigrants, in reference to the condition and resources of Upper Canada, the Committee have agreed to recommend the purchase from Mr. Smith, of copies of

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his Book, to the value of Fifty pounds, in order that they may be circulated, as aforesaid, under the direction of the Provincial Government.

The attention of the Committee has also been directed to an Essay lately published on the Registry Laws of Lower Canada, by John Bonner, Esquire, of Quebec. This little work they conceive to be highly deserving of encouragement, not only

on account of the ability it displays in the discussion of an important question, connected with our Jurisprudence, but also because, from its limited circulation, it is improbable that the Author would derive any adequate return for the labor and research he has expended in his investigations. They therefore recommend the purchase of copies of this Essay to the value of Twenty-five pounds.

In their First Report, the Committee laid before the House papers connected with the mission of G.B. Faribault, Esquire, Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Assembly, under the directions of both Houses of the Legislature, at the last Session, for the purchase of Books in Europe, for the augmentation of the Library. They, at the same time, took the opportunity to record their entire satisfaction at the manner in which Mr. Faribault had discharged the trust confided to him. Up to this time, no special allowance has been made to that gentleman in remuneration of his services, his ordinary expenses, merely, having been defrayed by the Legislature. The Committee, therefore, have determined to recommend that he should be presented with a gratuity of Two hundred and fifty pounds, in acknowledgment of his zeal, economy and fidelity in the performance of the duty he undertook, and of the number and value of the Donations with which, by his successful endeavours, the Library has been enriched. As it appears that a balance somewhat exceeding this amount, still remains unexpended of the Library Grant of last year, the proposed gratuity could be defrayed from this source, in place of being made chargeable upon other funds; the Committee therefore trust that their proposition on behalf of this meritorious officer will meet with the entire concurrence of the House.

Many applications have been made to the Committee, by parties having Books which they desire to dispose of to the Library; but, as a general rule, all such offers have been discouraged, it being considered that, through the regular channels of the Trade, Books necessary or suitable to be added to the collection, can be better obtained, and at more reasonable rates, than by making purchases of private individuals. An exception should be made, however, in reference to copies of the Journals of either branch of the Legislature since the Union of the Provinces, and Your Committee have authorized the Librarians to buy any copies of these Journals they may meet with for sale, on reasonable terms, as well for the ordinary purposes of reference, as in order to make each House, as far as possible, a place of deposit for the Journals and Records of its own proceedings, whether in print or manuscript.

It having been represented to the Committee that the Library apartment, spacious as it is, will speedily become inadequate for the accommodation of our growing and magnificent collection, unless provision can be made for the placing of the series of Parliamentary Papers of the Houses of Lords and Commons, elsewhere, they have directed, with the concurrence of the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council, that the Room now used as a News-Room by their Honors, together with the small apartment opposite, shall be added to the Library, and be set apart as a receptacle for the Papers above mentioned, a purpose to which, from its size and proximity to the main library, it is admirably adapted. Thanks are especially due to the Honorable Members of the Legislative Council for the readiness with which they have acceded to this arrangement, for the better accommodation of the Joint Library.

In conclusion, the Committee would advert to an alteration in the mode of access to the Library, by Strangers, during the sittings of Parliament, which, at their suggestion, has been enforced by the two Speakers. Hitherto, Strangers

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have been admitted upon the introduction of a Member of either House, but it has been found that the presence of an indiscriminate number of persons, during Session, occasions great inconvenience to Members, and impairs the usefulness of

the Library to those for whose benefit it is primarily and especially intended; they have therefore recommended the adoption of a new Rule, permitting access, during a Session of Parliament, to such persons only as may receive an Order of admission from the Speaker of either House.

Mr. Jobin reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act prohibiting the hunting and killing of Deer and other Game within this Province, at certain seasons of the year, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That the Return relative to the Seamen's shipping Act, which was presented on Monday last, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Megantic Junction Railway and Navigation Company;" and the same was read, as followeth:--

Page 8, line 12. Leave out "six" and insert "eight."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Clapham do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

MR. STREET¹ moved to suspend the rules of the House in relation to a petition praying for the revival of the charter of the Niagara and Detroit River Railroad.²

SIR A. MACNAB opposed the motion, on the ground that this railroad was in the same direction as the Great Western Railroad, and intends to compete with it which was now nearly completed. He did not believe that it was ever intended to make this road, and he thought that thus encouraging these roads directly interfering with others nearly completed, would have a bad effect on the different Railway Stocks.³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that it would be very unfair to grant this motion, as a similar request on behalf of a similar road had been refused.⁴

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS said that the hon. member himself had voted against it. (Laughter.)⁵

MR. STREET said that this was a very different line, as it passed along the shore of Lake Erie, whereas the other went within six miles of the Great Western road all the way.⁶

SIR A. MACNAB said that the only object of this road was to take all the trade of the Western States to Buffalo. (Laughter.)⁷

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Mr. Street moved, seconded by Mr. Ridout, and the Question being put, That the 64th and 66th Rules of this House be suspended as regards the Petition of George Hardison, Esquire, and others, of the Township of Bertie, County of Welland, praying for the passing of an Act to revive and extend the Act incorporating the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company; the House divided:-- And it passed in the Negative.⁸

The Honorable Mr. Badgley moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson, and the Question being put, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to direct the proper Officer to lay before this House, copies of the Grants by the Company of the West Indies, of the Seigniories of Terrebonne and Petite Nation, in or about the year 1674;

also, of the Grant, by the King of France, of the augmentation of Terrebonne, commonly called Desplaines, in or about the year 1731; also, of the Despatch of the Comte de Maurepas to Messieurs Beauharnois and Hocquart, Governor and Intendant of New France, respectively, under date of the 6th May, 1732, or thereabouts, confirmatory of the Grant of the Seigniority of Argenteuil; also, of the second Grant, by the King of France, of the Seigniority of Beauharnois, in or about the year 1750; also, of the Grant, by Messieurs DeBeauharnois and Dupuy, Governor and Intendant of New France, respectively, in or about the year 1727, of a Picf or augmentation of Picf in rear of the Picf St. Jean, to the Ladies of the Ursuline of Three Rivers; also, of the Brevet of Ratification, by the King of France, in or about the year 1733, of the said last mentioned Grant; also, of the Brevets of Ratification, by the King of France, in or about the years 1718 and 1735 respectively, of the Grants of the Seigniority of the Lake of Two Mountains and of the augmentation thereof, in favor of the Seminary of St. Sulpice; also, of the Mémoire of the Abbé Couturier, on behalf of the said Seminary, under date of the year 1733 or 1734, in reference to the Grant of the

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said augmentation of Two Mountains, and which is referred to on page 25 of the fourth of the volumes lately laid before this House; also, of the Brevets of Ratification, by the King of France, of the Grants of the Seigniories of Mille Isles and Rigaud, the augmentation of Berthier, the Seigniority of Noyan, the augmentation of La Valtrie, the Seigniories of Daillebout and DeRamsay (du Nord), the augmentations of Monnoir and Sorel, the augmentation of Lanoraie and D'Autre, and the Seigniories of St. Jacques, Elguy, and Laurens, respectively; and also, of all other Brevets of Ratification of Grants in Picf, by the King of France, bearing date on or since the 6th day of July, 1711, or such of the above documents as may be found in the possession of the Government; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Mr. Stevenson, from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

The attention of Your Committee has been given to that part of the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies which relates to Printing, Printing Paper, and Folding and Stitching, referred to them by Your Honorable House, on the 8th of November last.

Touching the first mentioned item in the reference, viz.: "Printing," Your Committee, having a desire from the commencement of their labors to check the Printing of such matter as might be considered unnecessary, have, from time to time, recommended that certain documents laid before the House, should, to that end, be printed under the special direction of Your Committee; and being aware of the great saving that has already been effected in this way, they would now recommend, as a permanent rule, that all documents ordered by the House to be printed, forming portions of the Appendix to the Journals, be, in like manner, prepared for the Press under the especial direction of Your Committee, which, in their opinion, would prevent a mass of worse than useless matter being printed in the Appendices to the Journals, and which only tend to swell the amount of the account, as well as of the volumes, without any possible advantage being derived, save and except by the Compositor or Contractor who executes the work.

In concluding their remarks upon this item in the reference, Your Committee beg to state that in no other way can the Expenses for Printing be reduced, but by curtailing the quantity of matter sent to the Press, as the work is performed under a Contract obtained through public competition, and before being paid for,

the several items of these accounts are, under the direction of the Clerk of the House, carefully measured, and the charges compared with the agreements.

With regard to the item, in the reference, of "Printing Paper," Your Committee would remark that this matter received their attention at the early period of the Session, and that the suggestion of their fellow-Committee, that this material should be supplied by Contract or Public Tender, was adopted and acted upon.

The item "Folding and Stitching" is not of the same character. Your Committee have made inquiry into the authority for these charges, and find that, in the year 1848, an objection was raised by the then Printing Committee, to the same, as being too high: it was then decided that the charge for folding, &c., should be regulated by that of the Queen's Printer; this was accordingly done, and the charge was reduced to nearly one half, and from that time to the present the same charges have been made and allowed. This is an explanation of the charge, but, in the opinion of Your Committee, by no means proves that it is not at present too high, even under the standard mentioned; they therefore cheerfully adopt the suggestion of their fellow-Committee, and recommend that, in all future Contracts for Printing, the work of "Folding and Stitching" be included in the tender for Press Work, or, in other words, that that portion of the work should be performed without any specific charge, inasmuch as the Printing, and

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Folding and Stitching, are works connected so closely, that to separate them would tend materially to delay the execution and delivery of the work to be completed.

In concluding their Report upon this reference, Your Committee would give as their opinion, that that check, and rigid scrutiny, so necessary in this branch of the expenditure of Your Honorable House, cannot be performed so effectually, when, by one Committee the Contracts and conditions are made and entered into, and another is called to audit the charges made under the same; they therefore recommend that it be a part of the duty of Your Committee to examine, report upon, and audit the Accounts for work performed and materials furnished, as mentioned in the reference, viz: Printing, Printing Paper, and Folding and Stitching, together with all charges connected with the distribution of the Journals, Appendices, and other Printed Papers.

Your Committee, considering that the edition or number of such papers as are ordered to be printed by Your Honorable House, and which do not form a part of the Journals or Appendices, (Orders of the Day and Private Bills excepted) is at present too limited, would recommend that, in future, a sufficient number (over and above the present authorized number) of such papers be struck off, when printed, to supply one copy to each Municipality and incorporated Public Institution in the Province, and to be without delay, forwarded by Mail, under the direction of the Clerk of the House, to each of the same.

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Law relating to the University of Toronto, by separating its functions as a University from those assigned to it as a College, and by making better provision for the management of the Endowments thereof, and that of Upper Canada College, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

A Bill to incorporate the St. Roch's Reading Room was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the Saint Roch's Reading Room."

Ordered, That Mr. Stuart do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to indemnify the Brook Monument Building Committee, and for other purposes therein mentioned, was according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Sir Allan N. MacNab do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to explain an Act, intituled, "An Act to provide a remedy against absent Defendants," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Macdonald do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to remove doubts touching the Act incorporating the Burlington Bay Dock and Shipbuilding Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Sir Allan N. MacNab do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

(719)

A Bill to authorize the City of Hamilton to negotiate a Loan of Fifty thousand pounds, to consolidate the City Debt, and for other purposes, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Sir Allan N. MacNab do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Stuart do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to enable certain Devises of Samuel Ryerse, late of the Township of Woodhouse, in the County of Norfolk, in Upper Canada, to convey a certain portion of their Estate in Fee Simple, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Mr. Marchildon reported the Bill to enable the Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Francois du Lac better to regulate the Common of St. Francois; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. Rose, from the Committee to consider certain Resolutions on the subject of certain Amendments to the Tariff of Customs and Excise Duties, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal all Provincial Acts and parts of Acts imposing Duties in Upper Canada, on Licenses to sell Spirituous Liquors in any quantity or in any place, or to keep Houses of Public Entertainment, or on Licenses to Hawkers and Pedlars, or on Keepers of Billiard Tables, or on Auctioneers or on the sale of goods by Auction, and generally all Duties commonly called Excise Duties, except only those imposed on Distillers and the Spirituous Liquors distilled by them.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to empower the Councils of the several Municipalities in Upper Canada, in their discretion, to impose Duties in the place

of those to be repealed as aforesaid, and that all such Duties shall belong to the Municipality in which they are imposed, for Municipal purposes, and shall be collected by such Municipal Officers as shall be thereunto authorized by the said Councils respectively.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that each Municipality in Upper Canada shall, within one year from the time when the repeal aforesaid shall take effect, pay over to the Receiver General such sum as may be equal to one year's Income of any Revenue Inspector or Inspectors from the Duties and Licenses which without such repeal would be collected or issued in such Municipality, which sum shall be calculated by the Inspector General on the basis of the Income received by such Revenue Inspector or Inspectors from the same source during the then last twelve months; and that the amount so received from the several Municipalities shall be divided among and paid to the said several Revenue Inspectors in proportion to the Income which each may have lost by the said repeal, the sum to be paid to each being determined by the Inspector General.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to reduce the specific Duties of Customs on the Articles hereinafter named, from the present rates to those hereinafter mentioned respectively, viz:--

(720)

On refined Sugar in loaves, or crushed, or candy, from Fourteen shillings the hundred weight, to Ten shillings the hundred weight.

On bastard Sugar and Sugar of other kinds, from Nine shillings the hundred weight, to Six shillings the hundred weight.

On Molasses, from Three shillings the hundred weight, to Two pence per gallon.

And to repeal the specific and ad valorem Duties now imposed on Salt.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient to make the Duty on Wine uniform, and that such uniform Duty be Six pence the gallon, and Thirty per centum, ad valorem.

6. Resolved, That it is expedient that the following Articles be admitted at a Duty of Two and one-half per centum, ad valorem [sic], viz:--Caoutchouc, Cordage of all kinds, Sail Cloth, Copper in bars or in sheets, Yellow Metal in bars or in sheets, Iron in scraps, bars, pigs, or sheets and not otherwise manufactured, Bright and Black Varnish, Pine Oil, Marine Cement, Chains and Chain Cables, Tree-nails, Bunting, Felt Sheeting, Printing Presses, Types, Printers' Ink, Printing implements of all kinds, Old Nets and Ropes, Cotton and Flax waste, Rags, Fire-clay, and Russia Hemp-yarn.

7. Resolved, That it is expedient that Seeds of all kinds be admitted free of Duty in all cases, the term Seeds not to include Barley, Buckwheat, Bear and Bigg, Oats, Rye, Beans or Peas.

8. Resolved, That it is expedient that the third Section of the Act 12 Vic. cap. 1, be repealed.

9. Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Act 12 Vic. cap. 1, and the other Provincial Acts relating to the matters aforesaid, so as to accord with the foregoing Resolutions.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cameron, and the Question being proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

MR. BROWN stated that to put the views of himself and other members of the House upon this matter on the records of the House, he should move in the absence of the hon. member for Montreal, the following resolutions in amendment⁹.

(720)

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Clapham, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, so as to amend the same, that the Following Articles required for manufacturing purposes shall be admitted

free of Customs Duty:--Caoutchouc, Sail Cloth, Copper in bars or sheets, Yellow Metal in bars or sheets, Iron in scraps, pigs, or sheets and not otherwise manufactured, Bright and Black Varnish, Pine Oil, Marine Cement, Pitch, Tar, Resin, Chain Cables, Tree-nails, Bunting, Felt Sheeting and Oakum, Bark, Bristles, Burr Stones unwrought, Cotton yarn and hemp, Dye Stuffs, Hemp and Tow, Hides, Boiler Plate, Lard, Grease and Scraps, Lead, Ores of Metals, Steel, Tallow, Cocoa Nut, Palm and Cod Oil, Pipe Clay, Type Metal in blocks or pigs, Wool, Russia Hemp-yarn, Clay for Pipes, all kinds of Woods whether in logs, veneers, or otherwise, Soda, Ash and Barilla" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Backley, Brown, Burnham, Clapham, Crawford, Dixon, Gamble, Langton, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Merritt, Murney, Ridout, Robinson, Stevenson, Street, Willson, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(18.)

(720-721)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Dumoulin, Gouin, Hincks, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, McDonald of CORNWALL, Marchildon, Mattice, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, Paige, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Sanborn, Shaw, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Taché, Terrill, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, Viger, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(36.)

So it passed in the Negative.

(721)

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Clapham, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, so as to amend the same, that the Duty on Muscovado and Bastard Sugars shall be reduced from Nine shillings to Four shillings and eight pence per hundred weight" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Clapham, Dixon, Gamble, Langton, Lyon, Merritt, Seymour, Shaw, Stevenson, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(11.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Dumoulin, Fortier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mattice, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, Murney, Paige, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Sanborn, Sicotte, Street, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, Viger, White, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(48.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

Mr. Gamble moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of leaving out the 4th, 5th, and 6th Resolutions, and inserting the following: 'That it is expedient to revise the Customs Duties imposed upon

goods, wares and merchandize imported into this Province, in order that the Revenue derivable therefrom may be raised in such a manner as to foster those branches of Canadian industry for which this Province possesses natural advantages'" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Crawford, Dixon, Gamble, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, Murney, Robinson, Seymour, Shaw, Stevenson, Street, and William.--(15.)

(722)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Dunoulin, Fortier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mattice, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, Paige, Patrick, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Sanborn, Sicotte, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, Viger, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(38.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

Mr. Gamble moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Seymour, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of leaving out the 4th Resolution, and inserting the following: 'That the large amount of surplus Revenue at the credit of the Consolidated Fund renders it expedient to revise and reduce the Duties of Customs, so as to permit the introduction of all raw materials used in any manufacture in this Province, and also of the following articles: Salt, Caoutchouc, Sail Cloth, Copper in bars or in sheets, Yellow Metal in bars or sheets, Iron in scraps, bars, pigs, or sheets, and not otherwise manufactured, Bright and Black Varnish, Pine Oil, Marine Cement, Pitch, Tar, Resin, Chain Cables, Tree-nails, Bunting, Felt-sheeting and Oakum, Bark, Bristles, Burr Stones unwrought, Coals, Cotton yarn and hemp, Dye Stuffs, Flax, Hemp and Tow, Hides, Boiler Plate, Lard, Lard Oil, Grease and Scraps, Lead, Ores of Metals, Steel, Tallow, Iron Hoops, Cocoa Nut, Palm and Cod Oil, Pipe Clay, Type Metal in blocks or pigs, Wool, Russia Hemp-yarn, Clay for Pipes, all kinds of Wood, whether in logs, veneers, or otherwise, Soda, Ash, and Barilla, and Silk Plush used in Hat-making, on the payment of a nominal Duty; and also to repeal the specific Duties on Tea, Coarse Sugars, and Green Coffee, in order to relieve the agricultural interest from a heavy burthen to which it is now subjected, as well as to foster and encourage those branches of manufacturing industry now in operation, and for which this Province possesses natural facilities'" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Dixon, Gamble, Malloch, Murney, Seymour, and Stevenson.--(6.)

(722-723)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Dunoulin, Fortier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton,

Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald of KILPATRICK, Mattice, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, Patrick, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Sanborn, Shaw, Sicotte, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, Viger, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(16.)

(723)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

Mr. Ridout moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Brown, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the same, by leaving out the proposed uniform specific Duty of six pence per gallon, and thirty per cent ad valorem, on Wine, and inserting an ad valorem Duty only of fifty per cent on the value thereof" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Dixon, Gamble, Langton, Malloch, Marchildon, Merritt, Murney, Patrick, Ridout, Robinson, Sanborn, Seymour, Stevenson, Valois, White, Willson, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(19.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Dumoulin, Fortier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir A.N. MacNab, Mattice, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, Attorney General Richards, Shaw, Sicotte, Street, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Varin, Viger, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(39.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

MR. BROWN said that there was one other motion that he wished to put, which would have the effect of reducing the duties to the amount of 75,000*l*; this added to the 50,000*l* proposed by the Inspector General, would make 125,000*l* which he thought the revenue could well afford to lose; more especially as the reduction in the duty would so increase the demand that the revenue would be very little affected.¹⁰

(723)

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Langton, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the same, by the reduction of the Duty on all Articles paying twelve and a half per cent ad valorem, to ten per cent ad valorem" instead thereof;

MR. RIDOUT said that though he was in favor of reducing the duties to the amount proposed, he did not think that it would be wise to make such a large reduction without the estimates of the year being before them. He thought they should have been furnished, but as they had not they must take the word of the Inspector General as to the liabilities of the Government.¹¹

MR. LANGTON did not agree with the arguments of the last speaker; he did not think that they were at all bound to take the word of the Inspector General, but should use their own discretion in such a matter. He would vote for the motion.¹²

MR. ROBINSON said that this was a Free Trade motion in disguise, and no Protectionist should be led away by it. There need be no fear of the Government having too much money. If they did not know what to do with it, they might hand it over to the opposition, who would lay it out in making roads in the back country.¹³

(723)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time.

And the said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS then moved for leave to introduce a bill founded on the foregoing resolutions, which was carried.¹⁴

(723)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz.:--

(724)

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relative to Emigrants and Quarantine:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Great Western Railroad Company, and to alter the name of the said Company:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Hamilton and Port Dover Railway Company:" And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Port Whitby and Lake Huron Railway Company," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend the 'Act to allow Notaries to call Meetings of relations and friends in certain cases, without being thereto specially authorized by a Judge,' and for other purposes," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The Order of the day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Monday the twenty-first day of March last, proposed, That the Bill to restrain the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating Liquors in certain cases, be now read a second time;

And the Question being again proposed;--The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.¹⁵

MR. BROWN rose and said:--Mr. Speaker, I cordially respond to the sentiments expressed by the hon. member for Huron, in regard to the importance of the measure of which we are now about to resume the consideration. I think, sir, it cannot be denied that it involves the most important question of social reform which could be submitted to the Legislature of this or any other country. It may be fashionable to laugh at Teetotalism, and to sneer at the Maine Law--but when men look around them, in any part of the country, and see the unspeakable misery and criminality which intemperance is daily entailing on the human family, I confess I do not understand how any one can refuse to give earnest and grave consideration to any scheme which may be proposed for the amelioration of so enormous an evil. (Hear, hear.) I know, sir, that those who cordially espouse the abstinence [*sic*] cause are regarded with a peculiar feeling of disfavour in certain walks of society--are regarded as a species of troublesome enthusiasts; but, for my part, I am free to express my admiration of the men who have sought to grapple with the greatest evil which afflicts our race, and pursued their object with an assiduity and self-devotedness which has hardly been surpassed. No one, I think, can look back on the efforts of the advocates of temperance in past years, and marked [*sic*] the change their exertions have produced on the habits of the community without feeling that the men who now stand in tens of thousands at our bar, demanding the adoption of this bill, have earned the grateful thanks of the people of Canada, and are entitled to a respectful hearing from this House. (Hear, hear.) Much, sir, as I differ from the Hon. member for Huron--strongly as I must condemn many of his political transactions--I am bound to confess the consistency and energy with which he has advocated the cause of temperance; and if by means of the measure before us he should succeed in lessening the fearful evil which he has so long contended against, I would gladly join in awarding him the praise which would be his due from the people of Canada. Mr. Speaker, the evil which this bill seeks to remedy is before us all--we cannot shut our eyes to it--it exceeds all other evils to which human frailty is subject. Look into your gaols, your asylums, your hospitals, your poor-houses--and you will find them crowded with the victims of intemperance. Go to the taverns which crowd every street of your cities and towns and you will meet with them in hundreds. As you walk the streets you cannot escape meeting with many of its victims--in the domestic circle, in every degree of life, they arrest your attention--aye, even on the bench, in our highest courts, the inebriate has been found. Who has not in his own familiar circle some friend, the victim of this vice, to redeem whom he would sacrifice much? I do not believe there is one member of this House who knows not such a case. Take up any newspaper of the day, from any section of the country, and you will find the tale of a Coroner's inquest on the drunkard's death. When we hear of a severe accident, which carelessness might have produced, is not the first question which springs to our lips --"was he in liquor?" The statistics of crime and suffering in all countries, the evidence of judges and gaolers and philanthropists [*sic*] all agree in this that intemperance, as the fertile source of misery and crime, surpasses all other causes. What higher subject then could engage the attention of this assembly? What effort of practical philanthropy more noble than to mitigate the ravages of so fatal a malady? In thus lauding the position of the advocates of total abstinence, I speak with all disinterestedness, for I have never been a member of any of the societies.¹⁶ He had not hitherto felt it a duty to join the temperance society; but he maintained that every man ought to vote for this, if it could restrain one person from drunkenness.¹⁷ But I heartily respond to the proposition of the introducer of this measure, that man is responsible for the example he sets to his fellow; and no one I think, who believed that his example

would in any degree advance the cause of sobriety, or lessen the number of victims of intemperance, could for one moment hesitate to range himself with the friends of abstinence. (Hear, hear.) Hon. gentlemen will no doubt say, "This is all very well; temperance is a good thing, and let those join the abstinence society who like, but this Maine Law is a different matter altogether. Why don't they stick to moral suasion!"¹⁸ It was said that this was an extreme measure; but¹⁹, when the first movement was made against drinking ardent spirits, this same cry was raised, "you are going too far." When the total abstinence pledge was proposed, it was again "too far." But, one after the other, these movements have established themselves in the public mind as wise and proper measures, and when the same men who asked these measures, who foretold their consequences, who have proved their wisdom, came before us again with a further proposition, I think it is not right to meet them with the old cry which has so often been disapproved [*sic*]. The sincerity of these men cannot be doubted --they can have no interest at stake but that which is common to us all--and when they tell us we have tried all remedies of moral suasion, we have effected great good by each new move, but we find that nothing will strike a deadly blow at this fearful vice, but the measure we now submit. And when we cannot deny the truth of their position, I do say, Mr. Speaker, that it is our duty to enter heartily into the consideration of the question they submit to us, with an earnest desire to meet the views of men who have done so much for the benefit of the community. Ah, but, persists some hon. gentleman, "this measure is so extreme!" Very true, sir, but so is the evil. It is a vast moral evil. No man is utterly hopeless until he becomes a drunkard; when once that point is reached he loses self-respect, and all other vices become readily familiar to him. As a physical vice its effects can hardly be estimated--the weakening of the mind--the enervation of the race. As a national and financial evil its ramifications can hardly be compassed. I devoted half an hour this afternoon to looking up the commercial statistics of the liquor trade of this Province, and I confess I was taken aback by the immense extent of the results. I found from the latest returns that the annual quantity of wines and spirits imported is 637,652 gallons; of ale, beer, and cider 79,204 gallons; of wine for officers' mess 7139 gallons; that the quantity of ale brewed in the country is 1,629,000 gallons, and of whiskey 2,269,141 gallons. Making the grand total of intoxicating drinks consumed in Canada (independent of home-made cider, wine and beer) not less than 4,622,136 gallons--of three gallons for every man, woman and child. The declared wholesale cost of these liquors is 291,544 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the duty paid on them 99,579--or in all 391,123 $\frac{1}{2}$. Now, sir, this is but the wholesale cost price--and I am sure I am within the fact when I say that ere this liquor is consumed its price has been doubled. I think it is far under the mark if we hold that £782,246--or over three millions of dollars--is annually paid by the people of Canada for intoxicating drinks--is annually extracted from the industry of the country and profitlessly consumed. (Hear, hear.) I do think this is a very lamentable picture of our social condition--one that demands prompt and earnest attention. The magical effect which the stoppage of this drain on the resources of the country would produce on the social comforts and happiness of our people, who can estimate? And there is another view of the case. There are now licensed in Canada 931 whiskey-shops--58 steamboats' bars --3,430 taverns--130 breweries--and 135 distilleries--showing not less than 5,214 adults directly living by the traffic. Then the countless number of unlicensed taverns and w[h]iskey-shops--and the salesmen engaged in the wholesale vending of the article must be added to the throng whose labour is thus lost to the community. But these are only the vendors--if we add the time lost to the buyers in drinking, and from the effects of drinking--²⁰ the numerous cases

of deaths caused by drunkenness ... the ill-health it caused even to moderate drinkers²¹--the pauperism and crime which it produces--the fires and shipwrecks and loss of property in every way, which are its consequences--we get lost in the vast field of evil which expands before us. (Hear, hear.) I hold in my hand, the criminal returns for the state of Massachusetts for the year ending 1st November, 1851, and I find that of 4,199 prisoners committed to the gaols of that state, not fewer than 2,261 were for the specific cause of drunkenness. The guardians of the poor of Philadelphia, in their annual report for 1851 says [sic]:--"The number of cases treated in the hospital, in the Blockley Almshouse, in 1851, was 5,000. Intemperate, males 2,709, women, 897, total 3,606--out of 5000. There were also of mania-a-potu--with slight delirium 343; do. with hallucination 114; violent mania 157;--total mania-a-potu, 614." The Grand Jury of New York stated in their presentment in 1851, that of 21,792 committed to the City Prison, 19,453 were intemperate persons! And they go on to say:--"Looking at the statistics of the City Prison for the year 1851, we find that the most frightful cause of crime is the prevalence of intemperance. Nine tenths of the commitments for the year were of intemperate persons; and of the remaining tenth, we are assured on good authority, a large proportion can be traced to the same cause." I could go on reading such extracts for a whole day --but why should I do so? Who can deny the immensity of the evil? Now, sir, I do think that fine-drawn scruples are out of place when brought to bear against any measure which proposes to grapple with such a fearful malady as this. For my part I care not to enter into nice philosophical arguments as to the exact line to be drawn between personal rights and public advantage--it is enough for me that I find a tremendous evil in the state; to resolve that it must be ameliorated, if the thing can be accomplished. (Cheers.) When my house is on fire, I do not stand dallying about the daintiest mode of extinguishing the flames; but one question occupies all my thoughts, How shall I stop the fire. That society has a right to protect itself against whatever is injurious to the interests of the body politic is a principle which has never been denied, and is affirmed in practice every day. There is no other view which so wars against the common interests of the human family as this, and any remedy which can be effectually applied to it, I apprehend, ought not to be too nicely criticised. Now, what is this new remedy to be applied to intemperance? The use of intoxicating liquors is in a great measure a matter of habit--remove it from our sight, and we will not think of it--place it before us and we partake.²² Intemperance rested on two pillars.²³ In a determined effort to stop the indulgence, you may attack it in either of two ways. You may cut off the supply, or you may prohibit the consumption. The bill before us, attacks the supply; it says that no man shall make or sell intoxicating drinks. If it had said no man shall drink intoxicating liquors [sic], that would have been an innovation--but to say that it shall not be sold or made, is no new thing. Hon. gentlemen who declaim against this bill, as a flagrant infringement on the liberty of the subject, seem to forget that such infringements are in practice already in fifty different directions. The law says, that a man shall have but one wife, and that his children not born in wedlock, shall be disinherited; is not that an infringement of persona[1] rights? The law forbids the carrying on of certain trades--the keeping of gunpowder--the burying of the dead--in certain localities; are not these infringements of individual liberty for the benefit of the whole?²⁴ You stopped ... even marriages except in a particular way. All these were interferences with the liberties of the subject.²⁵ The law compels a vessel to remain in quarantine so many weeks--it prohibits lotteries and punishes gambling; are not these infringements of personal liberty? The law says, that men shall not sell or buy wares, except with weights and measures of a prescribed description--that they shall make bread of a prescribed weight--

that they shall not carry letters, but send them all through the Post-office; are not these arbitrary interferences with the personal liberty of the subject? Steamboats, too, must not be run without an Inspector's license--Rail-roads must obey certain rules to protect the lives of the subject; and what are these but inroads on individual freedom for the advantage of all? I might advance many other such restrictions imposed by society ... [equally] arbitrary with the bill before us--all to attain objects how infinitely less important!²⁶ Were the evils thus remedied one-fiftieth part of those caused by the evil to be cured by this bill?²⁷ Nay, Mr. Speaker, in this matter itself, we have long adopted the very principle involved in this bill. We have even held, as a people, that the traffic in strong drinks is a dangerous trade, and to be kept under restraint. We require sureties for those who carry it on--certificates as to their moral character--and we say that none shall sell and none shall make the commodity without a special license. All others but those we designate are prohibited from the traffic. What is this but the same principle found in the bill before us? This bill but extends the system at this moment in operation; it says we have heretofore prohibited ninety-seven men out of every hundred from trafficking in liquor--let us hereafter prohibit the whole hundred. (Hear, hear.) I have, therefore, no scruples as to the principle involved in the measure--it may be a stringent proceeding, but equally stringent proceedings have often been taken before, for far pettier ends. I shall cordially vote for the second reading, and will aid in reading the details as perfect as possible when we go into committee. I am free to admit that there are details in the bill of a decidedly objectionable character; and I do think the hon. gentleman who has charge of it would have been more successful had he (instead of bringing up a bill of his own) allowed the special committee appointed on the subject, to report a carefully matured measure, backed by a well-digested statement as to the workings of the law in the neighbouring States, showing the number of petitions on the subject from the various sections of the Province. But still I see no difficulty in amending the obvious defects which appear in this bill. The one great doubt which clings to my mind on the subject, is whether the public mind is prepared for the measure--for we cannot conceal this from ourselves, that unless public sympathy goes with it, the effect would be most hurtful to the cause of temperance. (Hear, hear.) I do confess that doubts on this point frequently cross my mind--(hear, hear)--but I must say that when I find men who have devoted their lives to this cause, who have watched the progress of popular sentiment upon it for many years, giving their deliberate opinion that the law would be sustained by the great mass of the community, I attach great weight to their testimony.²⁸ One thing, however, was plain, that of all things in the world, this was the last measure that could be forced on public opinion, the last that could be expected to work without carrying public opinion with it.²⁹ Certainly, every difficulty would be removed from my mind, were a clause inserted in the bill fixing the date when it should come into operation for the 1st January, 1855--eighteen months hence. This would allow of a free expression of public opinion ere the Act were finally consummated; and it would enable parties now in the trade to change their occupation without unnecessary haste. With these explanations I shall heartily support the bill, believing that if it effects half the good which its promoters anticipate from it, it will be one of the noblest reforms ever achieved. (Hear, hear.)³⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS complained that those gentlemen who had spoken in favor of this bill had not gone at all into details, or said anything about its practical working.³¹ They confined themselves to mere essays on the evils of intemperance, which every body admitted³², and although the member for Kent had

complained of this subject being treated with levity, he did not think that any member of the House was so inclined to treat it.³³

MR. BROWN explained that he had alluded to the general feeling expressed in certain classes of society about it.³⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that for his part he looked on this bill as one of the greatest importance, but as he had said before, it was all very well to descant on the great evils of intemperance, and to talk of the mischief caused by it which no one pretended to deny; and every one would give credit to those who advocated the temperance cause, but it must be recollected that heretofore their efforts had been confined to trying by means of moral influence to enforce their views.³⁵ They now attempted another course which he was convinced would fail, and from which, unless they were supported by public opinion, the most disastrous consequences would follow.³⁶ The supporters of this bill think that they have public opinion in their favour, because they have so many petitions and so much agitation in support of their measure; but they must bear in mind that to get their petitions they have got up a great agitation by every possible means in their power. They have excited the public mind in every way that they could. Paid lecturers have been going all over³⁷ Canada and the United States³⁸, and public meetings and all kinds of agitation had been resorted to, but he (Mr. Hincks) was not at all certain that that kind of fevered excitement after lectures like the speech of the hon. President of the Council was at all to be taken as an index to the real state of public opinion. He had himself been at public meetings and had heard a speech like that with which the hon. gentleman had opened his case, and he could perfectly understand how they could get persons under the powerful influence of those orations to sign the pledges and join their societies.³⁹ Whether that feverish sort of proceeding were a real proof of public opinion, he did not pretend to say.⁴⁰ But that was not the question now; it was the practical working of this measure that they had to discuss, and the few remarks that he intended to make were with respect to the bearing it would have upon the revenue. At the same time, he was free to admit that a great question like this should not be discussed⁴¹ merely⁴² with reference to the finances of the country, and any opposition to it should be based on other grounds; but there was one effect and a most important one that this bill would have, and one that he did not think that its supporters had taken into their consideration. This bill was something similar to one that had been carried into effect in the United States, but he did not think that in endeavouring to introduce this bill here they had made allowances for the very different circumstances in which the two countries are placed. The State of Maine, for instance, is much more in the position of a municipality in this country than of an independent country, for it has nothing to do with the duties on imports or with the imports themselves⁴³ so that in fact every one could import these liquors⁴⁴; therefore the practical evils which he was going to point out as certain to arise from this measure in this country, and which were of the most alarming character, could not have the same effect there.⁴⁵ But what could be more absurd here, than first of all to take large duties for a cargo of liquors, and then having done so, for the very same authority to come in and seize the liquors.⁴⁶ He wanted to know if those who supported this bill had reflected at all as to how it was going to tell on the importers at the port of Quebec? Go to any of them and say to them that they are to pay duties on the wines and spirits that they import, and then that the Government can step in and confiscate all their property.⁴⁷

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON.--Of course not. It was evident that the Inspector General could not have read the bill or he would have seen that the liquor cannot be seized unless it is for sale.⁴⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS perfectly understood that, but let hon. gentlemen look at the utter absurdity of the bill,--not to allow the sale of liquor, and yet to allow its importation. In order to be consistent, they should prohibit its importation altogether. (Hear, hear.)⁴⁹

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON said then prohibit the importation.⁵⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Well, if he had shown the absurdity of the bill he had shown the futility of this bill, which was spoken of as useful.⁵¹ At all events, if he could demonstrate that in one of its most important features this bill is so very defective that its promoters say they will amend it, he did not think that the House should go on with a measure so perfectly absurd. He thought that he had now shown that the absolute prohibition of the article was necessary, if a measure of this kind was to be adopted, but did his hon. friend, the President of the Council, mean to tell him that we could prevent the importation of spirituous liquors.⁵² You could indeed destroy the revenue, but there was no force that would prevent smuggling⁵³. He (Mr. Hincks) would tell that hon. gentleman that with £100,000 per annum he could not prevent it. The effect of such a law would turn the whole frontier of the country into a scene of riot, and perhaps bloodshed. Bands of desperate men would frequent the frontier who would be as bad as the worst⁵⁴ Spanish or⁵⁵ Italian brigands that were ever heard of. The inducement would be so great that it would be a matter of life and death.⁵⁶ Had it not been tried? Had not the importation often been forbidden, and had not his hon. friend from Huron told him over and over again that the whole tea consumed at that time in Canada West was smuggled?⁵⁷ If this law were carried, it would be utterly impossible to prevent smuggling, and if they did prevent people from procuring these articles, it would only induce the consumption of opium, which would be ten times worse. Then there was another view of the case. Let us just take a practical view of the whole question, and there is one point which they had not yet suffici[e]ntly examined to pronounce any opinion on it. It is all very well to talk about the evils of intemperance and about public opinion, but where are these evils to be found to the greatest extent; is it not in our large cities, take for instance our three large cities in Upper Canada, Toronto, Hamilton and Kingston. What does this law propose? That the Municipal Councils and Corporations shall appoint persons, to sell these articles for medicinal and mechanical purposes. What check would there be over these persons and if the importation of spirits is prohibited what is the object of appointing people to sell it?⁵⁸ Was there any probability that public opinion in these cities would go with the law? Every sober-minded man knew it would not⁵⁹. He would ask hon. gentlemen if the state of public opinion in the cities or any other part of the country was such as to enable the parties entrusted with the carrying out of this law, to put it into execution? If they gave the law to be carried into effect by the Municipalities, in the first place it would induce a spirit of disobedience to the laws of the land--a spirit which would induce people to say here is a law which is unjust and which we will not obey. Even suppose that you had a majority in favour of this bill you would still have a large class of persons who would say that this was an act of high-handed tyranny on the part of the majority and we will not submit to it. He for one was willing to allow public opinion in every part of the country to settle the question themselves⁶⁰. What he was quite willing to do was to let each of the municipalities work out their own will--and that was the practical effect of the law in the United States. Then to show that there was no novelty in the principle of this measure, the hon. member for Kent said that people were forbidden to carry letters. Why, the public undertook to carry letters for individuals before it prohibited them to do so for themselves. And the other illustrations were just as little to the point.⁶¹ The hon. member for Kent talked a

great deal about this law being consistent with ordinary legislation, but he has been most unfortunate in the instances that he has brought forward, for in all that he mentioned, the restraints were to prevent men from doing evil to others, while the object of this measure is to prevent man from doing injury to himself. Again, if the Maine law were carried into effect, the merchants in Toronto, for instance, would only have to write to Rochester, and tell a merchant there to send him some wine or liquor for his own use, and this law would not prevent it. Every one must admit the gross absurdity of such a law as this, or else prohibit importations of the article altogether. He would warn those hon. gentlemen who talked about sending this bill into committee for the purpose of amending it, that if they objected to the bill they should vote against the principle of it now, for⁶² he never yet saw a bill, in which views of the promoters were more clearly expressed or where there was so litt[1]e room for amendment in consistency with that view. In one respect he believed the member for Kent differed from the rest of those with whom he acted.⁶³ Hon. gentlemen who supported this bill, talked about the rights of parties who had property invested in⁶⁴ what had hitherto been considered legitimate enterprize⁶⁵ but he had always found that⁶⁶ exaggerated advocates of⁶⁷ extreme measures of this kind, had very little sympathy for those who might be affected by the measures which they introduced. So it was with slavery in England and in the United States. The most strenuous advocates of the abolition of slavery would do nothing for those unfortunate persons who happened to have slaves; but fortunately for the latter, the British public had a stronger sense of justice. The hon. member for Kent expressed some regard for those persons who had acquired property under the law of the land, and whose families by this law might be utterly ruined, but whether as that hon. member proposed postponing the operation of the bill till 1855 was a sufficient mode of allowing compensation to the holders of this property⁶⁸ who would perhaps be ruined by the change⁶⁹ was another question, and he thought that the framers of this measure, if they are such great Reformers ought to have introduced into their measure a provision for the compensation of the persons who will be injured by it, and he thought that there was a great deal too much carelessness on this point. He was quite willing to give credit to the promoters of this measure for the zeal and perseverance they had shown in urging forward, and in Upper Canada, he was aware that every means had been resorted to, and every influence used, and everything in fact, had been brought to bear on this question, and to carry this bill forward. The persons opposed to it had no idea that there was any genuine intention of its being carried, and had therefore been lying on their oars and using no exertion to defeat it.⁷⁰ He repeated, that in his opinion it was impossible to prevent this trade. Had not the whole power of the British army⁷¹ with all the excise revenue⁷² been employed for years in Ireland to stop the distillation of whiskey, yet after hunting the people through the bogs was it not found utterly impossible to prevent it⁷³, so it would be in this country; they might stop distillation; but by so doing they would give rise to an immoral system of smuggling, ten times worse than drinking, and so long as people wanted to buy they would find some one to sell.⁷⁴ His hon. friend for Lincoln very fairly said that while voting for this law, he meant to do, as he Mr. Hincks meant to do, after the passing of the law, just what he had done before, take a glass of wine in moderation, and that would be the general course. The ground of the law would do nothing in this case.⁷⁵ They who brought this measure forward should content themselves with continuing the course that had hitherto been so successful. They should endeavour to bring public opinion to bear on the matter and they might succeed in the end, but the moment they came down with tyrannical measure[s] like this they were sure to fail in their object.⁷⁶

MR. ROBINSON said that he had no idea of treating this matter with levity, but he would ask the supporters of this measure if stringent laws of this kind were ever put in force. In some of the municipalities of this country very restrictive laws of this kind had been passed, but those who brought them in had never been elected again. The laws now existing with relation to drinking were not carried into effect.⁷⁷ The best proof that public opinion would not support such a law as this was, that the people of Upper Canada who had the right to prohibit taverns did not do so, though he believed this had been done in some parts of Lower Canada.⁷⁸ He had been very much pleased, when travelling through Lower Canada, to find the sobriety that existed, and he was happy to find that the moral influence exercised by the priests had had this effect; and if this could be done in Lower Canada, he was not willing to admit that the same could not be done in Upper Canada. In his own county he had some French Canadian constituents, and from the influence of their clergy they had been induced to give up drinking altogether. He believed that the hon. President of the Council was quite sincere in wishing to carry out the bill that he had introduced, but he altogether differed from those who intended to vote for this bill going into Committee when they were altogether opposed to it. He was quite willing to assume the responsibility of voting against it now, for he did not think that this bill was the proper way to prevent intemperance. They could no more make a man sober by Act of Parliament than they could make him religious.⁷⁹ He also believed that the Maine law had not worked so well in the United States as its supporters maintained. The hon. member then read an extract from a sermon by the Rev. Mr. W. Cumming on the miracle of the water made wine, in which that divine maintained that the Saviour had created wine by a miracle for the purpose of reasonable enjoyment, and said that which his Lord had honoured by tasting and recommending, he would not declare to be sinful.⁸⁰ He then went on to read several extracts from the works of Dr. Cumming in support of this view--that nothing but Christian feeling could make a man really sober. No man, he said, more heartily desired to see intemperance done away with than he did, but he did not think that this bill was the proper course to take. He should therefore vote against it, and he did not think that any member should shrink from expressing their opinions openly by their vote on the second reading, instead of getting over the difficulty by saying that it should go into Committee in the hope of having it amended to suit their view.⁸¹ We should give a straight forward vote, though perhaps an unpopular one, against the law.⁸²

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN would vote for the bill, if he thought it favourable to temperance. Instead of that he conceived it to be absurd. It did not venture to do the only thing that would be consistent, prohibit the importation of alcoholic liquor, and in its result it would but establish a system of persecuting individual[s] in favour of the illicit dram shop and the smuggler. Let this matter be left to the earnest and religious persons, whose persuasions had already done so much, and to the municipalities who could maintain police regulations. He was ready too, to concur in any measures, which would diminish the number of what were called grog shops, and would encourage temperance taverns. Whether the law passed or not, the rich man would of course continue to satisfy his tastes, it would be only the poor, who would be prohibited, and those who were thus placed in an unfair position would be discontented. He admired the movements that had been made to establish temperance; but certainly not those societies, who made a matter of politics of this subject, and strove to proscribe their fellow citizens who did not think like them. Then passing to some details of the bill, he loudly condemned the interference with the family, involved in the clause, which allowed actions to be brought by husband or wife against those who have sold liquor to the other.⁸³

MR. CAUCHON spoke at some length in opposition to the measure as impracticable and tending to immorality, and instanced the State of Maine where in spite of the existing law, drunkenness prevailed to a great extent, and all sorts of means were resorted to to evade the law, and with success. He supported the arguments of the Inspector General with regard to smuggling, which this law would give rise [to], to a fearful extent, involving in all probability the most serious consequences.⁸⁴ [He wanted] the localities to be allowed to protect themselves, and believed public opinion strong enough to protect itself. The leaders of the temperance cause in Lower Canada were the Catholic Clergy; but he knew none who were in favour of this law. On the contrary, they all saw that it would tend to produce reaction. Besides, by this law the rich man would still be permitted to drink. It would be only the poor man who would be prevented from satisfying his tastes.⁸⁵ Many persons he thought would vote for this bill, although convinced of its evils, on account of the agitation going on which they mistook for the real effects of public opinion.⁸⁶ He thought nothing of it so far as it was produced by paid preaching, and he should expect to see the preachers--deprived of their occupation--among the most active of the smugglers, when the law had passed. He said this certainly to cast no reproach on sincere men, who conveyed [sic] it their duty to reform the world. But he despised these hired reformers. As to petitions, he understood there was one member who had received a petition--got up to show him what could be done in that way--to cut off the hon. gentleman's own head. (Laughter.)⁸⁷

MR. LANGTON.--The hon. member for Durham knew who that was. (Laughter.)⁸⁸

MR. CAUCHON went on to contend that medical certificates would be easily procured for rich drinkers⁸⁹. Public opinion in Lower Canada had suppressed intemperance without this law, and that was the only way in which it could be suppressed. The only effect of such a law as this would be to create a reaction in the mind of persons, who otherwise might be temperate on principle.⁹⁰ There was all the difference in the world between the duty a man imposed on himself from moral conviction of his duty to his fellow-men, and the forcible prohibition of the same act from which prohibition all men will revolt. If you take the principle that drinking was a crime, punish it as such; if not leave it to every man's conscience. He spoke feelingly on this point, because while condemning this proposed law, he had been one of the most ardent advocates and disciples of the abstinence cause in Lower Canada.⁹¹

MR. LANGTON conceived if this bill had been treated with any levity, it was on account of the conduct of the supporters of the measure; for it was tolerably clear that many of those who would vote for the second reading would do so in the hope it would not pass, and with the intention of continuing to drink as before, if it should have passed. As to popular opinion there was such opinion on both sides, and though he did not think there was a majority in favour of the bill throughout the country, he did confess there was a most respectable minority, of persons of a class to whose opinion he had every wish in general to defer. Still he would not vote for a bill on this account which he thought bad in principle.⁹² This was not merely a question of popularity, but of argument whether they really believed that it would have the effect [sic] desired. All the hon. members who had spoken on this question in favor of the bill had not taken up this view of the case. They had delivered very good lectures on the evils of intemperance⁹³. Now essays in favor of temperance and self-denial were all very well; but every body agreed in that, the true question were whether any law could repress intemperance, and whether if so, this particular law would not do so. Now he did not go into details, because he thought the whole law was bad. The preamble itself was defective

because it did not pretend to ... [prevent] importations.⁹⁴ He agreed with what the Inspector General said about the absurdity of not preventing the importation of liquor. It might be said that if the liquors could not be sold it would not be imported, but why not put that in the bill? By this bill you allow the rich man to import as much as he will for his own use and for that of his friend. This bill is therefore perfectly inoperative and the only way in which you can prevent intemperance is to prevent its importation altogether.⁹⁵ To attempt that would be to cause all our coarse grains to be sent to the States, and whiskey made from them to be smuggled in. But he objected to the principle of trying to make man moral by act of parliament.⁹⁶ No doubt all the acts that were passed interfered to a certain extent with the liberty of the subject, but in all the instances that members had brought forward laws had not been passed to prevent men from doing injury to themselves but to others, and all the history of the world proved that it was absurd to attempt, by legislative enactment, to prevent any man from doing what was merely a moral wrong to himself. No bill like this could be carried into effect unless with the aid of public opinion, and the question was whether public opinion was in favour of this? and he did not believe that it was.⁹⁷ To carry out the views of its advocates, this bill began at the wrong end. Let rather the municipalities if they will, prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks within their own limits, and afterwards if it became necessary, pass a general law. It would not do to legislate in advance of public opinion.⁹⁸ By the Act passed last night the entire control over the taverns would be put into the hands of the municipalities, and in that way through the municipalities the real state of public opinion could be discovered, and by no other means could intemperance be put down.⁹⁹ He would suppress by law if necessary, the selling of intoxicating drinks in grocery stores. This was a public nuisance.¹⁰⁰

MR. ROSE supported the bill. He believed the country desired to have it passed; and that the petitions presented in favour of it, correctly represented public opinion. He approved of the sentiments put forward by the member for Kent, and the President of the Council on a previous evening. The Inspector General, on this question, he could not agree with. While he generally admired that hon. gentleman's talents, on this occasion he found that he had not made out his case, and that he was very weak. He (Mr. R.) contended that the passage of this bill would prevent the importation of intoxicating liquors, and that would remedy the difficulties which the hon. Inspector General saw. The hon. member here went on to show the evils of intemperance, contending that these were of a nature to call for legislation, to protect some men from them. Go to moral suasion, said the opponents of this bill; but experience had shewn that that was not enough; and it was necessary to protect those who could not protect themselves from the dreadful evils of intemperance.¹⁰¹ He would not dilate at any length upon the evils of intemperance. It was very apparent that it was the very best men who were its victims, and when its dire effects were admitted on all hands, it was proper that Legislative [sic] authority should be brought to bear, to repress the traffic in spirituous liquors. The sale of it ought to be confined to the apothecary's shop alone, for medicinal purposes. Unless the people were ready for the operation of this liquor law, it ought not to be carried out, though it was no greater interference with the liberty of the subject, to pass this measure, than the passing of any other measure which had been before the Legislature. He was ready to give his most hearty vote for the second reading of the bill, for he believed that the people must be in favor of the passing of it, and they would say with the scriptures "Lord incline our hearts to keep this law," but if the people were not then in a ready state to appreciate its passing, they soon would be. The ladies of Canada were willing

to renounce the wine of their festive board, if their lords did so, and why should not they? Upon the whole, he thought the existing system of liquor traffic dangerous to the interests of the community at large, and productive of social injury.¹⁰² When the temperance movement was first made, it was sneered at, but it was so no longer. All reforms were at first laughed at. He continued to speak in favor of the bill, but did not go over any new ground.¹⁰³

MR. MARCHILDON (in French) supported the bill. He depicted the hard fate of the children of a drunkard.¹⁰⁴

MR. LEBLANC was entirely inaudible. The reporter could not distinguish whether he spoke for or against the bill.¹⁰⁵

MR. TURCOTTE (in French) opposed the bill. While in favor of the temperance movement, which he considered sublime, he did not believe this bill would aid it. Intoxicating drink would be imported, and would get into the hands of the rich, and that would create feelings of jealousy on the part of the poor.¹⁰⁶ La cause de la tempérance qui a produit des résultats aussi heureux dans le Bas-Canada, n'a pas besoin de l'intervention du parlement.¹⁰⁷

MR. SANBORN said, Mr. Speaker, it is with reluctance that I occupy the attention of the House upon this question, which has been so well and so thorough[h]ly discussed by others. It is one of much importance, and one in which I feel so deep an interest, that I cannot refrain from giving my views upon it. Whatever may be the fate of the bill now before the House, it will have produced at least some satisfactory result.¹⁰⁸ If the hon. member for Huron attained no other object, he would at least attain this: that all the expressions of the opinions of the House were in favor of temperance. That was good.¹⁰⁹ It must be a source of unfeigned satisfaction to the hon. mover of this bill to learn, that all, as well opponents as supporters of his bill, are ardent friends of temperance. Each has vied with the other in displaying his devotion to the cause. The hon. Inspector General has charged the friends of this measure, with treating the House to temperance speeches, while they have not demonstrated the practicability of this bill. Whether temperance speeches may, or may not be out of place before this House, I am not at present disposed to discuss. I am inclined to think, however, that they would not be so inappropriate, as they would be futile. But this much I will say, that the facts and arguments laid before this House by the hon. member for Kent, are such as to show that a good case had been made out requiring legislative interference; nor do I hesitate to aver that the arguments and facts stated by that hon. gentleman, were such as not to render it at all derogatory to the dignity of this House, to listen to them with patient attention.¹¹⁰ He (Mr. S.) did not think the Inspector General had answered the remarks of the hon. member for Kent.¹¹¹ The hon. Inspector General says, that we have no satisfactory indication of public sentiment--that so stringent a measure is required. Does the hon. Inspector General consider the petitions of 80,000 inhabitants of this Province, no indication of public sentiment? But he says, this is artificial public opinion--public opinion elicited by paid temperance lecturers. The hon. Inspector General seems to have a tolerably good understanding of how matters of this kind are done. He appears to understand how public opinion is manufactured. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps men may be found, who for a consideration would undertake to dupe the people upon some matters; but the hon. ... Inspector General may rest assured that men are paid for no such purpose by the friends of temperance. Men of gifts, of benevolence and of eloquence may be employed to awaken the community to a sense of their duty upon this subject, but of this class of manufacturers of public opinions we never need have fears

--the more of them we have the more safe will be the expressions of public sentiment. Has not the public been perfectly aware that the petitions for this very bill have been before the House ever since this session commenced in the fall? Has not our table been loaded with those petitions day after day for months? Has not this fact been long enough before the country for the people fully to understand it? Have these petitions all been concocted in secrecy? Does the hon. Inspector General believe that if the public sentiment of the people of this Province were decidedly against this measure there would have been no counter-expression of opinion? Is this the degree of supineness that the people manifest when a measure is before the House which is odious to them? There is not a solitary petition before the House against the passage of this bill, and there is no one question (the Sabbath question excepted) upon which so many petitions have been presented as upon this. I maintain then that we have in favour of this bill the only constitutional expression of public sentiment we can ever have upon any question. The hon. Inspector General says that the Maine Law is not adapted to Canada, and to prove it he makes out about as good a case against himself as could well be put. He says individual States bear the relation to the union of States which municipalities do to the Provincial Government--that an individual State has not the control of the Customs, while we have. This is all admitted--the argument in other words is this, we in Canada have all the power of legislation upon this subject that Maine has, and have other powers that Maine has not; we exercise only the same powers that Maine exercises, and the Inspector General draws the strange inference, that the law must be impracticable here from this point of difference between our position and that of Maine. I confess this mode of argumentation exceeds my comprehension. I have always been under the impression that the greater could include the less although the reverse cannot be true. If the objection is that the bill does not cover ground enough, that it ought to have prohibited the importations as well as the sale of spirituous liquors, whose fault is it that this is not the case? Is it the fault of the promoters of the measure?¹¹² The hon. Inspector General said the bill was absurd; but if there were any absurdity it rested with him. If it were absurd to say intoxicating drink should be imported but not sold, why did not he, if he admitted legislation were necessary at all, say it should not be imported. The hon. President of the Council could not have framed his bill in any other manner, while this question was left an open one, as to have said intoxicating drinks should not be imported, would have directly affected the revenue¹¹³ of the Province, and according to the constitution of our Government would, necessarily, be a Government measure. If the Inspector General thought that the importation should have been prohibited, he is the very man and in the very position to have done it. It ill becomes him to taunt his hon. colleague, the mover of this bill, with a fault, which, if it be a fault he is the occasion. So long as the Government choose to shrink from the responsibility of dealing with this question as a Government, and so long as it comes before us as an open question, it must be in the mode adopted by the mover of this bill. No private member can carry through a measure which prohibits the importation of any article of merchandise from which a revenue is derived, without the sanction of the Government, otherwise the very passage of the bill is an expression of a want of confidence in the Ministry. The honorable Inspector General says, he is in favour of giving the municipalities the power of granting or refusing all licenses. This I believe to be preferable to the present law. I have hopes of the Inspector General yet. He has his face set in the right direction, and I hope will eventually come to a correct position upon this question. It is very pleasant to see the devoted attachment that the opponents of this measure have for the principle of moral suasion. To their minds it possesses a mighty power. This

is all right. They are most enthusiastic in their laudations of temperance societies. They say these societies have done immense good. They are right, perfectly right. It is only a pity they had not ascertained the fact before. (Hear, hear.) They say leave the work in the hands of temperance associations where it has prospered so well. Whence all this new born zeal for temperance? Are the men who use these arguments those who by example and precept have aided, encouraged and promoted these temperance societies in the circles in which they have moved? No, Mr. Speaker, they have treated with scorn and contempt these very associations for which they would fain have us believe they have so ardent an attachment. Are these men found to be members of temperance societies? Do they anywhere except here give them their countenance; and would they do it here had they not an end to gain by it? This is all very plausible, but it won't do. The motive is too palpable, you have laid irreverent hands upon their idol, and their sensibilities are touched. (Hear, hear.) It is asid [sic] too that this law is extraordinary in its character and without precedent. The evil, Mr. Speaker, is extraordinary in its character, and it should not be surprising that the remedy should be so too. The very fact that any legislation is required touching the traffic in spirituous liquors proves that incidents attach to them which are not common to other merchandize. You do not restric[t] the sale of tea, coffee, sugar, or other articles of like nature. You license persons to sell spirituous liquors. Why is this? You do not license men to sell beef, pork, flour, potatoes, or anything of that kind. In fact the common sentiment of all civilized countries, by their legislation, has branded this one species of merchandize with the mark of Cain. (Hear, hear.) If you may restrict the sale of spirits to taverns, you may on the same principle restrict it to apothecaries. It requires a good reason for placing any restrictions whatever upon the traffic. You conceive that the reason is good enough to justify you in imposing certain restrictions, and it only requires a stronger reason for imposing more stringent restrictions. The principle is precisely the same. The inducement is the interests of public morality, political economy, and the safety and comfort of the domestic fireside. I am of opinion that the reasons for the enactment of a law prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors are abundantly sufficient. You may forbid the traffic in bad meat, you may forbid the sale of ordinary poisons by the general trader, you may pass a law to abate a common nuisance, you may legislate for the prevention of epidemics, you may forbid the sale of liquors to the Indian, in fact you may trim and lop the minor evils of society, but this all-prevalent evil, this most powerfully pernicious agency you must not touch. I cannot subscribe to this doctrine, Mr. Speaker. I cheerfully vote for the second reading of this bill.¹¹⁴

SIR A. MACNAB, amid roars of laughter, said the hon. gentlemen who supported this bill themselves liked their horn, and adduced the hon. members for Essex, Dundas and Lincoln (Messrs. Prince, Rose, and Merritt,) as illustrations.¹¹⁵ The hon. member for Lincoln for instance, with whom he had travelled from Upper Canada, and who had presided over a great temperance meeting before he left, but who on his way down was always ready to cheer his drooping spirits with a glass of grog. (Cheers and laughter.) Why did not he, a man of great influence, set an example of total abstinence. Then, there was the hon. member for Dundas who had made a long speech in favour of this bill, but who could take a glass of brandy and water.¹¹⁶

A MEMBER.--Medicinally!¹¹⁷

SIR A. MACNAB.--Yes, medicinally. When these gentlemen want a glass of grog they do not suspend their rules as they do for a railway act, but they get sick. (Laughter.)¹¹⁸ He asked what became of responsible government with one member

of the government supporting this bill and another opposing it? Why did not the hon. member's colleagues who did not approve of this bill, say it should not be introduced? (Hear, hear.)¹¹⁹

MR. MERRITT.--The hon. member said I had taken a glass of champagne with him.¹²⁰

SIR A. MACNAB.--No, I did not say that. The hon. member drunk the whole bottle himself. (Much laughter.)¹²¹

MR. MERRITT said that he never supported any measure so cordially as he would do this.¹²² He was not a member of a temperance society, but that was no reason why he should not support a bill which he believed would be¹²³ a great benefit to the country. It was not so much for those whose habits were confirmed as for those who are to come after us. (Cheers and laughter.) He did not think that this bill would do harm to any man, for ample time would be allowed for all engaged in the business to dispose of their stock by re-exporting it.¹²⁴ He contended that the effect of this bill would be to increase rather than [sic] reduce the revenue.¹²⁵

MR. J.A. MACDONALD ridiculed the remarks of the hon. member for Lincoln, who looked on ardent spirits as a poison, and although he would not have it here for himself, would send it abroad to poison his friends, or else would have it all drunk up in the next eighteen months.¹²⁶ [He] said the introduction of this bill by the President of the Council was a blow against the system of responsible government (hear, hear). It argued a desertion of the principles of responsible government by the administration of the day. The hon. Inspector general had made an able and lucid speech against this bill, and he ought not to have allowed a subordinate in the ministry to introduce it. The hon. member for Sherbrooke stated a correct principle when he said, that the hon. president of the council could not put a clause in his bill to prevent the importation of intoxicating drinks, because that would directly affect the revenue. But did not the bill as it stood affect the revenue? Yes: and it ought to have been assumed by the government or not introduced at all. All measures that affected the revenue ought to be assumed by the government. Did it not besides directly affect the excise? The blow was direct on the excise, and ought there not to have been ministerial responsibility on that point?¹²⁷ What was more strange was, that the hon. gentleman who had introduced it, and wanted to make it out a crime almost to manufacture spirits at all, came down with the budget.¹²⁸ He supposed the recent resolutions of the Inspector General, were brought down on the responsibility of the whole government after being discussed in council. By those resolutions, the hon. member who introduced this bill, undertook to make over to the municipalities all excise duties with the exception of those on distilleries which he specially retained.¹²⁹ (Hear, hear.) How could that hon. gentleman come forward and propose that all excise duties in Upper Canada should be repealed, except the duty on whiskey? He preserved those duties where he really advocated their existence, for the most mean purpose, namely, that of augmentation of the revenue; that appeared palpably from the course which that hon. gentleman had pursued; but he would ask, did he not state, when he introduced this bill, that the question was one far above pecuniary considerations? When the hon. member for Simcoe said that it was a revenue question, the hon. Inspector General said that the hon. member ought to be ashamed of himself to bring forward such a statement for that the welfare of the country depended upon the carrying of the bill, but he brings forward a measure by which he wishes to wipe away excise duties, and still preserve his distillery duties; and what for? For the sake of about £16,000.

What is the effect of this measure? To prohibit not only the use of ardent spirits, but the use of any liquors that will intoxicate. Wine was one of those liquors, (at least he was told so and he believed it was) and yet that hon. gentleman according to his measure wished to make wine cheaper to everybody, so that whereas a man formerly paid 3s. for a bottle of Madeira, he should be enabled to get it for 6d. Now, he would ask the hon. Inspector General whether the measure for altering the duties on wine was not for the sake of reducing its price in the market? Undoubtedly it was. But there was a contradiction--there had been a total desertion of the great principles of responsible government by the ministry of the day.¹³⁰ He (Mr. Macdonald) alluded to these facts to show the inconsistency of the bill, ... [not] the unsoundness of the theory of responsible government.¹³¹ It was like those gentlemen who declared that they never belonged to Temperance Societies, and the only grounds of justice they brought forward for advocating the measure in the House was, that in their little miserable municipalities, there were a lot of men who joined together upon this question, and those hon. gentlemen were therefore willing to sacrifice their own principles, for the sake of courting a support of that kind. He held, that the policy of the Government was bad. The Inspector General could no more legislate a man to be a sober man, any more than a religious man, and with all those resolutions of his, he would say that in order to raise man, the influence must proceed from the action of man upon man, and not by the operation of a statute--it is only by the force of public opinion, and by the force of the public mind being directed and laid on as it had been in England, Ireland and the United States, against a particular vice, weakness and frenzy, that you can succeed--the moment you trust to the law, that moment your exertions cease. He would take one instance to establish the truth of his assertion. When his hon. and gallant friend, Sir Allan MacNab was a young man, and in His Majesty's service what was the law in relation to duelling? If the one felt his honour injured, or himself insulted, he would send a challenge, the parties went out, and they might shoot one another, and what was the consequence if one party did shoot the other and left him weltering in his blood, leaving a family behind him, what did the law declare? It declared that the man should be strung by the neck until he was dead. Did the existence of that law prevent the crime of duelling? No! How was it now? Duelling is considered out of date; the fashion has gone out; public opinion has ... against it. A man now who has had two affairs in his life is considered no longer within the pale of civilized society. The fact of the matter is, that public opinion is strongly against such wicked customs, and therefore it has almost ceased and is bound by the opinion of society. Read the memoirs of the last six years about the people in Ireland. You had a duty on spirits which almost rendered it prohibitory--they could not get it legally, and what was the consequence? I would ask whether the bottle of whiskey was not as before present at the wakes night after night? Why, what was the law there?--When Father Mat[hew] went there, he did not go with the Maine Liquor Law in his hand, he prevailed upon them, and gained upon them, and by that moral suasion he was enabled to use in Ireland, he produced a revolution which all the King's laws and all the King's troops for the last hundreds of years were unable to obtain. Why endeavour to make people feel oppressed, injured, and irritated by such means? I hope that this bill will be thrown out, and that the House will not go so far as to admit that there ought to be an absurd law like this, an oppressive law like this, and a futile law like this; for it has been proved by every gentleman who spoke, even by the advocates of it, that so futile a law as that could not be allowed to exist. The hon. member for Kent (who had made, he thought, the strongest speech against it) said that any law introduced at a time when the people were not prepared for it, was a futile law, and he said, "put it off till 1855."¹³²

MR. BROWN.--No, the hon. gentleman was mistaken. He said, that for his own part he would like to have heard from the special committee, clear evidence as to the state of the public mind upon the question, for that he considered that the bill should not be put into operation until public opinion was clearly in favour of it. He was quite willing to vote for the bill now, with the proviso that it should come into force upon the first of January, 1855.¹³³

MR. J.A. MACDONALD.--Then he saw that the hon. member for Kent was of the same opinion as the hon. member for Lincoln, to have the stock already in hand, drank up first. He thought that it would be doing a great injury to the community to pass this bill, and he should therefore vote against the second reading of it.¹³⁴

SIR A. MACNAB then rose and said, that he had an amendment to propose, in order to test the sincerity of the hon. members opposite, which if they did not object to, he would not object to the bill going into committee, but he believed that those hon. members, who declare that they really do enjoy themselves whenever they think it convenient, and never intend to join any temperance society, would not vote in favor of his amendment. The hon. member for Lincoln, who is not a very old man; not much above 70, said, that the measure was too new for him, they must therefore leave him in the old track. His amendment was:--"That within four days from and after the passing of this act, every member of the Legislative Assembly and of the Legislative Council shall be required to take the Temperance Pledge, and the right of any member to sit in either House of Parliament shall cease and determine upon his refusing to take such pledge; and in the event of any member who shall have taken such pledge breaking the same, such member after conviction thereof, shall be deemed and be for ever incapable of being elected to serve again or sit in Parliament, and shall forfeit and pay the sum of £50 for every day he shall sit in Parliament, recoverable by information in any court of competent jurisdiction, one half of said penalty or penalties going to the informer, and the other half to the member for Huron or to the funds of the temperance society." (Inordinary laughter.) Hon. members might laugh, but his amendment would put the thing to the test; it was perfectly constitutional, and there was a mandate in religion which requires us, "to do unto others as you wish them to do to you." If any hon. member thought that it was not right for any man to take a glass of grog, let them set the example.¹³⁵

[This] instruction to the committee [was] seconded by MR. J.A. MACDONALD¹³⁶.

MR. J. SMITH (Durham) submitted that the hon. and gallant knight, in moving this amendment, was out of order.¹³⁷

SIR A. MACNAB thought the hon. gentleman was the very last man who should make objection, he having taken the pledge when the bill was commenced. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to indulge in some exceedingly jocular remarks affecting several of the hon. members which drew forth shouts of laughter and cries of order!¹³⁸ After throwing some jokes across the House at Messrs. Brown, Hartman, and Smith of Durham, which seemed to be very much relished by the House, Sir Allan asked, supposing the bill passed, who was going to recommend it to the Governor for his sanction after the condemnation passed on it by the hon. member for Oxford?¹³⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--It would be time enough to think of that when the bill passed (laughter).¹⁴⁰

SIR A. MACNAB continued: Well, it appeared that while the ministry would not bring this bill in as a ministerial measure, they were quite ready to let one of their number, who had a sort of roving commission, feel their way, in order that they might then act accordingly; and he supposed if the bill was to pass the hon. Inspector General would just drink another glass of champagne, and sanction it. (Laughter, and cries of order.) If the Speaker declared this amendment out of order of course he would withdraw it; but he proposed it as a test of sincerity, and if the hon. members would accept it, he would engage for all the members on his side of the House that they would support the bill.¹⁴¹

MR. CHAPPAIS sustained the law; contending that far from restraining the liberty of the subject, it on the contrary was well calculated to relieve the people from a worse slavery than that of the blacks in the South. The effect of these laws among our neighbours, had succeeded admirably and the same thing was true in Canada. Among his neighbors there had been many attempts made to promote temperance by preaching; but nothing was found of much effect till the merchants had agreed among themselves not to sell liquors. He asserted in opposition to Mr. Cauchon, that the Catholic Clergy of his acquaintance were in favour of the law.¹⁴²

MR. SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU (in French) opposed the law for the same reason as Mr. McDonald, and expressed his surprise that persons, who were so anxious on all occasions for the utmost liberty, accusing the authority of all churches and all creeds, should be so anxious on the present occasion to establish an arbitrary rule more rigorous than any church or any creed had ever imposed on individual will.¹⁴³

MR. LAURIN (in French) was opposed to the measure, because he was in favour of equality. If you prevent the poor man from drinking, it was only right to prevent the rich also. The present bill permitted the rich man to import as much as he liked.¹⁴⁴

MR. CLAPHAM would not have risen at that late hour and after so ample a discussion of the question, were it not to mention an interesting fact connected with the cause, for the promotion of which the bill had been introduced. It was just 21 years ago, this month, that the Temperance cause had its birth in this city, and as it had survived to its majority, we might augur favorably for its future triumphs and success. The first meeting held in this city was presided over by the late Sir John Caldwell, warmly supported by the venerable Mr. Nelson, Bishop Stewart, Arch-deacon, now Bishop, Mountain, and other men of influence. Among others, the meeting was addressed most eloquently by the present Mr. Justice Aylwin. (Laughter and ironical cheers.) Honourable gentlemen might laugh, but had the proposed law been then in force, those cheers might not have been so triumphant nor would they have had a laugh at the hon. gentleman's expense. (Hear, hear.) The principal argument at that period was grounded on the omnipotent effect of public opinion, and its advocates had not been disappointed. The cause had made considerable progress--public opinion had been working its way and gradually gaining ground. The Catholic Clergy of the Province, who, at the first, had stood aloof, had since then, cordially embraced the measure, taken the lead, effected a great, and he sincerely hoped a permanent revolution in its favor. Some honorable members were apprehensive that the revenue would be diminished by the operation of this Bill. He (Mr. C.) denied that it would affect the general revenue. It might and would indeed affect a particular branch of commerce, but just in proportion as drinking usages were diminished, would the people increase in industry and wealth, and purchase more largely of other commodities, the imposts on which would more than make up for loss of revenue on wines and spirits. Another member had

asked on a former evening what would be done with the coarse description of grain, such as barley, oats, &c., now distilled in this country into whiskey. He would say--fatten cattle and hogs with them, and increase by this means a branch of trade hitherto neglected in this country--the trade in salted provisions for the supply of the home and West India markets. The extra expense now incurred for administering justice, when reduced by the operation of this Bill, would form no small item to the credit of the measure. There was another opinion, not only abroad, but expressed in this House, that this bill would trench on the liberty of the subject, and that we had no right to interpose our authority, so long as men did not commit injury to others. But would any one pretend to say that a man can drink to excess without inflicting injury to others. Innumerable were the evils that intemperance inflicted on society: it was the fertile source and fore-runner of every crime, not the least of which was the loss of productive labor for the general benefit of society. Society had claims upon all its members, and was justified in enacting laws for its good government. As the Bill in question, he conceived, had that object in view, he would vote for the second reading and contribute his aid to render its provisions as effective as possible when brought before a committee of the whole. One word more before resuming his seat. The honorable Inspector General alluded to the utter impossibility of preventing smuggling, as in the case of tea some years ago; and that this measure, if carried, would be the fertile source of every and the most enormous excesses and crimes on the frontier, and both in this country and the United States, instancing the prevalence of illicit distillation and spirit of disobedience in Ireland and Scotland when the laws were almost prohibitory. All these views were predicated on a time that was past, when the force of public opinion had not been brought to bear on the question; but neither in Ireland nor in the States, nor in this country, would public opinion now encourage or give countenance to such an obsolete state of things.¹⁴⁵

MR. LACOSTE (in French) supported the principle of the bill, and said that if it were not immediately adopted the time was not distant when it would be.¹⁴⁶

MR. CARTIER said it had been asserted that the petition he had presented from the Bishop of Montreal and many persons of Lower Canada asked for the law now proposed. That was not the case: what was asked for was merely the existing law with amendments. He thought the present law superior to that moved for by the hon. member for Huron. For instance in his own county, Verchères, there was not a single tavern, though he did not mean to blame other localities, where on account of the necessities of travellers, the municipalities permitted the sale of liquors. You cannot by act of Parliament render men moral, nor of one religion, though one religion might be best. The passions given to men were the causes of his vices, though they were given to man for enjoyment. When he transgressed this point he became a sinner; but if he only injured himself the matter was only within the domain of religion. No Parliament could usurp [*sic*] the place of religion. No one pretended that the use of liquor was bad; it was the abuse which was bad. The bill, however did not contemplate all the cases where abuses were bad. Excess of eating was as bad as of drinking, and it was proved that more men shortened their lives by the first than the second. Consult medical men on this point and that would be found to be their opinion. Then as we were legislating to protect the life of man by water drinking, why not also take care of those spicy kinds of food which over excited the nervous system. If the nervous system were so much worked in one year, that within one year it had done what ought to have been in four years, it was clear that life must thereby be shortened. Now the hon. member for Kent

was a great admirer of the voluntary system. Well, if that was good in the most important thing that belonged to a Christian, surely it ought to be so in less important matters. But the hon. member said he would give up his share of wine. Well no doubt he was sincere; but to be consistent he should have given up his share in the gratification of all his other passions (laughter,) --had he offered to give up his share? No. But as to lengthening life--Canadian life--he found that it had been ascertained by French learned men, that since we had had monkish institutions in the country, the lives of 152 monks made up 11,000 years, whereas of scientific men like the hon. member 152 men only lived 10,000 years. The monks lived seventy years, and the others only some sixty. Therefore to increase the lives of the people of Canada, the hon. member ought to advise all to turn monks. Nobody could do this better than the hon. member himself--though he drank Madeira--he had not yet put himself in a position not to become a monk. He was a bachelor, he hoped a virgin, and might become a martyr. He knew not whether the hon. member would become a monk, or whether he would fulfil the command given in the scripture; but in any case he hoped he would do his duty in both.¹⁴⁷

MR. CAUCHON that is a contradiction.¹⁴⁸

MR. CARTIER well in either. However the House was now legislating on one of the seven capital sins; but there were others. Why not legislate against avarice which destroyed the men who were always thinking of their chest. There were thieves in every country; but all these men might be reformed by saying that there should be no property, for without property there would be no thieves and the jails would be emptied. He might go through the catalogue of the vices; but if they were all destroyed in this way, he feared all the merit of the Christian would be destroyed, since there could be no merit without crime. His friend from St. Hyacinthe introduced an amendment to the law, to perfect the law which existed but not to enact a law like this which enabled the rich to satisfy their tastes and prohibit the same thing to the poor. He had another objection to this law. It had been passed in several States: but had been lately rejected in other States on account of the despicable practices to which it had given rise. In Rhode Island and Massachusetts the judges had declared the law to be unconstitutional.¹⁴⁹

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON, it has just been carried in Wisconsin.¹⁵⁰

MR. CARTIER well it will be repealed at the demand of a large majority, as it was now asked to be repealed in Massachusetts. Why was the repeal of the law demanded there? Because it converted the citizens into hypocrites. When it was considered that one kind of liquor to be prohibited had been used by the Saviour of humanity to commemorate the Salvation of mankind, it certainly seemed very strange to declare that liquor the poison, which it was declared to be. He concluded by moving that the bill be read again that day six months.¹⁵¹

(724)

Mr. Cartier moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. LeBlanc, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND remarked that some time ago, a bill drawn by the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy and the hon. member for Huron, which was passed with most extraordinary provisions, was found to be a mere nullity, in consequence of which he had to bring in another bill to put the law on the footing it now was in Lower Canada, under which taverns had been disallowed throughout a great part of Lower Canada. He stated that he intended to introduce a bill, to render

more stringent the regulations permitting the sale of liquors in shops. Coming to the principle of the bill of Mr. Cameron, he was opposed to it. He did not believe that men could be made good by act of parliament and he did not believe that wines were deleterious: but most nutritious.¹⁵²

MR. J. SMITH, of Durham, replied to Messrs. Cartier and Drummond. To point out other evils, was not to do away with the one under question. He continued to speak generally in favor of the bill; and in reply to arguments which other members had adduced against it.¹⁵³

MR. D. CHRISTIE, of Wentworth, supported the bill.¹⁵⁴

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS spoke against it; but neither gentlemen [sic] brought out any new points.¹⁵⁵

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON remarked that he observed by the clock that it was after twelve, and he would govern himself accordingly. He had taken ample notes of the speeches, and would like to address the House for at least three hours which he felt quite able to do at this moment in reply to assertions and misrepresentations and quibbles which he had been compelled to listen to. As to argument, he really must say that he had heard none on the opposite side, and when his clear-headed, astute, and able colleague, the Inspector General, had admittedly been unable to advance one clear, logical objection, he (Mr. Cameron) felt sure that none other need try. So perfectly unobjectionable had this bill been felt to be by his colleague, that before he could raise his voice in opposition to it, he had to conjure up "a man of straw" in the shape of a proposition: that if this bill had not been what it really was, but a bill prohibiting importation as well as sale and manufacture, what a fearful, yes, awful amount of evil would have arisen out of it!! But as it was not a bill of this kind, why did his honorable friend resort to this idea. The Inspector General had said "Canada differed much from Maine," and had clearly explained that Maine could not prevent the importation of spirits and therefore did not. Well, he (Mr. Cameron), admitted that he conceived it good policy that we should not.--Where then was the difference? The hon. member for Verchères had spoken largely of the unconstitutionality of the Maine and Rhode Island laws; but had he pretended that this bill was in any way or degree unconstitutional. His hon. friend would readily admit that the unconstitutionality of their laws arose from a restraining clause in the constitution of the United States as to existing contracts, and that as licenses had been issued for one year, it was not competent in the Legislature to annul these contracts. But as to the unconstitutionality of the principle of the Maine Law, there was no dispute. We had the opinion of the great Webster, Mr. Justice Taney, Catron, F. McLean, Daniel Woodbury Brier, all agreeing that the Government of every country had the right to destroy property under the general right of self protection; and Governor Hubbard of Maine said if a government had a right to destroy ravenous beast[s], they had a right to exterminate the greatest of all evils. But, sir, the principles of our free Government leave us untrammelled whatever these evils may be, and no one has dared to say that we have not the right to pass this bill! The Inspector General at once admitted that if the assertions of the friends of the measure were true, then the question of revenue should not be considered. He knew his hon. friend would say no less, for he was a benevolent man, and he was too good a financier not to know that to get rid of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating drinks was to banish much of our pauperism, law expenses, jail and asylum taxes, and in fact to fill the coffers of the Government. This was the answer to all the queries about the position of himself, as having charge of a measure to which his colleagues were opposed. It had been asked, seriously asked by the member

for Hastings, if this bill passed who will advise His Excellency to assent to it? The member for Kingston, who has a talent for irony, asked this question with a curl of lip and face that showed that he was joking and understood it. But the lachrymose [sic] member for Hastings with the solemnity of a gravedigger, really asked the question, thinking there was a "mare's nest" in it. Did he never see any other bill pass this House on which the ministry did not agree, did he never know them divide on measures proposed by others, and if so who recommended His Excellency to assent to these bills? But it is a waste of time to notice such trash. He (Mr. Cameron) had stated on the Queen's Birthday, at London, to an audience of four or five thousand, that he would support this bill whatever course any Government might take, as he considered it far more important than any Government measure we had, and in fact more important than the mere existence of any administration. It was a measure fraught with the weal or woe of the people; the hopes, prayers and salvation of thousands, and it was working its way to their hearts and consciences.¹⁵⁶

MR. DIXON.--You over-rate the importance of that meeting.¹⁵⁷

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON continued--Perhaps he had, but he received the organization of the Canadian Temperance League as one of the results of that day. He held in his hand the manifesto of that League, and they were resolved on a prohibitory law, and he found from other notices that they proposed to raise a fund of \$10,000, if necessary, to carry on their agitation; and here he would remark, in reply to the Inspector General's remark, "that the petitions on the subject were the result of exciting speeches such as he (Mr. Cameron) had made on the introduction of this measure, under the influence of which," he was pleased to say, "he might himself have signed," and he further said, they were the result of paid lecturers. Now, what better evidence could this House have of the strength of public sentiment than that it was sufficiently awakened to raise funds and send forth lecturers and establish a League. Was not this the history of the united "Corn Law" movements. He would take the statement as an evidence of public opinion. But to return to the principle of the League; when he found that the Rev. Messrs. Cronyn, Brough, Aidagh, Evans, Pine, Rogers, Salter, and others of the Church of England, sustained it, he felt it had a strong hold on public opinion. These were, he believed, among the most talented and pious missionaries of the Church of England. The majority of the clergy of the Church of Scotland, Catholics, Free Church, United Synod, Methodists, and in fact all denominations had long been favourable to these principles. And now he would say that the gentleman whose name appeared as the President of the League was no fanatic, no temperance lecturer, but one of the most logical, clear-minded, sound lawyers in Western Canada, and who had hitherto kept aloof from the temperance movement; and yet he, in review of his own experience, says his mind was affected by the fact that six of those connected with him in his studies became drunkards, and he felt that a prohibitory law was necessary. His hon. friend the Inspector General had a high respect for the legal character of Mr. Wilson, and well knew that he would append his name to no document that could be attacked as unconstitutional or absurd. He was not surprised at gentlemen in London feeling strongly on the subject, for that rising town had suffered, and he was astonished that the member for London was in opposition to it. Let him remember his acquaintances and friends of the last eight years, and then say if he had no reason to feel as he (Mr. Cameron) admits he did. The hon. Inspector General had made out one more case of difference and hardship existing if this bill passed, between our position and that of people in the States. He contended that a man in Rochester could send away to another State and get this "necessary of life," but we could send nowhere. This I will not call a "man of straw:" it is hardly a "wind bag," and a puff annihilates it. It only shows that nothing can be said against the bill. The

member for Verchères had intimated that because the petition he had presented from the Bishop of Montreal and a large number of others did not demand this law, that he (Mr. C.) was not justified. But he would assure the House that, when he spoke of the 80,000 petitioners he had not reckoned Lower Canada petitioners, and he would further say that, in addition to 80,000 names, there were many petitioners that represented large bodies and municipalities; as the towns of Cobourg and Brantford, signed by their Mayors; the counties of Essex, Lambton, Glengarry, Dundas, and Stormont, by their Councils, the Free Church of Canada, the United Presbyterian Church; William Smith, Moderator of Baptists; the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, numbering 400 divisions and 17,000 members. These are the petitioners, and their prayer is for a prohibitory law similar in principle to the Maine Law. The hon. gentleman then read a letter signed by six or seven clergymen at Bowmanville, in favour of the bill, and stating that it would become a test question. He (Mr. Cameron) was astonished at the disquisition the hon. gentleman the member for Verchères, had given on the mission of Christianity, and the homilies that had been read by several members relative to the impossibility of making men virtuous by act of Parliament, and the reiterated assertion that there was an attempt to make men virtuous by law. This was miserable legal quibbling. The bill was, a bill to punish for offences against the subject, against the peace and quiet of society. He (Mr. Cameron) though not a lawyer, knew very well that if a man's sins were of a private nature and injured none but himself, the law could not interfere; and here he would say was the difference the learned gentleman had asked for between a man eating over much and drinking over much: both are bad; but scarcely do we hear of a man, from eating over much, rushing out and breaking his neighbour's windows, or flagellating his wife, or killing his neighbour, or even disturbing the neighbourhood by his songs and hilarity. But he (Mr. C.) would waste no more time in replying to these miserable quibbles, as he (Mr. C.) dealt with practical facts. The member for Verchères said, emphatically, that no one could say the use of those things was bad; only the abuse, he said. He (Mr. C.) was prepared to say their daily use in any quantity as a beverage was bad, and only evil continually, and he would here read the opinion of some 2000 physicians, and also, from the Scottish Temperance League, facts and statements from church sessions and synods, which the hon. gentleman read, accordingly, at some length. The hon. member for Verchères was a clever well-read man, usually posted up in American history and facts; but to-night he was at fault. He had said that Michigan had repudiated the law. He is mistaken, Michigan has passed the bill, and will, it is said, gain 20,000 majority, when submitted to the people, a test, he (Mr. C.) was quite willing to let this bill go through. Maine, Rhode Island, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Vermont, and Massachusetts, have the law now, and the reports everywhere are, that it is favorable to virtue, eminently beneficial to the poor, emptying the poor houses and asylums, and giving peace and happiness to thousands, though the member for Kingston, who represents the Mammoth Distillery and Brewery, said this bill was futile, oppressive and absurd. The member for Montmorenci gravely tells us, as news, that people in Maine still drink, that they evade the law and get liquor in the shape of books, &c. Who ever supposed that the passage of this bill would destroy taste and appetite, would cure the burning fever of the diseased drunkard, and make his tastes as simple as a child's? No, Mr. Speaker, not only will the drunkard get an imitation Bible, but he will sell his own, yes! his mother's Bible, and in the depth of a Canadian winter his children's shoes for rum, and will get it whatever we may do. But, sir, this law will do what our present law ought to do, stop the mere groggeries--those pest houses open merely to sell spirits, to entrap our young men--seduce, rob, ruin our sailors, and disgrace our country; and it will take from rum-sellers the sanction and

respectability of law. The member for Peterborough says, it is not a question of popularity, but will produce its good effects. He thought not, he repeated the Inspector General's remarks, that it admitted property on payment of duty, and then gave power to destroy it, and said we should prohibit importation--and he was joined in this by many. Now, he (Mr. C.) was well aware of the mode of constant objection which opponents used. They always wanted something just different from what was suggested: when we wanted a pledge, the same band said it was unscriptural, dangerous, and against religion; then when we got it, it was more bunkum. When we propose[d] a League, we were advised to legislate, and often was he (Mr. C.) told, "pass a general law and we are with you." Now, we propose it, and they are no better pleased, it was the old story of the Drummer--"flog high, flog low," there was no pleasing of them¹⁵⁸, if you flogged high it was across the heart, if low across the kidneys.¹⁵⁹ But, sir, this law, this whole movement, conflicts with some gentlemen's tastes, habits, and the society which they love and venerate, and rather than be ungenteel or vulgar, or give up their appetites, they would sacrifice people and country; yes, sir, life itself. To the humorous speeches of the gallant knight, he (Mr. Cameron) would not reply, but to the same idea put forth by the member for Simcoe, that he (Mr. C.) did not wish to succeed, he (Mr. C.) would say, that there was no wish dearer to his heart than to succeed in this measure, and he would leave no effort unemployed to succeed. The hon. member for Simcoe, had read from a distinguished and good man, Mr. Cumming of the Church of Scotland, but it must be remembered that that was written many years ago when most of the Church of Scotland were opposed--since then, however, the most eminent men of Scotland have changed their views; and he would recommend the hon. member to read a tract by the Archdeacon of Bombay, Mr. Jeffrey, entitled--"What is the Gospel?" and in that he would find an appeal to the Church, based on its own sorrows and sufferings from the cause, that would, in his (Mr. C.'s) opinion, warrant any Christian in following the injunction of St. Paul, and give up what had caused so many brethren fearfully to offend. The member for Sanguenay [sic],¹⁶⁰ who admitted that all sorts of evils came from the use of intoxicating drinks¹⁶¹, had appealed to St. Paul, and said this bill was in opposition to his recommendation. Sir, no better case could be given than that of Timothy to sustain our position. Timothy, a sick youth, was called by the Apostles a water-drinker, and is advised for disease to take a little wine for his stomach's sake; and certainly if our young men would never have taken even a little wine until they had got an apostolic injunction, he (Mr. C.) would never propose a prohibitory law. He would now refer to the Attorney General West for a moment, who professed to have been a member of a temperance society at an early day: that was, Mr. Speaker, the old moderation pledge between a glass and a gallon a day--somewhere with exceptions for Thanksgiving day, Christmas, Fourth of July, and sheep washing; and even this society he, the Attorney General, admitted was dead, all had left him alone in his moderation and had gone to entire abstinence. He was not prepared to say that we knew what the people wanted: did he not think the evidence we had was sufficient? No. He was much afraid of encouraging smuggling, and referred to Ireland. But there is a vast difference between the effects of high duties, and a lawful sale, and a prohibitory law which makes it impossible to sell.--He (Mr. C.) took it for a compliment, that the Attorney General had not only not pointed out any real evil in the bill, but had, in fact, approved the principle. He (Mr. C.) had heard much of the Christian bearing of the question, and the Scriptural authority for drinking.¹⁶² He could show, however, that the quotations from the Scriptures were not in point at all. There were two sorts of wine, one of which was not intoxicating, and as for the other, from one end of the Bible to another every case mentioned of the use of the wine was a proof of its evil effects.¹⁶³

He (Mr. C.) had studied the subject for twenty years, and was perfectly conversant with the Bible view of the case from Genesis to Revelations and was prepared to meet any man on it. From the vi. chapter of Numbers, he found authority to be a total abstainer; and from the rules to the Priesthood in going in to the Holy of Holies, he found there was an advantage in it; from the opinion of Solomon, he found it "Good for rulers and lawgivers". "It is not for kings, oh Lemuel, to drink wine, lest they pervert judgement;" that was the effect. He learned from the description of the drunkards of Ephraim that the juice of the grape was dangerous; and from the xxxv of Jeremiah, that abstinence was lawful, and that the sons of Jonadab who observed it were blessed. He learned from Samson, Samuel, Daniel and John the Baptist, that it was safe and honorable to abstain. He learned from the history of the Corinthian Church that it was a dangerous temptation of the primitive Christians and led to drunkenness; and from Paul, that self-denial and abstinence for the sake of others was lawful and good; and, on the other hand, he found that by drinking, Noah had induced a curse on his family; that Eli lost his life; and, in fact, the picture was fearful of those who had brought on themselves sorrow and redness of eyes and babblings without end, as described by Solomon in the xxiii chapter of Proverbs; the one side was safe, noble, blessed--the other was dangerous, deceitful, and strewed with sorrows. He (Mr. C.) was sorry to trespass on the House, but the subject was inexhaustible. He must however close, imploring the House to remember that the bill before them was for the poor, for the distressed, for the down-trodden and broken-hearted, and he felt sure there would be a good response.¹⁶⁴

MR. MURNEY now asked how the hon. member for Huron¹⁶⁵ stood with relation to his colleagues on this matter. He had, at a meeting in London, declared he would bring in this bill whether he was supported by this ministry or not. Now this was represented to be the most important measure possible. Then how was it that he had separated from them upon it. Here the hon. member read a resolution, which had been voted for by Mr. Campbell and all his friends, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, in which one member of the then conservative ministry was condemned as having acted unconstitutionally, in severing from his colleagues.¹⁶⁶

MR. BADGLEY said that notwithstanding the specious arguments of the mover and supporters of the bill, nothing had been offered to prevent it from escaping that censure which it merited. Nothing sound had been brought forward in support of it. As to the administration as a body, with the honorable mover of the bill as one of them, and in direct opposition to his colleagues in this measure, he would leave them and him to the unanswerable and unanswered arguments of the member for Kingston and the member for Hastings, the latter especially, who had read the hon. mover's condemnation in those resolutions which had been strongly and zealously supported by that hon. gentleman. But as to the bill itself, it offered nothing new in legislation or in principle, it has had precedents in former times, and other countries, its novelty suggested no difficulty which required deep consideration or which had not been already surmounted, and no exception which had not been already disproved. Towards the close of the reign of George the First, or the beginning of that of George the Second, a similar attempt at legislation was made in England. Smollett, the historian, draws a fearful picture of the besotted drunkenness and depravity of the London populace, their worse than intemperate excesses, and describes the passing of the law in 1734, by which intemperance was to be entirely suppressed by heavy prohibiting penalties being enacted against vending spirits; the very prohibition carried its own destruction with it, and carried its repeal within two years. In the face of, and despite its

penalties and strongest punishments, liquors were openly sold at the corners of the streets, and more outrage and excess accompanied its existence than can be conceived, exhibiting most unpardonable want of all police and civil regulations, reflecting disgrace upon the most barbarous community; as soon as it was passed the government were obliged to arm themselves as if a public enemy were at hand; it was soon found that it occasioned the frequency of crime worse than drunkenness which was perjury; informers, true or false, became equally liable to the resentment of the mob, and the necessary consequences of frequent riots and murders followed, and the government was at last compelled to drop endeavoring to execute the law, and the mob drank gin in defiance of the law. The repeal of the law became urgent, and after prolonged discussions in parliament, was carried by a large majority in the Lords and by a unanimous vote in the Commons, Smollett remarking that the repeal had not been attended with those consequences which the Lords in the opposition foretold. It is fearful to contemplate the amount of excess in those times, "in two years no fewer than 12,000 persons were convicted of offences connected with the sale of liquor, but no exertion on the part of the revenue officers and magistrates could stem the torrent of smuggling." Lord Chesterfield, the energetic supporter of the prohibitory law, describes its effects: "It is evident, my lords, from daily observation, and demonstrable from papers on the table, that every year since the enactment of the law, that vice has increased which it was intended to repress, and that no time has been so favorable to the retailers of spirits as that which has passed since they were prohibited." The increase of the trade in gin from 1734 to 1742 was from 4,947,000 gallons to 7,100,000, over 2,200,000 gallons, in eight years, while the increase in the ten years from 1724 to 1734 was only 1,427,000 gallons. The repealing act was sustained by the general approbation and voice of the nation; amidst its evils it encourages smuggling, as remarked by the Inspector General, and fostered and protected perjury and other concomitant crimes. It is unnecessary to go so far for experience against the necessity of this law, look to Maine, the cradle of the law, what is seen there? It is not executed there. In Portland, if anywhere it ought to be enforced, and in that city from January 10 to March 1, there were 39 commitments for drunkenness, about one man fined every other day for selling liquors. The Temperance Watchman of February 12th last, the organ of the law and its author in Maine, says: "since that wicked decision of Judge Curtis, our city fathers have adopted the let alone policy. Why is it, we would ask, that such large quantities of liquor are now brought into the city daily and yet no seizures are made." And from the interior of the State a very respectable gentleman writes: "In this place and elsewhere the law has been for a long time a dead letter. I fear more evil than good will result from it." Look to its practical working there, a city vending agency for medical purposes was there established, with what result? The Grand Jury of Penobscot County have indicted the City of Bangor, because the city agent sold the liquor as any merchant would do, and the jury found that all the law had gained for them was a book kept by the agent in which were a multitude of false records. It was stated as a fact, moreover, that 11 young men in Waterville, Maine, had committed perjury to screen the man who had sold them liquor. The prohibiting law has been refused in New York, it has died out in Tennessee[e], it has met a similar end in Massachusetts; it has ceased to be a living and active principle in all those places and we are invited to enact what experience tells us cannot be sustained, and which the moral improvement gradually and rapidly spreading throughout the population of both provinces shews to be unnecessary. It is the exaggeration in language and manner of the teaching which impedes the chastening tendency of the age towards temperance and moderation in all things. Your prohibiting law will at once give rise to clandestine

retailing of liquors, and evils to be deprecated; leave the sale exposed and opened to review, regulate with more emergency the price of your licences, and by preventing a clandestine retail you will always have the retailers under your eye and may punish them if they encourage tippling and drunkenness in their houses. There is no parrallel [sic] or analogy between crime and intemperance; a theft is criminal in its inception, in its course and in its completion; drinking becomes injurious only in its excess; whenever it leads to a breach of the peace, of public decorum, or private morality, it may be restrained and in all these cases the law has provided; if the legal penalties are insufficient to meet particular cases, the legislature will gladly increase their stringency, by subjecting individual drunkards to severer punishment, and a severer surveillance over houses where tippling and drunkenness are permitted. The mover of the bill has paraded the name of Lord Chesterfield and like him has asked if it were necessary to tax a breach of the ten commandments. Certainly not because any breach of God's positive commandments, or of the ordinances of the state, are equally criminal; in the former you cannot increase the divine penalty by human enactments, whilst in the latter the social evil is under your own legislative action.--It is amusing to think that that celebrated nobleman should have been selected to furnish a text by the mover of the bill, and by others whom he has copied, in this respect; it is ridiculous to think that the path of virtue should be sought in the teachings of that nobleman, who was described in his own time as

Vile Stanhope! sages blush to tell,
In twice two hundred places,
Has taught his son the way to Hell,
Escorted by the Graces.

Of the other celebrated supporters of the temperance cause whose names have been enrolled under the banners of the hon. mover, some of the most eminent, it is notorious, unfortunately did not practice the virtue which they professed to admire, and of the others little or nothing is known. The prohibitory principle contained in the bill carries with it its own destruction, and the contradictory principles of encouragement to importation and almost immediate forfeiture of the importation are altogether indefensible in any just and honest legislation. The immoral tendencies of the law will be found in the practice of smuggling, in the increase of perjury, in clandestine vice of all kinds, and in the demoralization of the people generally. All know that "stolen waters are sweet," and in the face of those startling facts supported by the experience of other times and countries, where a similar law has been enacted and has either been invalid or has died out, a bill such as this should not be supported.¹⁶⁷

(734)

YEAS.

 $NAY_{\frac{1}{2}}$

Smith of DURHAM, Taché, Valois, White, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(28.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Burnham, seconded by Mr. Shaw,

The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 13 APRIL 1853.

[QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: REPARATION FOR DAMAGES CAUSED BY BEAUHARNOIS CANAL DAM.]¹⁶⁸

MR. MONGENAIS inquired of the Ministry, whether it was their intention to indemnify the parties who have sustained damages in consequence of the inundation caused by the construction of the Dam or Bank at the head of the Beauharnois Canal, and should such be their intention, when they will carry it out.¹⁶⁹

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT said the ministry did intend to indemnify the sufferers in question, and would take steps to do so, as soon as the season permitted.¹⁷⁰

FOOTNOTES: 13 APRIL 1853.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by GLOBE, 30 April 1853. The following papers noted the debate in identical accounts: BRITISH WHIG, 14 April 1853, GLOBE, 14 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 14 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 April 1853, EXAMINER, 20 April 1853, and LA MINERVE, 14 April 1853.
2. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. BRITISH WHIG, 14 April 1853, reported that the motion was carried.
9. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 26 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 27 April 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 28 April 1853. The debate was also reported in partially identical accounts by: GLOBE, 30 April, 3 May 1853, and EXAMINER, 4 May 1853 (which reported only the speeches of Mr. Brown and Mr. Hincks). It was reported in identical accounts by NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 6, 13 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 12 May 1853, which, otherwise identical to the MORNING CHRONICLE account, gave an account of Mr. Cameron's speech identical to that in the GLOBE. A summary of the MORNING CHRONICLE account appeared in the JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 3 May 1853. The following papers noted the debate in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 14 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 14 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 April 1853, EXAMINER, 20 April 1853, and LA MINERVE, 14 April 1853. Commentaries appeared in: HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 16 April 1853; HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 20 April 1853; HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 23 April 1853; and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 27 April 1853.

The following petition, printed in MORNING CHRONICLE, 11 April 1853, and purportedly sent to Thomas Marchildon for presentation, seems never to have had that honour accorded to it. Its high seriousness merits its inclusion here as a commentary on Mr. Cameron's prohibition bill.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF CANADA, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.
The Petition of the Undersigned citizens humbly sheweth.

That your petitioners view with delight the action of your Honorable House in permitting the first reading of a Bill for the suppression of Intemperance, and contemplate the adoption of a law from the adjoining State of Maine, tending to curtail the privileges of those who become intoxicated, as well as those who do not.

That your petitioners are glad to perceive that your Honourable House has shewn the good example, by abolishing the Saloon in the Parliament Buildings for the use of members, where intoxicated [*sic*] drinks were imbi[b]ed, thereby causing in many instances hasty and ill-considered legislation.

That your petitioners humbly request some legislative action may be taken to suppress the immorality prevailing to an alarming extent, and proceeding from the indulgence of certain dances.

That the Waltz, Polka and Galop, involving the necessity of a too close approximation of the sexes, has provoked the indignant notice of the authorities of the Church, and who, jealous of their little privileges, would suppress the dances, which your petitioners conceive to be equivocal.

That your petitioners represent the immorality to be apparent to all who have attentively studied the motions and attitudes of the dancers; and your petitioners are further confirmed in their opinion from the fact of the dances being so generally indulged in, and from the knowledge your petitioners have of the frailty of human nature, dangerous results may be apprehended.

That your petitioners respectfully suggest to your Honorable House a combined action may be obtained between the Maine Law and the Law regulating dancing, and as they both interfere with the liberty of the subject they might be embodied in the same enactment.

That your petitioners confess their inability to dance either the Polka, the Waltz, or the Galop, their education in early youth being restricted to the simple & more graceful dance of the Minuet which your Honorable House would do well to learn, if not already acquainted with.

That your petitioners, trusting to the goodness of their cause, have obtained but few signatures, as your collective wisdom must perceive.

That your petitioners, therefore, respectfully beg that your Honourable House will be pleased to take this their Petition into your favourable consideration and afford the desired boon.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOHN SMITH, Prsdt., L.P.S.
and ten others.

Quebec, 1st April, 1853.

16. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
17. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
18. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
19. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
20. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
21. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
22. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
23. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
24. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
25. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
26. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
27. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
28. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
29. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
30. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
31. IBID.
32. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
33. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
34. IBID.
35. IBID.
36. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
37. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
38. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
39. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
40. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.

41. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
42. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
43. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
44. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
45. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
46. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
47. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
48. IBID.
49. IBID.
50. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
51. IBID.
52. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
53. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
54. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
55. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
56. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
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58. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
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62. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
63. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
64. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
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66. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
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70. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
71. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
72. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
73. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
74. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
75. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
76. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
77. IBID.
78. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
79. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
80. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
81. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
82. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
83. IBID.
84. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
85. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
86. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
87. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
88. IBID.
89. IBID.
90. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
91. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
92. IBID.
93. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
94. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853, which reads, "... because it did not pretend to permit importations."
95. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.

96. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
97. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
98. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
99. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
100. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
101. IBID.
102. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
103. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
104. IBID.
105. IBID.
106. IBID.
107. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 3 May 1853.
108. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
109. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
110. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
111. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
112. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
113. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
114. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
115. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
116. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
117. IBID.
118. IBID.
119. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
120. IBID.
121. IBID.
122. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
123. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
124. GLOBE, 30 April 1853.
125. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
126. GLOBE, 3 May 1853.
127. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
128. GLOBE, 3 May 1853.
129. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
130. GLOBE, 3 May 1853.
131. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
132. GLOBE, 3 May 1853. The ellipsis represents an illegible word.
133. GLOBE, 3 May 1853.
134. IBID.
135. IBID.
136. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
137. GLOBE, 3 May 1853.
138. IBID.
139. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
140. IBID
141. IBID
142. IBID
143. IBID.
144. IBID.
145. IBID.
146. IBID.
147. IBID.
148. IBID.
149. IBID.
150. IBID.
151. IBID.

152. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 27 April 1853. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 3 May 1853, attributed this speech to Mr. Dumoulin.
153. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
154. IBID.
155. IBID.
156. NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 10 May 1853.
157. IBID.
158. IBID.
159. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
160. NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 10 May 1853.
161. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
162. NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 10 May 1853.
163. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
164. NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 10 May 1853.
165. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 27 April 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853: "the hon. member for Kent."
166. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
167. IBID.
168. The following papers reported this Question and Answer in identical accounts: BRITISH WHIG, 14 April 1853, GLOBE, 14 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 14 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 April 1853, EXAMINER, 20 April 1853, and LA MINERVE, 14 April 1853; MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853, and PILOT, 23 April 1853.
169. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 April 1853.
170. IBID.

THURSDAY, 14 APRIL 1853.

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The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Terrill,--The Petition of John F. Thornton and others, of the Township of Barnston, County of Stanstead; the Petition of W.G. Cook and others, of the Township of Hatley, County of Stanstead; and the Petition of C.W. Cowles and others, of Stanstead, in the County of Stanstead.

By the Honorable Mr. Badgley,--The Petition of Bartholomew C.A. Gagy, Esquire, Seignior of Grandpré, Grosbois, and Dumontier; and the Petition of J. Redpath and others, heretofore acting as Trustees of the Montreal Provident and Savings Bank.

By Mr. Chapais,--The Petition of the Reverend N.T. Hébert and others, of the Parish of St. Louis de Kamouraska.

By Mr. Morrison,--The Petition of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Company.

By Mr. Clapham,--The Petition of William McMicking and others, of the Township of Stanford, County of Welland.

By Mr. Brown,--The Petition of Cameron Anderson and others, of North Dumfries; the Petition of Charles Jarratt and others, of Perotmiquishere; the Petition of James Cockshutt and others, of Cayuga; and the Petition of the Reverend J. Fraser and others, Members of the Presbyterian Church of St. Thomas, County of Elgin.

By the Honorable Mr. Robinson,--The Petition of the Reverend John Fletcher and others, the Congregations of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Townships of Mono, Mulmer, Adjala, and Tosoronto, County of Simcoe.

By Mr. Street,--The Petition of the Very Reverend T.B. Fuller, Rector and Rural Dean, and others, Members of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Rectory of Thorold.

By Mr. Lemieux,--The Petition of A. Ross, Esquire, and others, of the Townships of Frampton and Cranbourne.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Reverend John Roaf, of the City of Toronto; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the British American Institute.

Of Robert H. Rose and others, of the Township of Winchester; praying for aid to open a Road from a certain part of the said Township, to meet the head line Road between the second and third concessions of the Township of Russell.

Of Richard Helmer and others, of the Township of Russell; praying for aid to open a Road from a certain part of the said Township, to meet a Road running from the St. Lawrence through the Township of Williamsburg and part of Winchester.

Mr. Lemieux, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Thirty-fourth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petition of Hiram Cook and others, for incorporation of the International Exploring, Mining, and Smelting Company, and find the Notice sufficient.

With respect to the Petition of Donald McMillan and others, for incorporation of a Company to construct a Railway from Vaudreuil to Bytown, or a branch for connecting Vaudreuil with Bytown and Lake Huron, it appears that the Church

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door Notices, and those required in a Bytown paper, have been duly given, but none appears to have been published in any newspaper within the District of Montreal.

Ordered, That Mr. Dixon have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Port Stanley and London Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Port Whitby and Lake Huron Railway Company;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 2, line 10. Leave out "procure" and insert "be furnished by and at the expense of the said Company with."

Page 3, line 20. After "and" insert "on the first Monday in June."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Wright of the East Riding of York do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Quebec and Trois Pistoles Navigation Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend the 'Act to allow Notaries to call Meetings of relations and friends in certain cases, without being thereto specially authorized by a Judge,' and for other purposes;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 1, line 21. Leave out from "that" to "the" where it occurs for the first time in line 22, and insert "for and notwithstanding any thing in the said Act."

Page 1, line 31. Leave out from "question" to the end of the Bill.

In the Title of the Bill:

Line 1. Leave out from "explain" to "the."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Poulin do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Ordered, That the Second Report of the Joint Committee for the regulation and management of the Parliamentary Library, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The Honorable Mr. Morin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, of the 30th ultimo, for a copy of the Contract entered into for furnishing Tug Boats on the St. Lawrence between Prescott and Montreal, with the name, tonnage, draught of water, and power of each Boat.

For the said Return, see Appendix (C.C.)

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to provide for the care of habitual Drunkards, and the custody and disposal of their effects, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Law relating to the University of Toronto, by separating its functions as a University

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from those assigned to it as a College, and by making better provision for the management of the Endowments thereof, and that of Upper Canada College, being read;¹

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Fergusson, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of leaving out the following words in the Preamble: 'Whereas the enactments hereinafter repealed have failed to effect the end proposed by the Legislature in passing them'" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Fergusson, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of restoring the Studies of Law and Medicine as branches of the Educational system of University College, reducing or abolishing the Salaries of the Professors, and rendering them in a great measure, or entirely, dependent on fees to be paid by the Students" instead thereof;

MR. RIDOUT did not rise for the purpose of supporting the amendment of the hon. member for Kent. He had voted for the second reading of the bill after ... amendments had been made thereto, and intended voting for the third reading; but having since the former discussions upon the measure, received a communication from a gentleman known to himself as being well qualified to give an opinion upon the department of the institution to which the amendment in question has reference, with the permission of the House, and in justice to the writer of the letter, he would beg to read the following extract therefrom:--

"The non success of the University has been alleged as the ground of the proposed alteration. How such a statement could have been made it is difficult to comprehend, so antagonistic is it to the reports already sent down to the Government by the Caput. Admitting the truth of it for a moment, any legislation founded upon it must be directed to the abolition of the whole of the University, or if not of the whole, at least of those faculties which have beenSuch an argument cannot affect the medical department, for the ... show that it has nearly ... in numbers since the present Act came into operation. This year the medical department has ... bona fide students; in 1849-51, about 23. Now if the whole number is, as usual, less, and the number of those in medicine is much greater, how very great must have been the decrease in the number of students in the faculty of Arts! and yet the non-success of the whole is given out as one of the grounds for the complete extinction of that part only which has eminently succeeded."

While upon this subject he (Mr. Ridout) begged to refer to allegations ... made in discussing the measure, as to the exorbitant expense of the institution, particularly with regard to the salaries of professors &c., and in an indirect manner to the management of the property. With respect to the salaries, he was of the opinion as expressed upon a former occasion, that they were higher than the usefulness of the institution seemed to warrant. Then again, relative to the expense appertaining to the management of the property, he could say from experience that since the present board of endowment came into existence, it has succeeded in placing the institution upon such a footing as to ... the income being permanently in excess of the expenditure, and then with reference

to the direct expense attending the Board of Endowment, the report had this year showed that 5 per cent on the sale of lands would more than cover the University share of the ... management and expense.²

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And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

MR. BROWN then said that the chief apology which had been offered for this bill was that Mr. Baldwin's measure had not gone far enough; that he had left in office the old professors, who thwarted the desires of the Reformers on every occasion, and prevented the institution becoming what it ought to be. Now, he wanted to ... the sincerity of hon. gentlemen in this....The bill as it now ... except the medical men; it left to Dr. McCaul, the head and ... of the opposition, and Dr. ..., who was shocked at teaching in so "Godless" an establishment, and only waited until, as he said, "Providence should open up another door for him." In order that the Institution should be freed from this hinderance and commence de novo, he would move ... [an] amendment.³

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Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Fergusson, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to provide for the dismissal of all the present Professors, Teachers, and other Officers of the University of Toronto and of Upper Canada College, on the 1st January, 1854, in the same manner and under the same conditions as the Professors of Law and ... Medicine are proposed to be dismissed by the Bill; also, to fix the Salaries of all Professorships and other Offices in University College and Upper Canada College, and to provide for filling up the said Professorships and other Offices with person: who are not unfitted for striving cordially and energetically to advance the Institution by conscientious scruples as to the 'Godless' character which has been unjustly attempted to be fixed on the said Schools" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, and Fergusson.--(2.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Crawford, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Gamble, Govin, Hartman, Hincks, Lacoste, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Sir A.N. MacNab, Marchildon, Mattice, Morin, Morrison, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rose, Seymour, Shaw, Sicotte, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Turcotte, Varin, Viger, White, and Willson.--(46.)

So it passed in the Negative.

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And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Fergusson, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of divesting the Professors of University College of the power given them by the

Bill to regulate the fees, manage the property and business, and determine the Professorships, Lectureships and Tutorships of the said College" instead thereof;

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that if the hon. gentleman would read the bill, he would find that no such power was given.⁴

MR. BROWN read different clauses of the bill and showed that his view was correct.⁵

MR. MACKENZIE asked the hon. gentleman how he would propose to regulate the fee, and to whom he would give the power to do so?⁶

MR. BROWN said that it might be vested in a Senate as at present, or in the University Council--but that would be a matter for discussion in committee. Certainly it should be taken from the professors.⁷

MR. D. CHRISTIE said that if what was stated by the member for Kent, was correct, he should feel bound to vote for his resolution.⁸

MR. BROWN said that it was not his place to bring forward any scheme, but what he now proposed to remedy, was what had been acknowledged by the member for Niagara and others connected with the University, to be the one great evil. He wished the bill to go back to Committee that they might try to do away with it.⁹

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And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Christie of WENTWORTH, Fergusson, Mackenzie, Mattice, and White.--(6.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Crawford, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Garble, Goain, Hincks, John, Lacroix, Lamiton, LaFerrière, Laurin, Levesque, McDonald of CORNWALL, Sir A.N. MacNab, Marchildon, McDougall, Morin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rose, Sanborn, Seymour, Shaw, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Turcotte, Varin, Viger, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(45.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time.

MR. BROWN then said, that there was an omission in the bill, which he did not think would have been ... if the attention of the House had been called to it. There was nothing said as to how the salaries of any of the professors or officers, except the ... should be fixed. The Professors might have the power under it to ... their own salaries. He thought this a genuine defect in the bill and to remedy it he should move the following resolution:¹⁰

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Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Fergusson, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of declaring by express provision what shall be the Professorships, Masterships, and other Offices in University College and Upper Canada College respectively, and what Salary shall be attached to each Office" instead thereof;

MR. MACKENZIE agreed with what had been said by the member for Kent, thinking that it would be a dangerous thing to ... the power of fixing their own salaries in the hands of the professors. He should vote heartily for the amendment.¹¹

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And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Christie of WENTWORTH, Fergusson, Mackenzie, Mattice, Seymour, and White.--(7.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Christie of GASPE, Crawford, Attorney General Drummond, Dunoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Gamble, Gouin, Hinks, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir A.N. MacNab, Malloch, Marchildon, Morin, Morrison, Patrick, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Sanborn, Shaw, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Turcotte, Varin, Viger, and Willson.--(44.)

So it passed in the Negative.

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And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

MR. BROWN said that there was now no power vested in any one to fix the salaries, and he should like to know who was to do it? There was another thing objectionable: no notice was required in case of any professorship being vacant; it might be filled up by the Government without a moment's warning. He thought that in cases of this kind the fullest publicity should be given and that the ... should not be filled for mere political purposes. To attain the object he moved the following resolution:¹²

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Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Fergusson, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of providing that public advertizement shall be made of any vacancy in any Professorship of the said Colleges, and the reception and consideration of applications by Candidates ere the said vacancy be filled up" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Christie of WENTWORTH, Fergusson, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Mackenzie, Sir A.N. MacNab, Malloch, Mattice, Seymour, Street, and White.--(13.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Crawford, Attorney General Drummond, Dunoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hinks, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald of CORNWALL, Marchildon, Morin, Morrison, Patrick, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Sanborn, Shaw, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Turcotte, Varin, Viger, and Willson.--(40.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

MR. BROWN then said there were some hon. gentlemen who voted for this bill who said they did not want to have all the endowment bestowed on Toronto, but were [not] willing to devote the surplus to sectarian purposes. The bill left the disposal of the surplus to Parliamentary ... and the result of that was very obvious. The amendment he was about to move would meet the wishes of such members, and prevent the whole surplus fund, which would be from £10,000 to £14,000, from falling into sectarian hands, which it otherwise undoubtedly would.¹³

(729)

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Fergusson, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to provide that when the surplus annual revenue of the University Income Fund for two successive years, shall exceed the sum of Three thousand pounds, a College precisely similar to University College, with the same powers, and under the same management, shall be commenced in some other part of the Province, and for the support of which the said surplus Fund, and the surplus in future years thereafter, shall be applied; also, to provide that so soon as the said additional College shall have been fully established, and the surplus Funds shall exceed the demands upon it by the said College and University College, any further surplus shall be applied towards the erection and support of a third College in a different section of the Country, similar in all respects to University College" instead thereof;

MR. MACKENZIE begged to be allowed to make one more observation: he had heard that among other things the Government was going to break up and lay out in hire for gentlemen's ... the greater part of the University grounds in the City of Toronto. He hoped that this was not to take place as it would be a great loss to the city. (Hear, hear.)¹⁴

(729)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, and Fergusson.--(2.)

(729-730)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Christie of TASSE, Clapham, Crawford, Dumoulin, Fortin, Fournier, Gamble, Hain, Pinard, Robin, Lacoste, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, McDonald of CORNWALL, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Mackenzie, Sir A.N. MacNab, Malloch, Mattice, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, Patrick, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rose, Sanborn, Seymour, Shaw, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, Viger, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(51.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

MR. LANGTON said that the amendments by the hon. member for Kent ... opposition to the bill, but he was now about to move one in a different vein.¹⁵

(730)

Mr. Langton moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Gamble, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommended to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the seventeenth and eighteenth Clauses, so that the Senate, whilst

preserving the power to determine the subjects of examination of Candidates for Degrees, shall not be empowered to control the course of instruction to be pursued in the affiliated Colleges" instead thereof;

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that these clauses had been framed in ... with the charter of many English Colleges, and on the advice of the learned gentleman now at the head of the University (Dr. McCaul.) He thought that the effect of the amendment would be different from that anticipated by the mover.¹⁶

(730)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the University of Toronto by separating its functions as a University from those assigned to it as a College, and by making better provision for the management of the property thereof, and that of Upper Canada College;" the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Crawford, Attorney General Drennon, Dumonlin, Fournier, Gamble, Hartman, Hincks, Lacoste, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Macdonald of KINGSTON, MacKenzie, Sir A.N. MacNab, Malloch, Marchildon, Mattice, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, Murney, Patrick, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rose, Sanborn, Seymour, Shaw, Sicotte, Stevenson, Street, Smart, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Vilois, Varin, Viger, White, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(57.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Cauchon, and Fergusson.--(3.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to constitute a Provisional Municipal Council in the County of Essex for certain purposes, was, according to Order, read the third time.

(731)

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Christie of Gaspé do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fernings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act supplementary to the Act to detach, for Judicial purposes, the Settlements of Sainte Anne des Monts and Cap Chat from the District of Gaspé, and annex the same to the District of Kanouraska," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Montreal, to borrow a certain sum of money and to erect therewith Water Works for the use of the said City, and to

extend and amend the provisions of any Act relating thereto," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Montreal, to borrow a certain sum of money and to erect therewith Water Works for the use of the said City, and to extend and amend the provisions of any Act relating thereto," was read for the first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Badgley, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Macdonald,

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow.

A Bill to enable the Inhabitants of the Parish of St. François du Lac better to regulate the Common of St. François, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Dumoulin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Province of Canada, for the year 1852.

For the said Tables, see Appendix (A.)

The Honorable Mr. Hincks also laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, The Public Accounts for the year 1852.

For the said Accounts, see Appendix (B.)

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to define the rights of Seigniors and Censitaires in Lower Canada, and to facilitate the redemption thereof.¹⁷

The ... Committee ... passed several of the clauses.¹⁸

(731)

and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Valois, seconded by Mr. Fortier,
The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 14 APRIL 1853.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by GLOBE, 3 May 1853 (which was scarcely legible). It was noted in identical accounts by: NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 13 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 19 May 1853.
2. GLOBE, 3 May 1853. Ellipses represent illegible text.
3. IBID. Ellipses represent illegible text.
4. GLOBE, 3 May 1853.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID. Ellipses represent illegible text.
11. IBID. Ellipsis represents illegible text.
12. IBID. Ellipsis represents illegible text.
13. IBID. Ellipsis represents illegible text.
14. IBID. Ellipsis represents illegible text.
15. IBID. Ellipsis represents illegible text.
16. GLOBE, 3 May 1853.
17. The following papers noted this matter in identical accounts: NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 13 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 19 May 1853. It was also noted by GLOBE, 3 May 1853.
18. NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 13 May 1853.

FRIDAY, 15 APRIL 1853.

(732)

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Fergusson,--The Petition of Sir James D. Hamilton Hay, Baronet, and others, of the Township of Osprey, County of Grey.

By Mr. Cauchon,--The Petition of the Honorable Philippe Panet and others, Catholics, of the City of Quebec.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Hamilton Mercantile Library Association; praying for aid.

Of François R. Dufresne and others, Roman Catholics of that part of the Parish of Three Rivers called the Banlieue; representing that they were induced to sign the Petition against the Bill relating to the property of the Fabrique of the said Parish, and that they withdraw their signatures, and praying that no consideration may be given to the said Petition.

Of William Baker and others, Trustees of the Dunham High School; praying for aid in behalf thereof.

Of A. Simpson, Esquire, and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Canada Loan Company.

Of J.B. Pepin and others, Members of the Corporation of the Common of St. Antoine de la Baie; praying for a certain amendment to the Act of this Session to establish and ascertain the rights of the Co-proprietors of the said Common.

Of the Reverend J. Nelligan and others, Officers and Members of the St. Patrick's Catholic Institute, Quebec; praying for the passing of an Act to declare in distinct terms that the Roman Catholics of Canada West shall have all the rights as to separate Schools enjoyed by the Protestant minority of Lower Canada.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Twenty-third Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same, without amendment:--

Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Mount Royal Cemetery:

Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company:

Bill to incorporate the Canada Military Asylum:

Bill to authorize the Sisters of the Grey Nunnery of Montreal, to dispose of property at Point St. Charles, near the City of Montreal.

Your Committee have also examined the Bill to attach a certain portion of the Township of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, to the Township of Pittsburgh, for Municipal purposes; and feeling satisfied, from the evidence before them, that it is desirable to attach that portion of the Township of Kingston referred to in the Bill, to the Township of Pittsburgh, not only for Municipal but for all other purposes, they have amended the Bill accordingly, and submit the amendments for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Mr. Langton, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the operation of the Assessment Laws, especially with reference to the collection of Taxes on Lands of non-residents, and the equalization of County Rates amongst the several Municipalities, and another reference; presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

(733)

Upon careful examination of that portion of the Assessment Laws, which relates to the collection of the tax upon the lands of non-residents, Your Committee are of opinion, that the present system is very defective, and occasions

great inconvenience and loss, both to the Land-owners, and the Municipalities. These difficulties principally arise from the unnecessary frequency of the sales, and the divided responsibility between the Township and County Officers in the collection of the rates. Your Committee would therefore recommend, that the Assessment Laws be amended without delay, so as to leave the whole management and responsibility of the collection of such arrears with the Treasurers of the several Counties, and that no lands be sold, upon which some portion of the tax has not been at least five years unpaid. But as the delay in collecting the rates resulting from such a change might be detrimental to some Townships, in which a considerable portion of the revenue is derived from the tax on non-resident lands, Your Committee submit to Your Honorable House a scheme, by which the County authorities may issue Debentures on the credit of the non-resident land tax, to meet the immediate wants of the several Municipalities.

Your Committee are also of opinion, that in Towns and Villages the rental, upon which the Assessment is based, is in most cases much more than six per cent, upon the value of the property; from whence considerable injustice arises, when, in ascertaining the proportion of any County rate to be borne by a Town or Village, the whole capital is estimated by counting the annual value at six per cent. thereon.

Your Committee being aware that Your Honorable House had already referred to another Committee the consideration of the valuation of Merchants' Stocks, did not enquire into that branch of the subject; but they could not avoid perceiving, that the whole question of personal property is open to great difficulties, and they are strongly of opinion that there is no system so equitable, and so practicable, as to tax all such property uniformly according to its value, upon a scale similar to that proposed by Government upon the original introduction of the Assessment Law of 1850.

The proposed extension of the franchise, based as it is upon the Municipal Assessments, will require more stringent enactments to secure the correctness and impartiality of the Assessment Rolls, and Your Committee beg leave to suggest some further provisions, to ensure the due performance of their duties by Assessors.

Your Committee, during these investigations, have also noticed some minor imperfections in the Assessment Laws, for the remedy of which, as well as for carrying out the recommendations already mentioned, they respectfully submit a series of Resolutions.

In the expectation that a general Assessment Law will be introduced, embodying the changes recommended, Your Committee desire to call the attention of Your Honorable House to a Bill now before Parliament, intituled, "An Act to amend the Municipal Act of Upper Canada," several of the provisions of which appear more particularly to belong to the subject of Assessment; and they respectfully recommend that the subjects embraced in the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Sections thereof, may be embodied in the proposed Assessment Act.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE.

NON-RESIDENT LAND TAX.

1. That for the future all the Books and Accounts, respecting the arrears of taxes on land of non-residents, shall be kept by the Treasurers of the several Counties.

2. That it shall not be lawful for the Treasurer of any Township, Town or Village, to receive any taxes on lands of non-residents, except from the Collector or County Treasurer.

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3. That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of each Municipality, on or before such day as may be determined upon by the Council thereof, which day shall not be later than the first day of October in every year, to furnish the Treasurer of the County with a copy of the Collector's Roll, as far as relates to the lands of non-residents, distinguishing in a separate column the several rates with which they may be chargeable, and if any such rates only affect lands in a certain locality, with a description of such locality, together with any other information, which it may be requisite for the County Treasurer to possess, in order to enable him to ascertain the just tax chargeable upon any land in such Municipality for that year.

4. That the Collector of every Municipality shall make a final settlement of his Roll with the Treasurer thereof, on or before the fourteenth day of December, or such other day as may be determined by the Council of each Municipality, which day shall not be later than the first day of March; and after such settlement, it shall not be lawful for him to collect or receive any taxes on lands then returned as in arrear.

5. That within fourteen days from the time determined for the final settlement of the Collector's Roll, the Treasurer of every Municipality shall return to the County Treasurer a certified copy of the Collector's Roll, as far as relates to the rates on lands inserted thereon, and distinguishing which of such rates have been paid.

6. That the County Treasurer shall open Books, in which he shall keep an account of the taxes due, and the sums received upon each separate parcel of the lands of non-residents in every Municipality in his County, and he shall receive when tendered to him, and give a receipt for, the amount of taxes which may appear by his books to be due upon such lands.

7. That the County Treasurer shall not receive any part of the tax charged against any parcel of land, unless the whole arrear then due be paid, or satisfactory proof be produced of the previous payment, or erroneous charge, if any portion thereof; but if satisfactory proof is adduced to him, that any parcel of land on which taxes are due, has been subdivided, he may receive the proportionate amount of the tax chargeable upon any of the subdivisions, and leave the other subdivisions chargeable with the remainder.

8. That the County Treasurer, within one month from the return to him of the Collector's Roll of the lands of non-residents, as provided by the 3rd Resolution, shall ascertain and enter in his Books the amount chargeable on all such lands up to that date; and he shall, on the first day of May in every year, complete and balance his land Books, by entering against each parcel of land the payments which have been made to him or to the Collector of the Municipality, and shall ascertain, and enter therein, the arrear (if any) chargeable upon the land at that date.

9. That if it shall appear to the Treasurer, at the settlement to be made on the first day of May, as aforesaid, that any parcel of land liable to assessment has not been assessed, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to report the same to the Clerk of the Municipality, and it shall be lawful for the Clerk of such Municipality to enter such parcel of land on the Collector's Roll of the following year, as well for the arrear omitted, as for the tax of that year; and if it shall appear to the Treasurer, that any parcel of land assessed has not been included in the Collector's Roll, or having been included amongst lands of residents, the tax thereon has not been paid, he shall be authorized to insert such parcel of land, and the just tax thereon, in his Books; or if it shall appear, that any parcel of land has been placed on the non-resident Roll, which is not liable to assessment, or which has also been placed upon the resident Roll, and the tax thereon has been paid, he shall be authorized to erase such

tax from his Books, and may otherwise correct any palpable error, or any error, which may from time to time be certified to him by the Clerks of the several Municipalities. But if any person shall produce to him in satisfaction of a tax any paper purporting to be a receipt of any Collector, School Trustee, or other Town, Village or Township Officer, he shall not accept such proof, until he shall have received a report upon the same from the Clerk of the Municipality interested.

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10. That it shall not be necessary for the Treasurer to give written notice to non-residents of the amount of tax due upon their lands, unless the same be demanded, when he shall do it without charge.

11. That at the balance to be made on the first day of May in every year, if it shall appear, that any portion of the amount remaining due on any parcel of land is in arrear from the same date in the previous year, the Treasurer shall add to the whole amount then due, ten per cent. thereon.

12. That it shall be lawful for the County Treasurer, whenever he shall be satisfied, that there is distress upon any such land, to issue a warrant under his hand and seal to the Sheriff of the County, who shall thereby be authorized to levy the amount due upon any goods and chattels found upon the land.

13. That whenever, at the balance to be made on the first of May in every year, it shall appear, that some portion of the tax on any land has been due for five years, such lands may be advertized for sale by the County Treasurer for the space of six months in the "Official Gazette," and in some one newspaper published in the County in which the lands are situate, or if there be no such newspaper, in some newspaper published in an adjoining County; but the County Council may direct the lands so in arrear not to be advertized or sold until some later period, at its discretion, or may direct that such lands only be advertized for sale, as are in arrear for taxes beyond a given sum; and the Treasurer shall add to each arrear so advertized its proportionate share of the cost of advertizement.

14. That at the expiration of six months from the date of the first advertizement, the Treasurer may issue a warrant to the Sheriff to levy the arrears and costs, as now by law provided; and after the issue of the warrant the Treasurer shall receive no payment on account of the sums contained in the warrant. And the Sheriff shall forthwith give notice of the day when he will sell the lands, which day shall be within three months from the issuing of the warrant, or at such later date as may be named in the warrant; and on the day named in the notice, he shall proceed to sell, in the manner now by law provided, all the lands on which the arrears and costs have not been previously collected. And the Sheriff shall make a detailed return to the Treasurer of each separate parcel of land included in the warrant, within one month from the day of sale.

15. That any sales which, by the Acts now in force, should have taken place at a certain time, but did not then take place, shall not be rendered illegal by such delay, but the land may be sold for the arrears of taxes at any time hereafter, which the Municipal Council of the County may direct.

16. That the Sheriff shall be entitled to receive five per cent. commission upon all sums collected by him under a warrant of the Treasurer; and whenever distress of goods and chattels is made by the Sheriff on account of arrears of land tax, he may proceed to sell the same after eight days' notice, and may charge ten shillings for each distress and sale; and whenever any land is sold by the Sheriff, he may receive five shillings for the sale of each separate parcel, and he may further charge five shillings for the deed of every parcel of land conveyed by him, which deed shall contain a full description by metes and bounds of the land conveyed; and the Sheriff may add the commission and fees,

which he is hereby authorized to receive for the services above mentioned, to the amount of arrears included in the warrant on those lands, in respect of which such services were severally performed; and for such services he shall be entitled to no other fees or emoluments whatever.

17. That the owner of any land sold may redeem it any time within one year from the date of the sale, by paying the amount for which the land was sold, and ten per cent. thereon; but after the expiration of the year, the sale shall be considered complete, and the Sheriff shall forthwith convey the land to the purchaser, in the manner now provided by law.

18. That the Sheriff shall enter in a Book, to be furnished by the County, a full description by metes and bounds, of each parcel of land conveyed by him

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to purchasers for arrears of taxes, with an index thereto, which Book shall be returned to the Treasurer after the aforesaid entries are made, and shall by him be kept, together with all copies of Assessors' and Collectors' Rolls, and other documents relating to non-resident lands, amongst the records of the County.

19. That all the monies, which may at any time be received by the County Treasurer on account of taxes on non-resident lands in any Municipality in his County, whether the same be paid to him directly or be levied by the Sheriff, shall be and constitute a distinct and separate Fund, which shall be called the "Non-resident Land Fund of such County," and the Treasurer shall open an account for each Municipality with the said Fund.

20. That the Treasurer of the County shall not be required to keep a separate account of the several distinct rates, which may be charged on lands; but all arrears, from whatever rates arising, shall be taken together, and form one charge on the land; and each subordinate Municipality shall supply out of the general funds of the Municipality, the deficiency in its share of the Lunatic Asylum Tax, or of any County rate, or in any School or local rate, arising from the non-payment of any tax on land; and all sums which may at any time be paid to any subordinate Municipality out of the Non-resident Land Fund of the County, shall form part of the general funds of such Municipality.

21. That it shall be lawful for the Municipal Council of the County, from time to time, by By-Law, to authorize the Warden to issue debentures upon the credit of the said Non-resident Land Fund, for sums not less than £25 each, so that the whole of the debentures, at any time issued and unpaid, shall not exceed two-thirds of all the arrears then due and accruing upon the lands in the County, together with such other sums as may be in the Treasurer's hands, or otherwise invested to the credit of the said Fund; and such debentures shall be negotiated by the Warden and Treasurer of the County, and the proceeds shall be paid into the said Fund, and the interest thereon, and the principal, as they fall due, shall be payable out of the said Fund; and such debentures shall in no case be at a longer date than [sic] ten years.

22. That if at any time it shall occur that there shall not be in the Non-resident Land Fund monies sufficient to pay the interest upon any debenture, or to redeem the same when due, such interest or debenture shall, nevertheless, be payable out of the general County Funds, and the payment thereof may be enforced in the same manner as is by law provided in the case of other County debentures.

23. That it shall be lawful for the Municipal Council of the County, from time to time, to pass By-Laws apportioning the surplus monies in the Non-resident Land Fund amongst the several Municipalities, rateably according to the monies received, and arrears due, on account of the lands in each Municipality; but such apportionment shall always be so limited, that the debentures unpaid shall never exceed two-thirds of the arrears, monies, or other assets of the Fund.

24. That the Treasurer shall not be entitled to charge to, or receive from, the person paying taxes, any per centage thereon, but may receive from the Fund such per centage upon all monies in his hands, or such fixed salary in lieu thereof, as the County Council may by By-Law direct.

25. That it shall be the duty of the County Treasurer to prepare and submit to the County Council, at its first Session in January every year, a Report, certified by the Auditors, of the state of the Non-resident Land Fund, which Report shall contain an account of all the monies received and expended during the year ending on the 31st of December next preceding, distinguishing the sums received on account of and paid to the several Municipalities, and received and paid on account of debentures negotiated or redeemed, and the sums invested, and balance in hand; a List of all debentures then unpaid, with the dates at which they will become due; and a Statement of all the arrears then due, distinguishing those due in each Municipality and the amount which is then advertized for sale, and which By-Law may be advertized during the ensuing year.

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And it shall be the duty of the Warden to cause a copy of such Report to be transmitted to the Provincial Secretary, for the information of the Governor General.

STATUTE LABOR.

26. That if the owner of any parcel of non-residents' land be unknown, the commutation in lieu of Statute Labor, due thereon according to its assessed value, shall be charged against each separate parcel of land, and such charge shall be collected in the same manner as any other tax; but if, at any time before the first day of May, any owner of non-residents' land shall have given in writing to the Assessor, or Clerk of the Municipality, a list of the lands owned by him in the Municipality, he shall be liable to Statute Labor only upon the aggregate value of all the lands owned by him, and the Clerk of the Municipality may enter the sum chargeable in commutation of the whole Statute Labor against any parcel or parcels of the lands of such non-resident, as his discretion, and such sum shall be a lawful charge against such land, in the same manner as any other tax. And the same rate of commutation for Statute Labor shall apply to residents and non-residents.

27. That the tax chargeable in lieu of Statute Labor upon persons not assessed in Cities, Towns and Villages shall be five shillings instead of ten shillings.

RENTAL IN TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

28. That instead of columns 5 and 6 in Schedule marked B, appended to the Upper Canada Assessment Act of 1850, there shall be three columns in the Assessment Rolls of incorporated Towns and Villages:--

Column A.--Rental of each separate lot or parcel of real property.

Column B.--Total value of each separate parcel of real property not rented.

Column C.--Annual value of same.

29. That whenever any parcel of real property in any incorporated Town or Village is held upon rent, the Assessors shall in all cases enter such rental in column A, of the Assessment Roll, unless they shall have reason to believe that the occupier has made a fraudulent return of the rent.

30. That whenever the Municipal Council of the County shall impose any County rate, in order to ascertain the just share thereof to be borne by any Town or Village, the sum total of the rentals in Column A, shall be calculated to be ten per cent. upon the capital represented, which capital, added to the sum total of column B, and the sum total of the personal property assessed, shall be held to be the aggregate value of all the property in such Town or Village.

ASSESSORS.

31. That the following words be added to the Assessor's oath in the 26th Section of the Upper Canada Assessment Act of 1850: "and I further certify, that I have entered therein the names of all the resident householders and freeholders, with the true amount of property occupied or owned by each, and that I have not entered the name of any person whom I do not truly believe to be a householder or freeholder, and the bonâ fide occupier or owner of the property set down opposite his name."

32. That after the word "any" in the first line of the 62nd Section of the said Act, the word "Clerk" be inserted; and after the word "collection" in the second line of the same Section, the following words be added: "or copy of any Assessor's or Collector's Roll, or shall wilfully and fraudulently insert the name of any person who should not have been entered in such Roll, or omit the name of any person who should have been entered in such Roll, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act."

MISCELLANEOUS.

33. That if any person shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the Court

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of Revision upon any disputed question of assessment, there may be an appeal made to the Judge of the County Court, either in Chambers, or at the next Court to be held in the division within which such Municipality is situate, but such appeal shall not extend to the matters of fact, but only to questions of the interpretation of the law; and the decision of the Court shall be final, and the Court may direct the costs of the appeal to be paid by the Municipality, or by the party appealing.

34. That the Annual Meeting of the Municipal Council of the County to equalize the Assessment Rolls, according to the provisions of the 5th Section of the Upper Canada Assessment Law Amendment Act of 1851, shall be held on the third Monday in June, or on such other day as the said Council may by By-Law determine, which day shall not be later than the fifteenth day of July.

35. That the Registrar of every County shall register any Sheriff's deed of land sold for taxes before the first day of January 1851, according to the provisions of the Act 6 Geo. 4, cap. 7, notwithstanding the repeal of that Act by the Act 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 66.

36. That the provisions of the 12th Section of the Upper Canada Assessment Act of 1850, respecting the surplus or deficit in the amount of taxes raised for any particular purpose, be so amended, as to introduce the same system in Counties and Townships, as in Cities, Towns and Villages; and that any such surplus or deficit, unless otherwise specially provided for, may form part of, or be paid out of, the general funds of the Municipality.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

37. That the whole personal property of every person assessed, shall be valued according to the following scale:--

At £	50, if amounting to that sum, but not to £	125.
£	125, if amounting to that sum, but not to £	250.
£	250, if amounting to that sum, but not to £	500.
£	500, if amounting to that sum, but not to £	1,000.
£	1,000, if amounting to that sum, but not to £	2,500.
£	2,500, if amounting to that sum, but not to £	5,000.
£	5,000, if amounting to that sum, but not to £	10,000.
£	10,000, if amounting to that sum, but not to £	20,000.
£	20,000, if amounting to that sum, but not to £	40,000.
£	40,000, if amounting to that sum, but not to £	60,000.

The limits henceforth increasing by sums of £20,000.

38. That real and personal property shall be taxed at equal rates, according to the valuation of each.

On motion of MR. LANGTON,¹

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Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That the said Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday the twenty-fifth day of April instant, and be then the first Order of the day.

Ordered, That the Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Messieurs Bryce, McMurrich and Company, and others, Merchants and Traders of the City of Toronto, and another reference, be committed to the said Committee.

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Mount Royal Cemetery, be read the third time on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company, be read the third time on Monday next.

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The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act supplementary to the Act to detach, for Judicial purposes, the Settlements of Sainte Anne des Monts and Cap Chat from the District of Gaspé, and annex the same to the District of Kamouraska;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 1, line 10. Leave out from "therefore" to "enacted."

Page 1, line 17. Leave out from "hereby" to "enacted" in line 18.

Page 1, line 19. Leave out "have" and insert "having."

Page 1, line 20. Leave out from "been" to "by."

Page 1, line 21. Leave out from "Session" to "detached."

Page 1, line 25. After "aforesaid" insert "shall be subject," and after "and" insert "the same are hereby."

Page 1, line 28. Leave out from "Courts" to the end of the Bill, and insert "in the said Act mentioned."

In the Preamble of the Bill:

Page 1, line 1, Leave out from "Whereas" to "by."

Page 1, line 5. After "are" insert "detached and withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Courts in and for the County and District of Gaspé, and made to form, for Judicial purposes, part of the District of Kamouraska, and they were intended to be," and leave out from "also" to "placed" in line 6.

Page 1, line 6. After "placed" insert "but were not thereby placed."

Page 1, line 9. Leave out from "and" to "it," and leave out "remove" and insert "supply the omissions of the said Act in that behalf."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Christie of Gaspé do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Ordered, That the Return relative to the Marine Hospital of Quebec, which was presented on Friday last, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That the Bill to attach a certain portion of the Township of Kingslon, in the County of Frontenac, to the Township of Pillsburgh, for Municipal purposes, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Canada Military Asylum, be read the third time on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Bill to authorize the Sisters of the Grey Nunnery of Montreal to dispose of property at Point St. Charles, near the City of Montreal, be read the third time on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rolph have leave to bring in a Bill to establish the boundary lines of lots in certain ranges in the Township of Grenville.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Fergusson have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Guelph, Georgian Bay and Lake Huron Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Christie of Wentworth have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the formation of a Company to be called the Paris Hydraulic Company.

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He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Sicotte have leave to bring in a Bill to prevent Intemperance, and to prohibit the retailing of intoxicating Liquors.²

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Mongenais, seconded by Mr. Dunoulin,

Resolved, That the 64th Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to incorporate the Vaudreuil and Bytown Railway Company.

Ordered, That Mr. Mongenais have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Vaudreuil and Bytown Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Fournier have leave to bring in a Bill to increase the Jurisdiction of the Commissioners' Courts in certain cases.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law relating to Savings' Banks.

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS introduced a bill relative to the law relating to the Savings Banks. He said the object of the Bill was to impose a certain responsibility to the depositors, and to compel them to invest all deposits in public securities. The bill was just like the English law except in regard to that point, where the latter was found to work badly. In England directors were only liable for fraud, not for neglect, which induced them too often to trust their business to irresponsible officers. The present bill rendered them liable for neglect.³

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He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday the twenty-ninth day of April instant.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rolph have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act relating to Land Surveyors.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Montreal, to borrow a certain sum of money and to erect there-with Water Works for the use of the said City, and to extend and amend the provisions of any Act relating thereto," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to define the rights of Seigniors and Censitaires in Lower Canada, and to facilitate the redemption thereof; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next, and be then the first Order of the day.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Lower Canada Judicature Act 12 Vic. cap 38, and to provide for the service of Circuit Court Writs, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

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Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until Monday next.

Then, on motion of Mr. Fortier, seconded by Mr. Turcotte,
The House adjourned until Monday next.

APPENDIX: 15 APRIL 1853.

[NOTICE OF MOTION RE: SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR ABOLITION OF CHANCERY COURT AND GIVING EQUITY POWERS TO COMMON LAW COURTS.]

MR. MACKENZIE [gave notice that] on Monday, 25th instant [he would move] to resolve that a Special Committee of seven members be appointed by this House, with instruction to report by bill or otherwise, for the abolition of the Court of Chancery, and for conferring Equity powers in certain cases upon the Courts of Common Law.⁴

FOOTNOTES: 15 APRIL 1853.

1. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
2. A commentary on the introduction of this Bill appeared in the HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30 April 1853.
3. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1853.
4. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.

MONDAY, 18 APRIL 1853.

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THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Fergusson,--The Petition of the Provisional Municipal Council of the County of Grey.

By Mr. Stevenson,--The Petition of P. Low and others.

By Sir Allan N. MacNab,--The Petition of William Dickson and others, of the County of Waterloo.

By Mr. Fournier,--The Petition of Simon Fraser, Esquire, and others, of the County of L'Islet.

By Mr. Cartier,--The Petition of Messieurs McKean, McLarty and Company, and others, Merchants and Shipowners of Liverpool, London, Glasgow, and Montreal, interested in the Trade of the British North American Colonies.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of John F. Thornton and others, of the Township of Barnston, County of Stanstead; of W.G. Cook and others, of the Township of Hatley, County of Stanstead; and of C.W. Cowles and others, of Stanstead, in the County of Stanstead; praying for the passing of the Bill to incorporate the Stanstead County Bank.

Of Bartholemew C.A. Gugu, Esquire, Seigneur of Grandpré, Grosbois and Dumontier; taking notice of the Bill to allow the recusation of Judges who are Seigniors in cases in which Seigniorial Rights are in question; and praying to be heard by Counsel at the Bar of the House against the Bill as it now stands.

Of J. Redpath and others, heretofore acting as Trustees of the Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank; praying that the Bill to authorize the Depositors in the said Bank to appoint Trustees to wind up the affairs of the said Bank, may not pass into Law.

Of the Reverend N.T. Hébert and others, of the Parish of St. Louis de Kamouraska; praying for aid to rebuild the School House recently destroyed by fire in the said Parish, and which was occupied by the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine.

Of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Company; praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of William McMicking and others, of the Township of Stanford, County of Welland; praying for the adoption of certain measures to promote Emigration to this Province.

Of Cameron Anderson and others, of North Dumfries; of Charles Jarratt and others, of Pentanguishene; of James Cockshutt and others, of Cayuga; and of the Reverend J. Fraser and others, Members of the Presbyterian Church of St. Thomas, County of Elgin; praying the adoption of measures for the abolition of all labor on the Lord's Day in the Postal and other Public Departments.

Of the Reverend John Fletcher and others, the Congregations of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Townships of Mono, Mulmer, Adjala, and Tossoronto, County of Simcoe; and of the Reverend J.B. Fuller, Rector and Rural Dean, and others, Members of the United Church of England and Ireland in

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the Rectory of Thorold; praying that the Bill to amend the Law with respect to the solemnization and registration of Matrimony may not pass into Law.

Of A. Ross, Esquire, and others, of the Townships of Frampton and Cranbourne; praying for aid to open and construct a Road through the western side of Frampton to Cranbourne aforesaid.

Of Sir James D. Hamilton Hay, Baronet, and others, of the Township of Osprey, County of Grey; representing that they were induced, by reason of Circulars

issued by the Government of this Province in the years 1848 and 1849, to settle upon lands in the said Township, and that the conditions of the said Circulars are about to be violated by the Government Land Agent there, to the great loss of the Petitioners, and praying for relief in the premises.

Of the Honorable Philippe Panet and others, Catholics, of the City of Quebec; praying that the Catholics of Upper Canada may be granted the privileges with reference to separate Schools, for which they have petitioned during the present Session.

Mr. Shaw, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, relative to Weights and Measures, with power to report by Bill or otherwise, presented to the House a Bill to establish a standard weight for the different kinds of Grain, Pulse, and Seeds, which was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr. Sicotte, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Megantic, informed the House, That Seneca Paige, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That Mr. Paige do attend in his place in this House, To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Return relative to the Provincial Penitentiary, which was presented on the fifth of April instant, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Burnham, Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, to request their Honors will permit the Honorable George S. Boulton, one of their Members, to attend the Select Committee to which is referred the Petition of William Lyon Mackenzie, Esquire, acting Executor to the Estate of the late Robert Randall Esquire, of Chippawa, on Wednesday next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to be examined on the subject of the said reference.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Robinson do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

Ordered, That the Petition of William McWicking and others, of the Township of Stamford, County of Welland, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

MR. LYON¹ moved an address to His Excellency for copies of all applications for Licenses to cut Timber off the Waste Lands of the Crown on the Gatineau River, &c., and of Reports thereon by the Commissioner of Crown Lands to the Executive, or of the Clerk, Surveyor, or Agent of the Department on the same; and also copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the management of the Crown Timber Office at Bytown, and of the evidence taken by them.²

MR. COM. CR. LANDS ROLPH objected to the motion on account of the vast mass of papers that would be required. He had nothing to conceal, and if any specific charge could be brought forward, he was quite ready to send down all the papers.³

MR. LYON could see no meritorious reason for refusing these papers which related to subjects of far more importance than many upon which large masses of papers were often sent down. The truth was that the hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands had given his confidence to a person of corrupt character who had abused that confidence.⁴ Great abuses had existed in the management of the Crown Timber Office at Bytown, and ... in consequence of a report of a commission on the

subject, the person who had the management of that office had been dismissed, and was then taken into the office of the hon. Inspector General,⁵ and employed as his confidential amanuensis. He thought that the Commissioners' report should be brought down to the House, that they might see what the Government had done in the matter, and the sort of persons who had been taken into the confidence of the Government. Several firms had obtained grants of land on which to cut timber, while he himself, though a member of the House, because he was on the opposition benches, and though he was under a contract with the Government to build mills,⁶ [and] was paying Government for a lease of water power which he was obliged to work⁷, had been trying to get for the last three months what other gentlemen had easily obtained in two days.⁸ There was a Mr. Leany, who had got a large grant. A very wealthy firm, who, too, no doubt had the means of paying well, had also got a large grant. This was due it appeared to the influence of Mr. Dawson, who acted as scribe to the hon. Commissioner.⁹ It appeared from the conduct of the Government in this matter that there was something to conceal. In the official communications that he had had with the department, he had been treated with insult, which he believed came from this individual, of whose appointment to the office he now held he complained, and who no doubt took pleasure in annoying him. As to the amount of the information that he wanted, much more had been sent down on occasions of much less importance than the present.¹⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that the Government had no desire to withhold any information, and as the Commissioner of Crown Lands had stated, if the hon. member wished to have any particular charges investigated, the Government would have no objection. As to the gentleman of whom the hon. member complained, he (Mr. Hincks) had known him a long time, and knew that he was a person of the highest respectability. As to the information asked for, it comprised an immense mass of documents, which would cost a large sum of money to lay before the House, and could lead to no good result. The report of the Commissioner had been pronounced a mass of rubbish, and had on several occasions been asked for before, and it was quite at the liberty of any hon. member to inspect it.¹¹ Though ready to resist the demand for a vast mass of papers, he was quite willing to grant an address for papers connected with any complaint whatever.¹²

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Mr. Lyon moved, seconded by Mr. Langton, and the Question being put, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause the proper Officer to lay before this House, copies of all applications made to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or to the Executive Government at Quebec, during the last and present year, for Licences to cut Timber off the waste Lands of the Crown on the Gatineau River, or for Timber berths on the said River; also, copies of the Reports made thereon,

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respectively, by the Commissioner of Crown Lands to the Executive; also, of the Reports made thereon, respectively, by any Clerk, Surveyor, or Agent of the Department, to the Commissioner of Crown Lands; also, of any Committee of Council thereon, respectively, to His Excellency; and also copies of any Orders in Council made thereon, respectively, and the number of square miles ordered to be licensed or granted on every said application and under every said Order in Council; also, a Copy of the Report of Aimé Lafontaine, Asa Cooke and J. Sculthrop, Esquires, Commissioners appointed on or about the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, to inquire into the management of the Crown Timber Office at Bytown, or of any one or more of them; and also, a copy of all Evidence taken under said Commissioners, and of all Documents filed or received by the said

Commissioners and returned with the said Report; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Ordered, That Mr. Lyon have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the punishment of Land Surveyors; who have signed or given, or may sign or give false certificates relative to the survey, occupation, or cutting of Timber on the waste or ungranted Lands of the Crown.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Morin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 30th March, ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, copies of any late Reports from the Governor General of Canada, and from the Lieutenant Governors of the other British Provinces, on the state of the Colonies under their Government, which may have been laid before the Imperial Parliament.

For the said Return, see Appendix (C.C.C.C.)

Ordered, That that part of the said Return which relates to this Province, and to the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Van Dieman's Land, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Resolved, That the Rules of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to incorporate a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of building an Hotel in the City of Hamilton.

Ordered, That Sir Allan N. MacNab have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of building an Hotel in the City of Hamilton.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Stuart have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal an Ordinance therein mentioned, intituled, "An Ordinance for regulating the Markets in the Towns of Quebec and Montreal, in the Province of Quebec."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

MR. STUART¹³ moved an address for certain information respecting the site of the Custom House.¹⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS opposed the motion. The question was whether the government of the country should be entrusted with the selection of a site for a Custom House, or whether it should be put to the vote of the House. It was the first time any proposition had been made to take this matter out of the hands of the government. If the Board of Trade or any one else had anything to suggest, let them go to the government and they would be attended to: it was not the place of the government to go to them. The site chosen he thought convenient. It was close to the Banks and the Exchange, and to the most extensive merchants. He opposed the motion, because he thought it inconvenient; but nothing could be given in answer, except a most equitable proposal from Mr. Walker, to sell the lot for £3,000, or let it be taken at a valuation.¹⁵

MR. STUART said if the Board of Trade had not applied to the government, it was because the government had not given publicity to their intentions. For his own part he thought the House did not exercise enough control over the proceedings of the government. He did not think the House should, as too frequently now, be led completely by the ministry.¹⁶

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Mr. Stuart moved, seconded by Mr. Clapham, and the Question being put, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, all documents and information respecting the erection of a Custom House in the City of Quebec, and the measures adopted by the Executive Government to obtain a proper site

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for the same, with copies of any offers of individuals to sell to the Provincial Government land, as a site for such Custom House; with copies of any plans and estimates of the proposed Building, and generally all papers and information on the subject, which His Excellency may see fit to communicate to this House; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Ordered, That Mr. Terrill have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 14 & 15 Vic. cap 92, relating to the illegal detention of Real Property in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr. Smith of Durham moved, seconded by Mr. Wright of the East Riding of York, and the Question being put, That for the remainder of the Session, this House do meet on Wednesdays at ten o'clock in the forenoon:--It passed in the Negative.

Also, That Mr. [unclear] have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the Toronto and Owen Sound and Saugeen Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

[On] motion ... [of] MR. BADCLEY¹⁷,

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Resolved, That the 70th Rule of this House be suspended as regards the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Mount Royal Cemetery,

MR. STUART¹⁸ moved an address to His Excellency for copy of a contract between Messrs. Jackson, Peto, Brassey and Betts, and the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company, and all documents, correspondence, maps, plans, and accounts, concerning the said Railway Company.¹⁹ The hon. mover then went on to state, that it appeared that considerable difficulty had arisen, as regarded the carrying on of that portion of the Main Trunk line between Quebec and Richmond, and he had been informed that the Contractors had been acting not altogether in the capacity of Contractors, but as Proprietors--and in a way in which there was no control exercised over them. That they were carrying on the work in defiance of the Directors of the Company, and that in consequence of this, he (Mr. Stuart) had been called on to move this address, that they might know whether this state of things was to continue--and whether the road was to be carried on in this way, without reference to the wishes of the Directors; whether the matter could not be put on a footing more satisfactory to the law

and to the Company. He had been informed that a portion of the line between Quebec and Richmond is being constructed on a grade different to that provided in the contract, and that²⁰ a part of the line at the city end of it was not to be built; but another direction chosen and that the engineers of the directors had been driven off the road, while those of the contractors were doing all the work.²¹ Very great difficulty had been found, as he had been informed, in relation to this matter, and that it was a matter of notoriety that Messrs. Jackson, Peto, & Brassey, had attempted to control altogether this portion of the Main Trunk line, and that they had attempted to force their own directors on the Board--and that in no very creditable manner. He (Mr. S.) had been told that the clerks of the Contractors had gone just before the election, and placed the names of responsible persons on the books of the Company for a certain amount of stock, in order to be able to control the election. He had also been told that the Contractors had possessed themselves of a large portion of the capital stock of the Company--and that £360,000 had been placed in the hands of these gentlemen²² in advance, having only done work to the extent of £30,000²³ when in reality they were only entitled to not more than £90,000--and that when Mr. Jackson left this country, he carried off from £300,000 to £360,000 of money belonging to the Company. Under these circumstances the least that could be expected was, that the Contractors would carry out the views of the Directors. Another difficulty, as he was informed, consisted in this, that the plans and surveys of the road had been carried off by one of the engineers of the Contractors, so that the Company had no means of knowing whether the work was being done according to the contract or not. What he (Mr. Stuart) wanted to know was whether these were the facts or not. He was also informed, which was another strange feature in the management of this road, that the engineers were appointed by the Contractors--and that one who had been dismissed by the Directors had been taken into the employ of the Contractors. The maps and plans were very essential to the proper carrying out of the work, and now that they had been carried [sic] off, there was no means of knowing whether the work was being done according to the contract or not. By the Railway Act these plans ought to be in the possession of the Government--and if this law has been carried out properly, they must be in the possession of the Government--and if so, they should be forthcoming, and in consequence of the facts that he had stated, which were matters of notoriety, they should be obtained. The country was most materially interested in getting hold of this contract, and it should therefore be laid before the House for their consideration. It is said that this contract has not been carried out, and that in consequence of this the Directors found it necessary to protest against the manner in which the work was being done--and that now the road is in the possession of the Government. He wished to have information on all those subjects, and he thought the sooner it was understood the manner in which our Main Trunk line was likely to be carried on, the better for the country. The Railway Commissioners had reported on this matter--and he wanted also to obtain their report; and it should be known, if such was really the case, that the Government kept a vigilant eye over the proceedings of the Contractors. In consequence of all these circumstances that he had mentioned, he moved for copies of the contract and other papers mentioned in the resolution.²⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS was quite willing to admit that it was very much to be regretted that an antagonism had sprung up between the Directors or rather a portion of them, and the Contractors, but he was satisfied that those who made these complaints did not represent the feelings of a majority of the stockholders, and he thought it would never do, under the present circumstances, for the House to sanction the proposition of the hon. member for Quebec. The

real question is whether an amicable settlement of these difficulties would be promoted by bringing these things before the public, and because he thought doing so would not have a beneficial effect in settling these difficulties, he should oppose the motion of the hon. member for Quebec. That hon. member had, in the first place, brought a serious charge against the Contractors, accusing them of having controlled the election in a discreditable manner, but the particular circumstances in which this election took place must be recollected. Most of the Directors were absent in England, and some of the most important stockholders were also away, and did not anticipate that any important change was to take place in the direction of the Company, especially as the Directors had been going on most harmoniously. Then came a gentleman from Montreal who had had a deep interest in some of the former contracts, a Mr. Ferres, and took a very active part in the matter, and went over the country getting proxies, and obtained a number at Montreal, just for the purpose of turning out the existing Directors, and this was not made known till just at the time of the election. It was kept so close that even a most highly respected merchant in this city, Mr. Lemesurier, who was the President of the Company, knew nothing about what was going to take place.²⁵ Just a day before the election, he secured proxies of parties in Montreal, who took up enough stock to put himself and some other gentlemen on the board.²⁶ Since that time there had been a great antagonism between the Directors and the Contractors; and if the hon. member for Quebec had made the enquiries that he should have made, he would have found that these parties in the Board had entirely controlled the affairs of the company, and destroyed the unanimity that had previously existed. In consequence of all this, the course that was adopted tended to damage not only the interest of this road but of the whole railroad interest of this country, and of the other colonies. He (Mr. Hincks) had that day received a letter from Mr. Jackson, of Nova Scotia, about the railroad, and was informed that they had just made an arrangement for the construction of the whole line, and it was evident that it ought all to be under the same influence.²⁷

MR. BROWN.--No, no.²⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS [continued:] It was perfectly well known that if those parties undertook it, it is their intention to place it all under the same control, and if the hon. member does not see the importance of the whole work being under the same influence he must be very blind indeed. Well, just as these things are being arranged, these gentlemen who took such an active part in this election, and who had got themselves put into the direction, send a telegraphic message to Mr. Howe, which he would read to the House.²⁹

"As Directors of the Quebec and Richmond Road, we think right to warn you that Jackson's Agents set Board at defiance, change grades as they please. Masonry Culverts, contrary to contract, rubbish of stone for large bridges, and now issued orders that Engineers be turned off line; protest served accordingly; immense trouble expected in getting good road. We write by mail.

J.L. M'KIE

J.M. FERRES³⁰

These gentlemen had chosen to take this course and the motion was but a part of the same thing. The principal question that had been brought forward was about the grades of the road. There had been a great deal of disputing about it, and it had been brought under the notice of the Railway Commissioners, and the grade that was adopted was to all intents and purposes the one chosen by the Commissioner before ever Mr. Jackson & Co., came to the country. The opinion of Mr. Ross, an engineer of considerable eminence, and who is now engineer to the Grand Trunk Line and the opinion of Mr. ---- was that the grade should be made as it is at present proposed. He scarcely thought,

however, that the House would go into an engineering question of this kind. With reference to the present Directors, he had himself had a letter from the gentleman who had acted as the agent of the Quebec and Richmond Railway in England, Mr. Chapman, who had made the contract with Messrs. Jackson & Co., but who had no personal interest in the matter, in which he had the strongest assurances that the principal body of the English stockholders placed the most unlimited confidence in the Contractors, and entirely deprecated the action taken by the persons here, who did not represent any large portion of the stock, most of which was held in England. The Railroad Commissioners, and some members of the House, including Mr. Crawford, who had had some experience in matters of that kind, went over a portion of the work, and they approved of the manner in which it was being done. There was no pecuniary object to be gained by the Contractors in taking the grade which they did; it was merely a question as to which was the best for the road, and the proposition was accompanied with a proposal to pay them for the alteration to be made. The alteration was for the benefit of the Company, and not for the Contractors. They had no pecuniary object in the matter. He believed, however, that this alteration would be a benefit to the gentleman who is now President of the Company, by bringing the terminus to a cove belonging to him. It had also been made a ground of complaint that the masonry and culverts were made of rubbish stone, but that statement was without any foundation. The fact as to the stone was, that one of the parties he had alluded to, Mr. Ferres, had a quarry that he wanted to force upon the Contractors. He had this on the authority of Mr. Rankin, the agent of the Contractors. The Contractors, however, have a quarry in the same bed as Mr. Ferres's, which was more convenient for them to use, but on its being said that the stone was rubbishy, they had stopped using the stone till they could get a professional opinion on the matter; so that the motive for making this charge must be very obvious. It was strange that one of the parties should have a quarry which he wanted to have brought into use, which was of the same quality with the article which he had condemned. He (Mr. Hincks) did not think that the course taken by the hon. member for Quebec was the way to restore that harmony in the affairs of the Company which was of so much importance. It was known that all the money for these railroads had to be obtained from England, and he was anxious that it should be left to the real stockholders to take what course they thought proper in this matter. The only interest that had induced the hon. member for Quebec to bring this matter forward was that which he had alluded to, and which did not represent any large portion of the stockholders. The whole of the line that had been adopted by the Contractors had been approved of by eminent engineers. The great question was whether by bringing this matter forward it would be injurious to the interests of the Company, as well as of all others in the country, and it was to be observed that just at this moment a proposition to amalgamate this company with the Grand Trunk line has been agreed to in England, and is now being carried out, though it has not yet come formally before the House.³¹

MR. CAUCHON asked if the motion for amalgamation was with the consent of the directors here.³²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS understood that the principle would be adopted, but they wanted to settle some matters of detail.³³

MR. CAUCHON thought nothing had been said by Mr. Hincks against producing the contract.³⁴ There were many serious complaints about the doings of the Contractors. He did not say that they were true, but he thought the public should be allowed to judge of that. The stockholders in England might be well

disposed to agree to the amalgamation, but as they were absent, he thought the public ought to be the guardian of their interests. If, however, there was any danger to be apprehended from this motion, as the Inspector General stated there would be if it was carried, he (Mr. C.) should keep silent even at the expense of some improper conduct on the part of the Contractors being allowed to pass, but if that was not the case, justice ought to be done to the country at large by the production of these papers.³⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that they were not aware that anything was wrong, but that the Contractors were in the right, and enjoyed the confidence of the stockholders. He did think that it was not fair for the House to take any part in the matter at all, and he thought that by passing this address they would appear to be taking part with the parties that were taking this course, for instance, the telegraph that he had just read to the House. Their intention was to give the idea abroad that something was going on to prejudice the public mind against the Contractors on this work. Just at present this question has been decided by parties here--Messrs. Mackie & Ferres, and Mr. Beswick, who are not a majority of the Board. Let them fight out their battles themselves. This House should not be allowed to interfere. Although this motion is made these parties who make it have all the information that they ask for here, and there is nothing to prevent them publishing it all if they think proper to do so.³⁶ Let the parties complaining themselves publish the contract and the protest. What he wanted was to prevent the house from seeming to take part against the contractors. If the directors were right they would be sustained by the shareholders; let them fight out the battle themselves, when all the directors were here. It was possible the guarantee might now be asked for, and therefore, the parties could have no right to come to the House.³⁷

MR. STUART was glad to hear the guarantee was going a begging; it might go to other roads.³⁸ [He] thought the conduct of the Inspector General was not the course that would have been proper for him to take. If he was disposed to throw this matter before the public, let the public judge, and they would be much better satisfied than they would be by the course the Government were about to take in this matter. The matter would not then be agitated as it is now by many persons who believe that the Contractors are not going on as they ought to do. The impression going abroad is, that this instead of being a good road, the best in Canada as it was thought it would be, will be one of the worst. If it appeared from the information that would be obtained by this motion that the Contractors were doing what was right and proper, the public would be satisfied, and he (Mr. S.) therefore objected to the course taken by the Inspector General, and to the conclusions that he arrived at, and thought that it would be better for the Government to grant the papers. The discussion of the subject here would be far from doing injury. It would, he thought, have a contrary effect, and convince people in England that things are going on as they ought to do. Private representations are much more injurious to any undertaking than public discussion for the latter are sure to bring out the truth. Much had been said about the present Directors having been elected by vote in the city of Montreal; but have they not as much right to take stock in the company as any one else, and in fact the whole undertaking was more in the interest of the people of Montreal than the people of Quebec; and he would ask, therefore, that the Inspector General ought not to sneer at the Directors from Montreal, and he would say further that their election gave universal satisfaction in the city of Quebec.³⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--How much stock is held in this country.⁴⁰

MR. STUART would ask how much is held by those persons in England of whom the Inspector General talked so much?⁴¹ How much did those absent stockholders hold? How much did Mr. Forsyth hold, perhaps £125, and it was on account of this magnificent sum that he was held up against Messrs. Ferres and Mackie.⁴² That was the amount they held when they were Directors, and yet the Inspector General told them that because these persons were not here to represent this immense amount of stock the election was unfair. What he (Mr. Stuart) had stated about the election had not been denied.⁴³ But that was not all: it appeared that certain of the clerks ... [of] the contractors had the night before⁴⁴ [been] directed to go and put down their names for⁴⁵ £18,000 of stock in order to attempt to elect the directors.⁴⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Perfectly right.⁴⁷

MR. STUART was astonished to hear that.⁴⁸ Is it possible that the head of the Government and the leader of this House, can sanction such a course of conduct--that 6 individuals, mere understrappers, should go into the office of a company like this and take a large amount of stock, and then go and vote in what Directors they thought proper? It was a most extraordinary doctrine. The hon. gentleman had stated that this conduct was justifiable, but how does he think such conduct would be regarded in London? It would destroy any undertaking connected with it for ever, and the persons who did it would never be able to hold up their hands again in any part of England. Upon reflection the Inspector General must feel that the conduct of these parties was not what it ought to have been. In all such cases they must look upon the parties employed, as the principals themselves, and he certainly thought that the conduct of these parties, on this occasion, was not such as to entitle them to the confidence of the country.⁴⁹ Of course the contractors were liable for the acts of their subordinates, and so wrong did the individual, who had committed the act just alluded to, feel that he had acted, that he had the day afterwards obtained leave to erase the names.⁵⁰ The Inspector General said also that the President of the Company was interested in the terminus of the railroad, but he (Mr. Stuart) could only say, that that gentleman ranked as a man of the highest honour, and enjoys not only a very high standing in Quebec, but also had the confidence of the stockholders in England⁵¹. So far from that gentleman not having the confidence of the Stockholders, he was the Agent of Mr. Chapman, who had got the stock taken up⁵², and is their principal representative in this country.⁵³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said he had a letter from Mr. Chapman disapproving the acts of Mr. Beswick.⁵⁴

MR. STUART.--Well,⁵⁵ it was a matter of very little consequence, but⁵⁶ Mr. Beswick, so far as he knew, had no interest in the locality spoken of, but he did know that the whole cove belonged to Mr. Chapman [h]imself;⁵⁷ he is the party interested, so that it would have been as well for the Inspector General not to have referred to the matter at all. As the Inspector General had stated that Mr. Chapman had disavowed the conduct of Mr. Beswick, he should also state in what particulars he had done so, for the information of the public, as he (Mr. Stuart) looked upon Mr. Chapman as a man of the highest respectability.⁵⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that when a sort of conspiracy had been entered into to upset a direction which enjoyed the confidence of the public, that which was done to endeavour to defeat that conspiracy, and to sustain those directors, was justifiable.⁵⁹ The only way to meet ... [the conspiracy] was to get as much stock as possible taken up and vote for the Directors⁶⁰. It was a case in which extreme measures were necessary, and that was what he meant when he said that the parties were justified in what they did. Every

thing had been going on harmoniously till the last election, and so little did any one imagine that any change was to be made, that even the President of the Company, up to the moment of the election, had no idea of what was about to take place. The stockholders represented by Mr. Chapman were much displeased at the course then taken, and those gentlemen who were removed from the direction enjoyed the confidence of the parties who really held the stock.⁶¹ Mr. Chapman disavowed the conduct of Mr. Ferres on that occasion. It was no matter how much stock Mr. Forsyth held; the only stock of consequence was held in England.⁶² It was all very well to talk about the right of the people of Montreal to take stock, but did not they refuse to take stock when their assistance was really needed, when the road was in difficulties. These papers that they are asking for are now in their possession. They say they want the protest, but have they not got the protest? And was this House to be made a party to a dispute between certain Directors of this road and the contractors?⁶³ Was it not known that Mr. Ferres had pecuniary interests which he might advance by being elected, and that Mr. Mackie was about to lose his place as Secretary. Who was to pay the £500 voted for him. When he saw a similar motion to this put on the book by Mr. Badgley, he walked over to that gentleman and told him that he did not ask him to trust him, but to inquire himself of the people of property in Quebec, and see whether they favoured the course he adopted⁶⁴, and what had been the result? The hon. gentleman had withdrawn his motion. He (Mr. Hincks) did not see what result could be obtained from granting this motion, and he thought the best way would be to allow these parties to settle their own disputes.⁶⁵

MR. CAUCHON thought the gentlemen on the direction should themselves publish these facts.--But when the hon. Inspector General spoke of the partizan feeling previous to the election for Directors, he, Mr. Cauchon, had heard that there was some on both sides, and that the hon. Inspector General himself had gone to the office the day before to take 150 shares of the stock.⁶⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said this was quite untrue.⁶⁷

MR. CAUCHON said that a great deal of suspicion had been produced by events that had taken place, and it was stated that the stock did not belong to the Company but to the Contractors. He was astonished to hear that Mr. Clapham [*sic*] had condemned the conduct of Mr. Beswick, who was agent for the old stock that had been taken up in Liverpool, and it was through their confidence in Mr. Chapman that the parties who held this stock had taken it up.⁶⁸ Both gentlemen were men of the highest standing and had acted in the best way for the interest of the road.⁶⁹ He had, however, on after consideration, arrived at the conclusion that it would be better for the House not to interfere in this matter, and that it should be brought before the public by means of the press.⁷⁰

MR. MACKENZIE contended that the information ought to be given seeing that the public was paying £3,000 per mile for the road, and that the contractor might have one interest and the public another. As to the £500 which was said to be taken out of the pockets of the English stockholders, the fact was if the English stockholders had no better guardian than the hon. gentleman they would lose not one £500, but a good many.⁷¹

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON could not see any reason why the House should interfere to give information which the parties interested already possessed.⁷² [He] said the whole question at stake here was whether the House should give a sanction to the complaints made of the cont[r]actors?--He knew that many gentlemen in Quebec felt insulted that they could not find a man for a director without going to Montreal, and selecting a newspaper editor who had no interest

in Quebec, and who being a contractor on the road previously, had £1,200 in dispute on one account. He knew that they did not approve of electing a secretary, who was upon the point of losing his place. He knew that they were annoyed at having these persons elected to office by men who had no stock in the road till the night before the election, and whose names were put down on the book after turning down two leaves so that these names were concealed. He knew that they did not approve of one of the gentlemen being proposed by a stockholder with \$50, and seconded by another.⁷³

MR. BROWN said it was all very well for hon. gentlemen to make high-flown appeals to the House not to "injure the railroad interests of the country," --but he thought they should not be frightened away from inquiring into the matter before the House by such a cry. A serious question, it appeared to him, was involved in this affair. Mr. Jackson had obtained contracts for building railroads from Trois Pistoles to Toronto and from Belleville to Georgian Bay; he had received authority to purchase up the Portland, the Toronto and Sarnia, and any other railway he thought proper; he had received a charter to build a bridge over the St. Lawrence; and finally he had received a charter to amalgamate all those various enterprises in one grand corporation, with a capital of some \$10,000,000. Only one of these works has Mr. Jackson commenced upon--the Quebec and Richmond--but the contracts of all run in much the same terms. If the statements made by hon. gentlemen are correct, Mr. Jackson can, under his contract with the Quebec and Richmond Company, set at defiance the Directors regularly appointed by the stockholders; he can change the route of the road so as to benefit himself to the extent of thousands; and the engineers discharged by the Directors he can take into his own service, and still employ upon the road. The hon. Inspector General says he cannot do this--but that is the very question in dispute; the Directors say he can, the Inspector General says he cannot--and I do think it is of no ordinary importance that the country should know without delay what is the precise truth of the matter. This fact is undeniable that the Directors and the Contractors are at open issue, and that the former say the latter is frustrating all their efforts to carry on the work properly. Now, I do think there is not a moment to be lost in ascertaining--not whether Mr. Jackson or the Directors is right in the route which they severally insist on, not whether the discharged Engineer is a good officer or a bad one--but whether Mr. Jackson has such contracts for this road and for the other gigantic schemes he has on hand, that he is master of the undertakings and can set the directors coolly at defiance. That I apprehend is the question now under consideration; and I think it of infinite moment to know the truth of the case--not to open war against Mr. Jackson by any means--but to remedy by legislation the insecure arrangements which such a state of affairs would demonstrate to exist. The papers asked for are public documents, under the Railway Act, and I am clear that they should be sent down forthwith, and that the Government Railway Commissioners should inquire into the matter and report upon it officially.⁷⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--I have explained the matter precisely as it stands.⁷⁵

MR. BROWN.--The Inspector General says he has explained the matter. Well, Mr. Speaker, I think the House has learned by this time, that such verbal explanations, are to be received with great jealousy--and for my part I would rather have a written report, upon the facts of the case. The Hon. Inspector General is very indignant at a telegraph despatch, sent to Halifax, by Mr. Ferres, but certainly the hon. gentleman should be the last to affect virtue on that point. Has he forgotten that only the other day he himself sent a telegraph despatch to the leader of the opposition in Nova Scotia, with the

express intention of damaging the Government of that colony? (Hear, hear.) If it was so improper in a railway director to telegraph his view of railway matters--how shall we describe the impropriety of a minister of the crown, in one British Province, conspiring to overthrow the Government of a sister Province by collusion with the opposition? And how much worse is the matter when it is considered that it was the Premier of a Reform Government, the leader of the Reform party in Canada, who thus played into the hands of the Tory party of Nova Scotia. (Hear hear.) Nay, still worse--that the thing was done secretly, and came to light to the sorrow of the hon. gentleman!⁷⁶ He conceived such conduct most unstatesmanlike and an act of treason to the liberal party in Nova Scotia.⁷⁷ And the bitterness of the Inspector General towards Mr. Howe's Government, had shown itself on other occasions. It will be in the recollection of the House that on a former evening the hon. gentleman read an extract ... from which the Inspector General drew the inference that the railway question was to be an open question in the Nova Scotia Parliament; and it will also be recollected with what scorn the hon. gentleman spoke of Mr. Howe's position, and how bravely he spoke of what he (Mr. Hincks) and his colleagues would have done in such a case. Now, I feel it due to Mr. Howe to state that the Inspector General's indignation on that occasion was perfectly gratuitous [sic]; had he read on further in the same paper, it would have been seen that Mr. Howe declared that the railway bills were Government measures. (Hear, hear.) But the hon. gentleman wished to attack his Nova Scotia rival, and he suppressed the passage. The whole policy of the Government to these railway matters from first to last, has not been characterised by that open, statesmanlike attitude which would have been desirable--and I do think that if this motion is rejected and the smothering system is resorted to, when so serious a matter as that before us is exposed--the effect will be seriously hurtful to our interests in the English market. The argument of the Inspector General that the stockholders in England are quite satisfied with Mr. Jackson's conduct in the matter, even if correct, carries no weight for they may be ignorant of the facts. He says they were quite satisfied that the old Directory should have remained in office and are annoyed at their being ousted; if so, it only shows that they are in ignorance of what is going on here. It is impossible to credit that they could be satisfied with Mr. Jackson receiving £90,000 sterling in money, and other cash securities for about £200,000 more, in advance of his contract before any work is done, without any security--nay, without even an acknowledgement for the money! (Hear, hear.)⁷⁸

MR. BADGLEY had withdrawn his previous motion because he thought no good could result from this mere information which might be published by the directors themselves.⁷⁹ Since this affair took place he had received a letter from a gentleman of eminence at Halifax respecting the telegraph that had been sent there about this railroad, and he thought from the attention that it had created that unless the utmost publicity was given to the whole matter, it would have a very injurious effect. Although therefore, he had withdrawn his own motion on this subject, he could not become a party to a refusal of this information under present circumstances, and should therefore, vote for the motion.⁸⁰ He felt, that to clear up the question on both sides it was most necessary the whole thing should be properly cleared up. Here were a set of directors said to be men of straw, who could exercise no control over the contractors; well, the contractors ought to be under some control, and not to do as they pleased.⁸¹ He thought the discussion a most unfortunate one, and he believed that had the matter been let alone, the affair would have come to an amicable settlement and the country would have been better satisfied, but as things had turned out, he thought it would be better for all parties to vote for the motion.⁸²

So it passed in the Negative.

(745)

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to provide for the care of habitual Drunkards, and the custody and disposal of their effects, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Wednesday next.

A Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Mount Royal Cemetery, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Mount Royal Cemetery Company."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Badgley do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Street do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Canada Military Asylum, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Stuart do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to authorize the Sisters of the Grey Nunnery of Montreal to dispose of property at Point St. Charles, near the City of Montreal, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Mr. Cartier moved, seconded by Mr. Sicotte, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to authorize the Grey Nuns of Montreal to dispose of certain property at Point St. Charles, near the City of Montreal;" the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Cartier do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to define the rights of Seigniors and Censitaires in Lower Canada, and to facilitate the redemption thereof; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Chabot, seconded by Mr. Morrison, The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 18 APRIL 1853.

[QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: IMPROVEMENT OF L'ASSOMPTION RIVER NAVIGATION.]⁹⁰

MR. JOBIN--Demande aux membres de l'administration si, dans le but de répondre aux besoins des habitants des comtés de Leinster et de Berthier et de rendre les communications plus faciles entre Montréal et les paroisses de l'Assomption, Saint-Jacques, Saint-Paul, Saint-Ambroise de Kildare et autres paroisses de l'intérieur nord du pays, c'est l'intention du gouvernement de faciliter et améliorer la navigation sur la rivière l'Assomption, et mettre à exécution le rapport fait par F.P. Rubidge, écuyer, au département des travaux publics, le 29 novembre 1848, appendice M, au sujet de la nécessité d'améliorer cette rivière et de construire un pont au Bout-de-l'Isle.⁹¹

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT.--Non.⁹²

[QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: AMENDMENT OF SCHOOL ACT L.C. AND EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.]⁹³

MR. TERRILL [demande] si le ministère se propose durant la présente session, d'amender les actes des écoles du Bas-Canada, 9 Vic., chap. 27,⁹⁴ et 12 Vic., chap. 50, de manière à donner de plus grandes facilités pour vendre les terres incultes pour arrérages de cotisations des écoles, et aussi, si l'on se propose d'établir des bureaux locaux pour l'examen des instituteurs dans les divers comtés ou districts du Bas-Canada.⁹⁵

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN: Non pas dans la présente session. Le gouvernement n'a pas d'objection à établir des bureaux d'examineurs dans chaque district.⁹⁶

[QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC LAND SALES ACT.]⁹⁷

MR. TERRILL [demande] si le ministère se propose de faire passer, durant la présente session, le bill No. 209, qui amende l'acte pour la vente des des ... [terres] publiques, et, dans ce cas, s'il se propose d'y faire entrer certaines dispositions pour que les patentes obtenues par fraude ou par de fausses représentations, puissent être rescindées par le gouverneur en conseil, sur rapport du commissaire des terres de la couronne?⁹⁸

MR. COM. CR. LANDS ROLPH: Oui.⁹⁹

[QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: COURT OFFICERS' SALARIES.]¹⁰⁰

MR. SANBORN.--Demande au ministère si c'est son intention de présenter, dans le cours de cette session, une mesure pour rendre certains les salaires des officiers des cours, que le montant des honoraires perçus égale ou non les salaires des dits officiers;--et de plus, si c'est l'intention du gouvernement de mettre les places de schérif [sic] et de protonotaire, dans le district de Saint-François, sur le même pied que dans le district des Trois-Rivières, en accordant les mêmes salaires à ces officiers?¹⁰¹

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND: Oui.¹⁰²

[QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: ARREARS OF RENT ON LEASED CLERGY RESERVE LANDS.]¹⁰³

MR. SANBORN [demande] si c'est l'intention du gouvernement de recommander l'abandon des arrérages de rentes accumulées sur les terres des réserves du clergé qui sont louées et occupées dans le Bas-Canada, de manière à empêcher que ces terres ne soient plus un obstacle à l'établissement des acquéreurs bonâ fide.¹⁰⁴

MR. COM. CR. LANDS ROLPH said ... that it is not the intention of the government¹⁰⁵.

[QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: COMPLETION OF ROAD IN THE SEIGNIORY OF
SAINTE-CROIX.]

MR. LAURIN.--Demande aux membres de l'administration, si c'est l'intention du gouvernement, d'approprier une somme d'argent pour compléter les travaux commencés par le gouvernement, pour la confection du chemin du centre de la seigneurie de Sainte-Croix, dans le comté de Lotbinière?¹⁰⁶

MR. SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU: Le gouvernement n'a encore rien décidé à ce sujet.¹⁰⁷

FOOTNOTES: 18 APRIL 1853.

1. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1853, PILOT, 26 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30 April 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 5 May 1853. The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
2. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
3. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853. GLOBE, 5 May 1853, reported that Dr. Rolph's reply was "only partially audible."
4. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
5. GLOBE, 5 May 1853. It will be seen below that the person in question worked for the Commissioner of Crown Lands.
6. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
7. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
8. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
9. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
10. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
11. IBID.
12. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
13. The following papers reported the exchange on this matter in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1853, and PILOT, 26 April 1853.
14. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853. The following papers noted this motion in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1853, PILOT, 26 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30 April 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 5 May 1853.
18. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 18 April 1853, BRITISH WHIG, 19 April 1853, GLOBE, 19 April 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 19 April 1853, PILOT, 19 April 1853, EXAMINER, 20 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 20 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1853, and LA MINERVE, 19 April 1853; MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1853, PILOT, 26 April 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 29 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30 April 1853 (which copied the MORNING CHRONICLE), and HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 5 May 1853. The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
19. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
20. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
21. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
22. GLOBE, 5 May 1853. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30 April 1853: "£36,000."
23. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30 April 1853: "£90,000."
24. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
25. IBID.
26. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
27. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
28. IBID.
29. IBID.
30. GLOBE, 5 May 1853, which copied the telegraphic correspondence from the Halifax SUN and printed it separately.

31. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
32. IBID.
33. IBID.
34. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
35. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
36. IBID.
37. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
38. IBID.
39. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
40. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
41. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
42. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
43. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
44. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
45. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
46. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
47. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
48. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
49. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
50. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
51. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
52. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
53. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
54. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY,
30 April 1853 (which copied the MORNING CHRONICLE) replaces "Mr. Beswick"
with "Mr. Leslie" throughout.
55. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
56. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
57. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
58. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
59. IBID.
60. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
61. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
62. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
63. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
64. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
65. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
66. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30
April 1853 (which copied the MORNING CHRONICLE) had "£10,000 of the stock."
67. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
68. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
69. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
70. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
71. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
72. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
73. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
74. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
75. IBID.
76. IBID.
77. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
78. GLOBE, 5 May 1853. Ellipsis represents illegible words. MORNING CHRONICLE,
20 April 1853, gives £36,000 as the amount received by Mr. Jackson.
79. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
80. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
81. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
82. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.

83. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
84. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
85. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853.
86. IBID.
87. IBID.
88. IBID.
89. IBID.
90. The following papers reported this Question and Answer in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1853, PILOT, 26 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30 April 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 5 May 1853. It was also reported by JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853. The following papers noted the matter in identical accounts: NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 18 April 1853, BRITISH WHIG, 19 April 1853, GLOBE, 19 April 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 19 April 1853, PILOT, 19 April 1853, EXAMINER, 20 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 20 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1853, and LA MINERVE, 19 April 1853.
91. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853.
92. IBID.
93. The following papers reported this Question and Answer in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1853, PILOT, 26 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30 April 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 5 May 1853. It was also reported by JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853. The following papers noted this matter in identical accounts: NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 18 April 1853, BRITISH WHIG, 19 April 1853, GLOBE, 19 April 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 19 April 1853, PILOT, 19 April 1853, EXAMINER, 20 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 20 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1853, and LA MINERVE, 19 April 1853.
94. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30 April 1853, has 9th Vic. chap. 37.
95. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853.
96. IBID.
97. The following papers reported this Question and Answer in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1853, PILOT, 26 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30 April 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 5 May 1853. The following papers reported this matter in partially identical accounts: NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 18 April 1853, BRITISH WHIG, 19 April 1853, GLOBE, 19 April 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 19 April 1853, PILOT, 19 April 1853, EXAMINER, 20 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 20 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1853, and LA MINERVE, 19 April 1853. It was also reported by JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853.
98. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853.
99. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853, attributed the answer to Mr. Morin.
100. The following papers reported this Question and Answer in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1853, PILOT, 26 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30 April 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 5 May 1853. The following papers reported this matter in partially identical accounts: NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 18 April 1853, BRITISH WHIG, 19 April 1853, GLOBE, 19 April 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 19 April 1853, PILOT, 19 April 1853, EXAMINER, 20 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 20 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1853, and LA MINERVE, 19 April 1853. It was also reported by JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853.
101. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853.

102. IBID.
103. The following papers reported this Question and Answer in partially identical accounts: NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 18 April 1853, BRITISH WHIG, 19 April 1853, GLOBE, 19 April 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 19 April 1853, PILOT, 19 April 1853, EXAMINER, 20 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 20 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1853, and LA MINERVE, 19 April 1853; MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1853, PILOT, 26 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30 April 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 5 May 1853. It was also reported by JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853.
104. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853.
105. MORNING CHRONICLE, 20 April 1853. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853, attributed the answer to Mr. Drummond.
106. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 April 1853.
107. IBID.

TUESDAY, 19 APRIL 1853.

(746)

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Brown,--The Petition of Michael D. Garder and others, of the Township of Willoughby; the Petition of Alexander Adams and others, of Caledon and Erin; the Petition of Daniel Allan and others, of North Easthope; and the Petition of Francis Earls and others, of the County of Two Mountains.

Mr. Hartman, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Thirty-fifth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petition of the Reverend John Roaf, for incorporation of the British American Institute for the education of persons of colour, and are of opinion that it does not come under the provisions of the 64th Rule.

They have also examined the Petitions of J.B. Pepin and others, for amendment of the Act of this Session establishing the rights of the Co-proprietors of the Common of St. Antoine de la Baie,--and of the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad Company, for an Act to explain and amend their Charter, and they do not consider the amendments sought to be obtained of such a nature as to require the publication of Notice.

The Petition of A. Simpson, Esquire, and others, for an Act of incorporation as the Canada Loan Company, is one, to which, strictly speaking, the 64th Rule is applicable; but as no existing guaranteed rights are affected by the powers proposed to be given, Your Committee beg to recommend that the usual Notice be dispensed with.

On the Petition of Thomas Maley and others, for incorporation of a Company to construct a Railway from Perth to the Bytown and Prescott Railway at Kemptville, it appears that Notices were published in the month of February last, in the Ottawa Citizen, Bathurst Courier, and British Standard, but that owing to a misconception of the terms of the 64th Rule by the applicants, they received but three or four insertions; Your Committee therefore report the fact to Your Honorable House, deeming it right to add at the same time, that the Petition is signed by persons residing on various parts of the proposed line, including the Reeves of several Townships through which the Railway is intended to pass, which may be taken as presumptive evidence of the publicity of the present application.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Badgley have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Canadian Loan Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Ordered, That the Petition of J. Redpath and others, heretofore acting as Trustees of the Montreal Provident and Savings Bank, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. Sicotte, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Megantic, informed the House, That Seneca Paige, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Durham, seconded by Mr. Fergusson,

(747)

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Agreement between the Government and the Town Council of the Town of Cobourg, for the sale of the Rice Lake and Lake Ontario Road; also, of that for the sale of the Debt due to the Government on the Cobourg Harbour, as well as a debtor and credit account of the various Loans made to the said Harbour, under the Provincial Statutes 2 Will. 4, cap. 22, and 5 Will. 4, cap. 43, with interest due thereon, to the 31st January last, for which Loans security was required to be taken, together with a copy of any such securities.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

The Order of the House of yesterday, for the attendance of Seneca Paige, Esquire, in his place in this House, this day, being read:--And Mr. Paige not attending in his place;

Ordered, That the 84th Section of "The Election Petitions Act of 1851" be now read:--And the same being read;

Ordered, That Seneca Paige, Esquire, being one of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Megantic, and not having been present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee, yesterday, be taken into the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House, for such neglect of duty.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to enable the Erie and Ontario Railroad Company to acquire certain Lands in the Township of Niagara, for the purposes of their Road, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Port Stanley and London Railway Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to establish the boundary lines of lots in certain ranges in the Township of Grenville, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Stanstead County Bank, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to reduce the width of certain Streets in the new survey of the Town of London, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the Pilotage for and below the Harbour of Quebec, being read;

(748)

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Taché, the Honorable Mr. Robinson, Mr. Langton, Mr. Chapais, Mr. Fournier, Mr. Fortier, and the Honorable Mr. Cameron, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act of the Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada relating to Mutual Insurance Companies, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Christie of Wentworth, Mr. Morrison, Mr. White, Mr. Wright of the East Riding of York, and Mr. Hartman, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate a Company for the erection of an Hotel in the City of Toronto, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs, being read;¹

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee:

MR. STREET ... [took] the chair.²

A clause was added ... to make packages, cases, &c., in which goods are imported, liable to duty.³

The Bill was then passed through committee⁴.

(748)

and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Street reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Street reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow;

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Brown, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of adding the following Clause thereto: 'And be it enacted, that no officer or servant employed in the said Department, or in any situation connected therewith, shall have his income increased, except by Special Legislative enactment; as also, that all or any Acts now in force under color of which the salaries or incomes of Collectors, or other officers or servants are increased, without special reference to the sense of the Legislature, shall be and are hereby repealed in so far as they would interfere with the operation of this Clause,'" instead thereof;

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS did not think this the proper place to introduce any motion of this kind, and he moreover did not believe that anything would be

gained by it. The present Government administered the law as they found it, and was based on that of England, and was administered here in a most unexceptionable manner, and he did not think that it could be amended and he defied the hon. member to bring forward any instance in which the power of appointing ports of entry had been abused. He was not aware of the exact state of the law in the United States, but he was of opinion that the executive were allowed a wide discretion. At any rate he said the rule that might be established there would not apply here as the circumstances of the two countries were very different.⁵

MR. MERRITT considered that many of the ports of Entry that had been established were merely bills of expense and not at all wanted. He expressed himself in favour of the amendment, but thought that this was not the proper place to introduce it.⁶

MR. MACKENZIE contended that the present system was not quite so pure as the Inspector General would lead the House to think. He ridiculed the member for Lincoln, and other supporters of the Government, for objecting to the introducing of motions such as he had just made, on the ground that it was not the proper time, saying that they merely wished to shirk this question like they had done others of a similar nature.⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS read an extract from the law of the United States, to show that the customs' officers were appointed by the Executive.⁸

(748)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Gamble, Mackenzie, Marchildon, and Willson.--(5.)

(748-749)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASTÉ, Crawford, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Fournier, Hincks, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, McDonald of CORNWALL, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir A.N. MacNab, Malloch, Mattice, McDougall, Merritt, Morin, Morrison, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Sanborn, Shaw, Sicotte, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Terrill, Tessier, Varin, Viger, and White.--(43.)

(749)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to remove certain doubts existing as to the true meaning and effect of the sixth Section of the Act passed during the present Session, intituled, 'An Act to amend the Act passed in the Session held in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company:'"

Bill, intituled, "An Act relating to the Fisheries on the Labrador and North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence:" And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council give leave to the Honorable George S. Boulton, one of their Members, to attend the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly to which is referred the Petition of William Lyon MacKenzie, Esquire, acting Executor to the Estate of the late Robert Randall, Esquire, of Chippawa, on Wednesday next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to be examined on the subject of the said reference, if he thinks fit.

And then he withdrew.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to define the rights of Seigniors and Censitaires in Lower Canada, and to facilitate the redemption thereof;⁹

An amendment of MR. SICOTTE was carried by a majority of one; the object of the amendment was to strike out those clauses of the bill with reference to the right of Banalité.¹⁰

(749)

and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Thursday next.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Turcotte, seconded by Mr. Fortier,
The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 19 APRIL 1853.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by GLOBE, 5 May 1853. It was noted by GLOBE, 21 April 1853.
2. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
3. GLOBE, 21 April 1853.
4. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. The following papers noted this matter in partially identical accounts:
GLOBE, 21 April 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 21 April 1853.
10. GLOBE, 21 April 1853.

WEDNESDAY, 20 APRIL 1853.

(749)

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Sanborn,--The Petition of A. Stinson and others, of the Township of Compton, County of Sherbrooke.

(750)

By the Honorable Mr. Rolph,--The Petition of the Municipality of the Town of Simcoe; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Townsend.

By the Honorable Mr. Cameron,--The Petition of B.F. Davy and G.N.N. Relyed, on behalf of a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Belleville; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce; and the Petition of Robert Gibbons, Esquire, and others, of the Huron Tract and its vicinity.¹

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON presented ... [the] petition [of Robert Gibbons and others] from the County of Huron praying an investigation into the Canada Company. He said the petition was (something omitted in report)² and he considered it of importance. The petition, which he read, preferred sundry charges against the Co.³

(750)

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Provisional Municipal Council of the County of Grey; praying for an Act to incorporate a Company for the construction of a Railroad from Owen Sound to Guelph, and that it may form part of the Grand Trunk Line.

Of P. Low and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation to enable them to construct a Railway from some point on the Grand Trunk Railway, running through the County of Prince Edward, to such place within the said County as they may desire.

Of William Dickson and others, of the County of Waterloo; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Waterloo and Saugeen Railroad Company.

Of Simon Fraser, Esquire, and others, of the County of L'Islet; praying for aid to improve the Harbour in the said County called Havre des Trois Saisons.

Of Messieurs McKean, McLarty and Company, and others, Merchants and Ship-owners of Liverpool, London, Glasgow, and Montreal, interested in the Trade of the British North American Colonies; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of "The Canadian Steam Navigation Company."

Ordered, That the Petition of the Provisional Municipal Council of the County of Grey, be referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The several members of the administration came to the bar⁴.

(750)

The Honorable Mr. Morin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, reported to the House, That their Address of the 7th April instant, representing that should His Excellency the Governor General, in the exercise of the undoubted prerogative of the Crown, be pleased to summon Parliament for the despatch of business early in the month of February in each year, it would be highly acceptable to this branch of the Legislature, had been presented to His Excellency; and that His Excellency had commanded him to acquaint this House, that in the exercise of the undoubted prerogative of the Crown in the summoning of Parliament, he will not fail to give due weight to the opinion expressed by this House as to the period most convenient.

The Honorable Mr. Morin also reported to the House, That their Address of

the 6th April instant, communicating to His Excellency the Governor General a Resolution of this House relative to the construction of a Canal to connect the St. Lawrence with the River Richelieu or Lake Champlain, and recommending the subject thereof to the attentive consideration of His Excellency, had been presented to His Excellency; and that His Excellency had commanded him to acquaint this House, that the subject of the said Address will obtain His Excellency's special attention.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 2, Line 16. Leave out from "to" to "with" in line 17, and insert "be furnished by and at the expense of the said Company with Books."

Page 3, line 25. Leave out "nine" and insert "twelve."

Page 3, line 27. Leave out "nine" and insert "twelve."

(751)

Page 3, line 28. Leave out from "Railway" to "Act" and insert "Clauses Consolidation."

Page 3, line 37. Leave out from "the" to "private."

Page 3, line 39. Leave out "nine" and insert "twelve."

Page 3, line 48. After "the" insert "said private."

Page 3, line 50. Leave out "nine" and insert "twelve."

Page 4, line 7. Leave out "two" and insert "one."

Page 4, line 8. Leave out "fifty" and insert "twenty-five."

Page 5, line 30. Leave out from "aforesaid" to "and" in line 49.

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Crawford do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Ordered, That the Petition of Henry Moyle, Esquire, of the Township of Brantford, County of Brant, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Megantic Election Petitions have leave to adjourn until Tuesday next, in order to allow the Parties to prepare their pleadings and factums.

The Honorable Mr. Budgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Twenty-fourth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same, without amendment:--

Bill to incorporate the Montreal Exchange:

Bill to extend the powers of the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto:

Bill to incorporate the Erie and Ontario Insurance Company.

Your Committee have also examined the Bill to authorize the Municipality of the County of Two Mountains to take Stock in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railway Company, and have agreed to certain amendments empowering the said Municipality to take Stock in any Railway which may pass through their County, which they beg to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Montreal Exchange, be read the third time To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill to authorize the Municipality of the County of Two Mountains to take Stock in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railway

Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill to extend the powers of the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, be read the third time To-morrow.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act for the relief of William Henry Beresford," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act for the relief of William Henry Beresford," was read for the first time.

(752)

On motion of Mr. Gamble, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley, Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

MR. MACKENZIE⁵ moved for a Committee of the Whole, to consider a resolution for an Address to Her Majesty, praying for the restoration to their country of William Smith O'Brien and his Irish colleagues, now in exile, for having taken part in the political troubles of a less tranquil era than the present. He commenced by expressing his regret that no more popular and influential member of the House had come forward with this motion, and then called the attention of the French Canadian members to the similarity of their position to that of the Irish Exiles at the present time.⁶ [He showed] a number of cases of interference for political offenders, which he conceived to be precedents for the present motion.⁷ He then spoke of the extraordinary sufferings of the Irish people, at the time of the rebellion⁸ with a view to extenuate the offence, if it were an offence, of the men who had risen in insurrection, and whose only crime was that of loving their country too well⁹ and asked if the people of this country, now in a state of affluence and comfort should not extend their pity and sympathy to a man like Smith O'Brien, who, a member of a noble family, a brother of a member of the British Parliament, and a gentleman without a stain upon his private character, was now in exile and distress for sympathizing in the sufferings and misery of his unfortunate countrymen.¹⁰ He continued to say he wished he could inspire the ministry, who seemed to forget the position in which some of themselves had formerly been, with the same compassion as he had for these unfortunate people--a compassion which arose from a comparison of the case of these people, with that which had once been his own.¹¹ He then read several extracts from a letter from Smith O'Brien, published in the Dublin Nation, a copy of which had been sent to him by the Editor of that paper, commenting at length upon the various expressions contained in the extract that he read and expressing the warmest admiration of the sentiments put forth in them, especially when Mr. O'Brien defends his conduct in exciting to an appeal to arms his fellow-countrymen, when every other attempt to obtain redress, for their sufferings had failed, and again shortly appealed to the feelings of the French Canadians in behalf of the Irish Exiles.¹² It was said that these convicts had expressed no contrition for their offences; but Kossuth expressed no contrition, yet this did not prevent the sympathy of several countries being expressed on his behalf. He then exclaimed against the established church of Ireland as a grinding oppression, appealing to the Catholic sympathies of the Lower Canadians in behalf of his motion; thence he went to the question of the land tenure which he

said drove the best people out of the country. At present it seemed that a new leaf was to be turned over in Canada; but why not also in Ireland. The Catholic Archbishop Hughes felt it his duty to come forward himself, though from his position bound to avoid politics, and if men like he acted in this matter, what must have been the wrongs of that country.¹³ He then went on to speak of the improper conduct of Grand Juries in Ireland, and then of the success that always attended the efforts of Irishmen in America. He alluded to the honours that were showered on T. Meagher in the city of New York. He quoted the opinion of Mcauley the historian as to the difficulty of determining in the case of a rebellion between the guilt of the oppressed and the oppressor.¹⁴ But grant that he was wrong, that O'Brien and Meagher was [sic] wrong, still did not the conduct of such men, rich and in high station show what their country had suffered.¹⁵ He then returned to Mr. O'Brien's letter and read some further extract therefrom, relating to the advantages of republicanism.¹⁶ He knew he had trespassed too long on the time of the House; but he longed for the time when--

Men to men the world o'er

Shall brothers be for a' that.

Did not George Washington interfere in some cases of this kind? Should Canada hesitate to interfere when all the civilized world sympathised? Why the United States had sent whole shiploads of food when Ireland was starving.¹⁷ He spoke of the kindness of the United States to the Irish people during their sufferings from famine, and their sympathies with the oppressions they met with, and he asked would there be any less sympathy for the Irish people in Canada than had been already displayed in the United States? The Irish people, he said, had suffered in a much more severe manner than the people of Canada, although in a somewhat similar manner.¹⁸ There was more reason for insurrection in Ireland than there was in Canada. O'Brien said what a shame it was that six sevenths of the Irish people were thought unworthy of serving on the juries, because they were Catholics. Well did not the Lower Canadians send Mr. Viger home to complain of the same thing, and would they now allow it to be published in all the Irish and American papers that they did not sympathize with these men? He believed St. Catherine's [sic] had interfered in this matter and several other places including Quebec.¹⁹ He asked if the men who had struggled so bravely in their own defence when some of their own best men had suffered in the same way that Smith O'Brien now did, would not extend their sympathies in favour of him and his fellow exiles? He considered that it would be no less an act of good policy than of magnanimity on the part of the English Government to make a peaceful concession to the feelings of the majority of the Irish people and permit the exiles to return to their country.²⁰ After some further observations which were inaudible owing to the noise prevailing in the House, Mr. Mackenzie declared that this was the last time he should bring the subject up. Hence he went to the approval of the French revolution by English politicians, and eulogized the Irish nation for its courage in war and capacity in peace....[The] letter from Mr. O'Brien showed no doubt that he felt he had been a little rash and had gone too far; but these persons were nevertheless actuated by patriotism.²¹ He then read an extract from a speech by Sir Robert Peel on the sufferings of the Irish people, and concluded a very long address by moving ... the following resolution:--

"That this House will to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposition:

That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, to implore Her Majesty to grant to Messrs. William Smith O'Brien, Francis Thomas Meagher, John Martin, John Mitchell, O'Doherty, McManus, and O'Donohue, and their associates who were convicted of being concerned in the insurrection in Ireland in 1848, Her Majesty's

most gracious amnesty and forgiveness, and to restore them to their country and to their families from whom they have been separated during weary years of exile, privation and severe suffering: That united as our destinies are with those of a powerful, and magnanimous nation, and blessed as the English empire is with peace and tranquillity, both at home and abroad, this House would fain hope that the time has at length come in which an amnesty for past political offences in Ireland, can be safely granted by the Crown.²²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS thought the course taken by the hon. member was altogether opposed to the practice of Parliament, which forbids renewals of motions of similar character in the same session. The House had already decided against a similar motion ... though a portion was now left out--that relating to Welsh and English prisoners.²³ He was glad to find that the hon. member had stated that he did not intend again to bring this subject forward. This subject had been very fully discussed on a former occasion, and he had no reason to believe that the decision then arrived at did not give satisfaction to the country. He was quite certain that the House and the Government would greatly rejoice if the Queen should think proper to allow the exiles to return to their country, but how could they, in total ignorance of facts, attempt to interfere in such a matter.²⁴ He believed Lord Aberdeen the last man in the world to press hardly upon these persons; but he had read an extract that day giving an account of a letter from Smith O'Brien in which was stated that he had applied a rod he had kept in pickle four years to the shoulders of the British Government. Now could any government pardon persons acting in that way. The hon. member had spoken of himself, but²⁵ there was no reason to suppose that the Irish Exiles had, as the hon. member had done, "humbly supplicated to be allowed to return to their country." And were they to suppose that the present English Government were not as anxious to allow these men to return, did circumstances warrant it as this Government could be? But they knew the facts of the case, and they knew the responsibility that would rest upon them if they by any act of ill-judged clemency brought any mischief upon the country.²⁶ There was a grave responsibility in proposing an amnesty, for if these persons when they returned again give occasion to bloodshed and expenditure, the highest blame must fall on those who had given them the opportunity of doing so. There were Irishmen belonging to the present British Parliament, who he knew possessed just as much of that Irish feeling, which the hon. member seemed to think he monopolized, to the exclusion of those members of the House who were Irishmen, who he was sure would be most happy when the time should arrive to grant an amnesty to these exiles.²⁷ A fouler libel, he said, was never uttered than that statement, that if the Canadian Government had expressed more sympathy for those who suffered in the rebellion, their term of banishment would have been shorter.²⁸ He therefore opposed the motion.²⁹

MR. MARCHILDON (in French) spoke with much warmth in favour of the motion.³⁰ [He made] a speech ... on the subject of the burning of the Parliament House.³¹

DR. FORTIER said that he never heard of the English parliament petitioning the Queen for the Canadian exiles.³²

MR. CAUCHON did not see why Canada should not interfere in this matter, when England had set the example of interfering in the affairs of Tuscany. If England thought proper to interfere with the affairs of foreign nations³³, on the ground of being men, and having a common interest in humanity³⁴, he did not see why we should not interfere with our own country, for he regarded England as such.³⁵ These exiles whether right or wrong had suffered for their country, and he should therefore vote again as he had voted before in favour of the motion.³⁶

MR. LEBLANC spoke as we understood in favour of the motion, though as is usual to him, in a tone perfectly inaudible in the gallery.³⁷

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND seldom looked into the newspapers to see what was said; but the honorable member had represented that the last debate had been spread abroad throughout the world, and some persons had sent him an article published in the Truth-teller, stating the very reverse of what he had said.³⁸ It was stated that he felt no sympathy with those who had been engaged in the Irish rebellion.³⁹ He had said nothing of the sort: on the contrary he had said that he hoped the lesson they had received might be considered sufficient, and that they might therefore be released. But he said then, and he repeated, that he had not nor did he now sympathize with their cause, and on account of his want of sympathy with it, he had left the Repeal Association two years before he had joined the Government or had the hope of joining any Government. He sympathized with their cause no more than he did with the cause of those, who in Canada rose in rebellion. He had sufficiently shown his sympathy with these persons as far as they themselves were concerned; but never did he nor would he express any sympathy with their conduct, nor with the conduct of any man who induced his countrymen to rush into the dangers and miseries of rebellion not only without having right on his side, but without a good prospect of success. These men, like the Canadians, had no hope of success.⁴⁰ He strongly condemned the acts of those, who, either right or wrong, endeavoured to overthrow the existing order of things, without having the means of establishing a better order of things. He thought no men had any right to try to induce his fellow-subjects to rise in rebellion which could only end in bringing misery upon them. He did, and always had, condemned the rebellion in this country as well as in Ireland; but it was very untrue to say, as had been stated in the paper to which he alluded, that because he held these opinions, he had no sympathy with the sufferings of those who had been engaged in the rebellion. He had shown that he did feel a deep sympathy with the sufferings of those who had taken part in the rebellion in this country, and as far as the Irish exiles were concerned, he for one would be very happy to find that these men had been allowed to return, though he did not think that it was the place of this House to interfere.⁴¹ In the precedents which had been cited, the petitioners merely acted as individuals, and in doing so they were quite right.⁴² He had expressed this opinion before, and no threat of the hon. member for Haldimand would induce him to change that opinion. He believed that the object of that hon. member was rather to injure some members of the House than to do any real service to Smith O'Brien.⁴³

MR. ROSE expressed his intention of supporting the motion. He had always felt a deep sympathy for the sufferings of the Irish people, and he thought that the Canadian people would have done the same as the Irish people did under similar circumstances. Moreover, his knowledge of past history taught him that after all danger was over the best policy of the Government was to exercise leniency.⁴⁴ All governments who had been lenient had been praised by succeeding historians, while those who had acted otherwise had been blamed. Though sometimes it was their own fault, arising however, from their unfortunate position, they had been in Ireland long suffering from bad Government. And ever since he had known anything of history he had sympathized with that people.⁴⁵ There was nothing in the resolution at all expressing any approval of the conduct of those men; it merely asked that they might be allowed to return to their homes.⁴⁶ It was said by the Inspector General, indeed, that though it might be proper to make an appeal of this kind as individuals it was not right to do so as a Parliament. He could not understand this. The only difference

was that the voice of the Parliament must have a great deal more weight than persons speaking in their individual capacity. On this account he should only the more readily vote for the motion.⁴⁷

MR. MACKENZIE replied⁴⁸.

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Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. LeBlanc, and the Question being put, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration the following Resolution: That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, to implore Her Majesty to grant to Messieurs William Smith O'Brien, Francis Thomas Meagher, John Martin, John Mitchell, O'Doherty, McManus, and O'Donohue, and their associates, who were convicted of being concerned in the insurrection in Ireland in 1848, Her Majesty's most gracious amnesty and forgiveness, and to restore them to their Country, and to their families, from whom they have been separated during weary years of exile, privation, and severe suffering: That united as our destinies are with those of a powerful and magnanimous Nation, and blessed as the British Empire is with peace and tranquility both at home and abroad, this House would fain hope that the time has at length come in which an amnesty for past political offences in Ireland can be safely granted by the Crown; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cauchon, Christie of WENTWORTH, Dubord, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Jobin, Laurin, LeBlanc, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Mattice, Merritt, Murney, Patrick, Polette, Rose, Sanborn, Sicotte, Stuart, Tessier, Valois, Viger, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(26.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Crawford, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Fergusson, Gamble, Hincks, LaTerrière, Lemieux, Sir A.N. MacNab, Malloch, McDougall, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Seymour, Shaw, Stevenson, Terrill, Turcotte, and Willson.--(32.)

So it passed in the Negative.

MR. BROWN⁴⁹ then rose to move the following resolutions of which he had given notice:--

1. "That, in order to place a check on the creation of new offices in the public departments, to secure a due regard to economy in fixing the emoluments of public officers, and to free the heads of departments from solicitations by their subordinates for increase of salary, it is expedient that all permanent offices in the various departments of the public service, and the salaries attached to such offices, shall be fixed and determined by legislative enactment."

2. "That a Select Committee of seven members, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, be appointed to prepare and report to this House the draft of a bill to carry into effect the foregoing resolution; and that the said Committee shall consist of Mr. Cauchon, Mr. Gamble, Hon. Mr. Hincks, Mr. Langton, Hon. Mr. Merritt, Mr. Sicotte, and the Mover."⁵⁰

He stated that he had not formerly been in favour of the principle of these resolutions; but he had been induced to see their necessity by an examination of the public accounts and by what he had observed while serving on the contingent committee.⁵¹ The hon. gentleman, in moving these resolutions said they involved no party question, but had in view to effect an important practical reform which all parties were alike interested in seeing carried out. He felt

persuaded that were the permanent offices of the Government to be named by statute, and the salaries attached to them--not only would a great public saving be effected, but those holding the patronage in their hands would be saved from much disagreeable importunity. He had no desire to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown, so fiercely upheld by some honourable gentlemen,--nay he did not even desire to forbid the heads of departments from employing during the recess any amount of extra assistance in the departments which they might need; all he desired was to say by statute that certain officers should form the ordinary staff of each department, and that the salaries should be as named in the bill. By this means the regular salaries would be uniform each year; the extra salaries would be set down under a separate head; and the augmentations could be readily detected. Any one who narrowly examined the public accounts would perceive the necessity for this reform. Persons were continually being taken into the public departments, first as supernumeraries, and finally as regulars, without any apparent increase in the business to be transacted. And as to the increase of salaries, hardly was an official appointed but he commenced the strife for an increase, and year after year it was kept up while he retained office. As a member of the Contingency Committee he could say, that if they were to consider all the petitions for increase of salary, and all the pleas advanced by the friends of the parties, the members of that Committee need have nothing else to occupy their time. (Hear, hear.) There was only one way of settling the matter--to fix all salaries by statute, and re-arrange them every few years--as necessity arose. Mr. Brown then went on at some length to show from statistics, which he read,⁵² the great increase which had taken place in the expenses of several of the Departments of Government within the last two or three years ... contending that this constant tendency to augmentation of expense ought to be put a stop to.⁵³ Before sitting down, he said there might be different views as to the best mode of carrying out his object--but he was not wedded to any particular mode. So long as the object of fixing the permanent offices and the salary of each officer by statute was attained--he did not care whether the duty of carrying it out were entrusted to the Select Committee he had named, to a Committee named by the Government, or even to the Government itself, if it would promise to undertake the duty.⁵⁴

MR. CHRISTIE had on several occasions expressed himself in favour of the principle of these resolutions; but a reflection had led him to conclude that the present method was on the whole the best since if government had no discretion in the payment of employees there could be no means of doing justice to different degrees of merit. At the same time he wanted members to be saved from the solicitation of Parliamentary clerks.⁵⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS supposed that this Resolution was intended to apply to the various departments of Government, to the officers of that House as well as of other branches of the Legislature, and indeed to all classes of officers holding office, under the crown. He was not aware that any increase of salaries should be made by the Government, but considering the object of the Resolutions of the hon. member for Kent, he did not see any necessity for its being brought forward. That hon. gentleman evidently wanted to take away the whole discretion from the Government in regard to fixing salaries, and place it in his own hands.⁵⁶ If this committee were appointed it would exercise the functions of government and would in fact be the government. The vote if it passed would of course be a vote of want of confidence.⁵⁷

MR. BROWN.--It would not affect the Government in any way.⁵⁸

MR. STREET did not understand why the motion should not be made. The hon.

Inspector General should not have got up and said, that it partook of a want of confidence in the Government. He thought that it was a very proper motion. All the salaries allowed to officers, were to a certain extent under the eye of the House, but it must be remembered, that where officers were employed by the Government and promised certain salaries, some pledge should be given to them by the Government--he therefore thought that the motion was a very just one and a committee should, in accordance with it, be appointed.⁵⁹

MR. GAMBLE would vote with the hon. member for Kent. The proper way would be, to define by statute the number of persons employed and the amount of salaries received by them, and those salaries should never be altered unless a clear case was made out. Under the circumstances stated, he thought it was a very proper measure.⁶⁰

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND thought if such a measure were carried, and a discretion committee were appointed, it should be by the House, but if a course like that were adopted, that action which would be necessary in order to enable the department to carry out those measures that were for the benefit of the public, would be checked and impeded. The hon. member for Kent proposed to vote away that power as to appointing officers.⁶¹

MR. BROWN had no intention of limiting the Government from employing what officers they thought necessary during the year.⁶²

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND.--This resolution, if carried out, would cast censure upon the Government and it would cripple its action to a great extent. He therefore strongly objected to it.⁶³

MR. DIXON.--While they had got the present system of responsible government, these matters should be left to them.⁶⁴

Some little further discussion [followed]⁶⁵.

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Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Fergusson, and the Question being put, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration the following Resolutions: 1. That in order to place a check on the creation of new Offices in the Public Departments, to secure a due regard to economy in fixing the emoluments of Public Officers, and to free the Heads of Departments from soliciations by their subordinates for increase of Salary, it is expedient that all permanent Offices in the various Departments of the Public Service, and the Salaries attached to such Offices, be fixed and determined by Legislative enactment: 2. That a Select Committee of seven Members, composed of Mr. Cauchon, Mr. Gamble, the Honorable Mr. Hincks, Mr. Langton, the Honorable Mr. Merritt, Mr. Sicotte, and the Mover, be appointed to prepare and report to this House, the draught of a Bill to carry into effect the foregoing Resolution; with power to send for persons, papers, and records; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

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YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Fergusson, Gamble, Langton, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Mackenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, Merritt, Seymour, Street, and Willson.--(14.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Crawford, Dixon, Attorney General

Drummond, Dumoulin, Fortier, Couin, Hartman, Hincks, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Sir A.N. MacNab, Mattice, McDougall, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, Patrick, Attorney General Richards, Robinson, Rolph, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Stuart, Tessier, Turcotte, Varin, Viger, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(39.)

So it passed in the Negative.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. White,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor General, praying that he would be pleased to order the proper Officer to produce, so far as practicable, and to furnish the same to this House as early as possible, in the Session of 1854, the following information, viz.: The aggregate amount of the Provincial, City, Incorporated Town or Village, Township, County, Railroad, Canal, and other Corporation bonds, stocks, or evidences of Debt held in Europe, or other Foreign Countries, on the first of December, 1853, specifying separately, so far as the same can be ascertained, the amount of each of the above description of bonds and stocks, and the gross amount of the indebtedness of each Corporation in Canada, severally stated.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Ordered, That Mr. Dumoulin have leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act passed during the present Session of the Legislature, intituled, "An Act to ascertain and establish the rights of the Co-proprietors of the Common of St. Antoine de la Baie."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Cartier, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley,

Resolved, That the 64th, 66th and 74th Rules of this House be suspended as regards the Petition of Messieurs McKean, McLarty and Company, and others, Merchants and Shipowners, of Liverpool, London, Glasgow, and Montreal.

Ordered, That Mr. Dixon have leave to bring in a Bill to enable Contractors, Builders, and others, to hold a Lien upon Buildings erected by them.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

The Honorable Mr. LaTerrière moved, seconded by Mr. Tessier, and the Question being put, That the Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Law relative to the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery

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in Lower Canada, be postponed until Monday next, and be then the second Order of the day; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to provide for the care of habitual Drunkards, and the custody and disposal of their effects, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

A Bill further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs, was, accordingly to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Guelph, Georgian Bay, and Lake Huron Railway Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the Toronto and Owen Sound and Saugeen Railway Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the proceedings relating to the seizure of Real Property in cases of Folle Enchère, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Committee of five Members, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Ordered, That Mr. Sicotte, Mr. Stuart, the Honorable Mr. Badgley, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, and Mr. Fournier, do compose the said Committee.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act incorporating the Bar of Lower Canada, in so far as regards the Section of the District of Montreal, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Committee on the Bill to declare valid the Indentures of Law Students enregistered within a certain period after the delay granted by the Act to incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Vaudreuil and Bytown Railway Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Quebec Bank, and to facilitate the transfer of Shares in certain cases, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enable the Corporation of the Mayor and Council-

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lors of the City of Quebec to borrow an additional sum for the construction of the Water Works," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to establish a Board of Notaries for the districts of Kamouraska and Gaspé, and further to amend the Act for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Chapais, Mr. Lacoste, Mr. LeBlanc, Mr. Jobin, and Mr. Taché, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the redemption of Seigniorial Rights in Lower Canada, and to convert the Tenure of

Lands chargeable therewith into that of franc aleu roturier, and to define the rights of Seigniors and Censitaires, and prevent abuses, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act amending the Acts and Ordinances incorporating the City of Montreal, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to enable the Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, to alienate or hypothecate certain property for the purpose of raising funds to build a more convenient Church, Manse, and School, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to attach a certain portion of the Township of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, to the Township of Pittsburgh, for Municipal purposes; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cartier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Cartier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to increase the Jurisdiction of the Division Courts of Upper Canada, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Robinson moved, seconded by Mr. Seymour, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;⁶⁶

MR. ROBINSON ... stated that the object of this bill was to extend the jurisdiction of Division Courts from £25 to £50. He had received several letters from Judges of Division Courts and others acquainted with the working of these courts, who approved of the measure. He was aware that the bill required some amendment, and he desired for that purpose to refer the bill to a select committee of legal gentlemen.⁶⁷

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS said that there were several bills of this kind before the House, all of which tended to increase the business of the Division Courts. It was also proposed to give them, the revision of the votes under the new franchise law, and if the enlarged jurisdiction were given to them it would involve the necessity of employing counsel, which would so prolong the business of the courts, that it would be impossible for the judges, to get through their business. He thought therefore that the effect of so increasing the jurisdiction would entirely destroy the present efficiency of these courts by rendering the proceedings too complicated and expensive.⁶⁸

MR. BROWN suggested that all that was contained in the bill before the House might, if the principle of it was approved of, be engrafted on the bill of the hon. Attorney General on the same subject. He thought that there was much force in the objections urged by the Attorney General and that if the jurisdiction of these Courts was too much increased, their efficiency would be much impaired.⁶⁹

MR. SEYMOUR hoped that this bill might be allowed to go into committee. It was not proposed by it to extend the jurisdiction to £50 in all cases but only so far as regarded the collection of accounts.⁷⁰

MR. ROBINSON repeated his convictions of the general feeling in favour of this measure, and instanced the case of the county which he represented, and the council of which had pronounced in favour of it.⁷¹

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS argued that extending the jurisdiction would have the effect of inducing people to dispute what they otherwise would not, and, that the amount of £50 might be as cheaply collected in the Supreme Court, as in the Division Court. Cheap law, though generally desirable, was not always the best, as would be the case in the present instance. He also stated that the returns of the year 1852 would show that the fees would pay all the judges' salaries except about £30 or £40. He moved in amendment that the bill be read a second time this day six months⁷².

(755)

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cameron, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(755-756)

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Fortier, Fournier, Hartman, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Sanborn, Shaw, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Taché, Terrill, Varin, and White.--(31.)

(756)

NAYS.

Messieurs Dubord, Fergusson, Lyon, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Robinson, Seymour, Street, Valois, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(11.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to remove certain doubts as to the Law for the trial of Controverted Elections, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Montreal to borrow a certain sum of money, and to erect therewith Water Works for the use of the said City, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to vest the Harbour of Port Hope, and adjacent premises, in Commissioners; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. White reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. White reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Malloch, seconded by Mr. Seymour,
The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 20 APRIL 1853.

[CONVERSATION RE: LANGUAGE ATTRIBUTED TO LORD ELGIN BY MACKENZIE'S WEEKLY MESSAGE.]⁷³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS rose to call the attention of the House to a statement which had been made in one of the public journals of the Province, attributing sentiments to the distinguished nobleman who represents her Majesty in this Province, which had never been expressed by him. The Inspector General said that he seldom thought it necessary to take any notice of newspaper paragraphs, but that he felt it necessary to contradict in the most formal manner possible the statement to which he had just referred. The distinguished nobleman, representing her Majesty in this province, had ever since his assumption of the government, abstained most studiously from taking any part in the political questions which have agitated the province; and he (the Inspector General) felt convinced when he saw the statement in the paper (Mackenzie's Weekly Message) of which he complained that it was impossible that his Excellency, would have applied the term "unprincipled agitators" to any portion of the people of Canada. On examination he found that an error must have been committed. He was bound in charity to suppose that the misrepresentation had been unintentional.⁷⁴

Here MR. MACKENZIE rose, and asserted that it was true the Lord Elgin had used the expression complained of.⁷⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS continued. It was not true that such an expression had been used--it was utterly untrue. He (the Inspector General) was about to explain how the error had been committed. In the series of resolutions on the subject of the Clergy Reserves moved by the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Boulton) who lately represented the city of Toronto, an extract was cited in paragraph 15 from a despatch from the Earl of Elgin which was correctly quoted, but in paragraph 16 the hon. and learned gentleman used his own language, "if the present unprincipled agitation should succeed," and this by some extraordinary blunder was cited as the language of the Governor General. The error probably was accidental, but it was in his (the Inspector General's) opinion only due to the distinguished nobleman representing Her Majesty in this province, that the most formal contradiction possible should be given to the statement contained in the print from which he had quoted.⁷⁶

MR. MACKENZIE said that the statement complained of had been copied from an English paper, the Times or Morning Chronicle as the Speech of a member of the Imperial Parliament. He had not the paper to refer to but he confessed that he had seen the statement with astonishment and he was rejoiced to find it contradicted.⁷⁷

FOOTNOTES: 20 APRIL 1853.

1. Mr. Cameron's remarks on presenting this petition were reported in partially identical accounts by: GLOBE, 21 April 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 21 April 1853.
2. GLOBE, 21 April 1853. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 21 April 1853, filled the gap in the telegraphic report with the words "blank signed."
3. GLOBE, 21 April 1853.
4. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853. The reply to the address was noted in identical accounts by the following papers: MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1853, PILOT, 28 April 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 29 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30 April 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 13 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 19 May 1853.
5. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1853, PILOT, 28 April 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 29 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30 April 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 13 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 19 May 1853. The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 7 May 1853. The following papers noted the debate in identical accounts: GLOBE, 21 April 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 21 April 1853.

The following report of Mr. Mackenzie's speech in the MORNING CHRONICLE, 25 April 1853, evidently submitted by Mr. Mackenzie himself, has not been used in reconstruction of the debate because it differs too much from other accounts of the speech to make its integration with them practical. It is included here because it is a longer account of what was according to all reports a very long speech, and because it undoubtedly contains much of what was actually said on the floor of the House:

"SPEECH OF MR. W.L. MACKENZIE, IN ASSEMBLY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, ON MOVING FOR AN ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN, FOR AN AMNESTY TO THE IRISH EXILES OF 1848.

When this question was brought up in a somewhat different form, last year, some were seemingly taken by surprise, while others (borrowing the idea from Lord Eglinton, in his reply to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin, when asking her Majesty's clemency for Mr. S. O'Brien and his companions) asked what proof there was that Mr. O'Brien and his friends regretted the events of 1848?

It so happens that I have received the Dublin Nation of March 26, with a letter in it from Mr. O'Brien, dated New Norfolk, Van Dieman's Land, 14th September last, addressed to the nobility, gentry, members of Parliament, Cities, Corporations and individuals who had memorialized Her Majesty for the release of the Irish Exiles:

I quote his language. He says,--'I have no hesitation in admitting that the effort which I made in 1848 to excite an insurrection in Ireland was rash and inexpedient. Events prove that I had miscalculated the chances of success. I regret that effort, not so much on account of the consequences which it has entailed upon myself, as because I believe it to have been disastrous to my country; but, until my sentiments of patriotic duty shall undergo such a change as I do not now contemplate, I never can be brought to express of it contrition as for a crime. I am contented to rest the vindication of my design upon the revelations of the census of 1851. I have read in history of desolation occasioned by conquest, pestilence, famine, and civil war, but I can find no case in which 2,000,000 of

human beings have been swept from their native soil, or consigned to a premature grave, within a period of 5 years through the conduct of their rulers.'

He admits that he acted in error, but refuses to acknowledge that he committed a crime:

'If it be a crime to have loved the land of my fathers with fanatic affection--then I am a criminal. If it be a crime to have devoted to the welfare of that land a life of unremitting toil--then I am a criminal. If it be a crime to have foregone for its sake every object of personal ambition, and what I prize still more, the endearments of domestic association in the happiest of homes--then I am a criminal. If it be a crime to have encountered for its sake every sort of obloquy and danger--then I am a criminal. If it be a crime to have humbled myself for its sake to political adversaries, beseeching them to unite with me in a common effort to save our common country--then I am a criminal. If it be a crime to have stooped for its sake to solicitations from the British Parliament, galling alike to personal and national pride--then I am a criminal. If it be a crime, when I found peaceful remonstrance unavailing, to have incited my countrymen to appeal to that final arbitrament which even England can honour in Hungarian failure and in American success--then I am a criminal. If it be a crime to have desired to win the freedom and independence of my country with the least possible amount of bloodshed, and with total abstinence from revolutionary excesses--then I am a criminal.'

He does not [*sic*] desire the Republican form of rule:

'Had the abortive insurrection which was occasioned by the misgovernment of the British Parliament been successful, a Republic would probably have been established in Ireland; but with me at least such a result would have been a matter of necessity, rather than of choice. I admire the Republican institutions of America, but I am by no means convinced that a Republic is the only form of government under which nations can be free, prosperous, and happy.'

He thinks, as most people do, that in this our day of peace and tranquility, when education is spreading in Ireland, when land is rising in value, when remedial measures are being attempted, the true course would be an amnesty. Well, says Mr. Macaulay, in his history, that it is often difficult to say whether the guilt of raising civil war is upon the rulers or the ruled.

'Believing that a general and unconditional amnesty in regard to the insurrectionary proceedings of 1848 is dictated not less by policy than by generous feeling, I thought it probable that Lord Derby's Administration would have made a graceful concession to the wishes of the most high-minded portion of the Irish nation and to the universal voice of North America.'

Whoever may have trusted to Lord Derby's administration for anything liberal leaned on a broken reed. Mr. O'Brien, descended, like Lord Elgin, from an illustrious race--a race who had ruled in Ireland for many centuries, virtually said to England in 1848, 'you have tried for 600 years to govern Ireland by a constant violation of every principle dear to free-men--you refuse to change--then let the people go.' Did not King Robert Bruce gain his crowning glory through success, and shall Smith O'Brien and his compatriots linger with felons at the antipodes because they have failed?

Mr. O'Brien was animated by an overpowering sense of what he believed to be his duty. He said in the House of Commons, when on the Irish coercion bill, 'I would gladly accept the most ignominious death that could be inflicted upon me, rather than witness the sufferings and the indignities

that I have seen inflicted by this legislature upon my countrymen during the last 30 years.' This was but a few months before the movement of '48; and after its failure, Mr. S. Crawford, a worthy Irish gentleman of £10,000 a year, tried to amend one of Lord Russell's coercive measures, by moving 'that the present distracted state of Ireland arises from misgovernment and the want of remedial measures.'

Of what, then, did Ireland complain in '48?

1. That Roman Catholics had to pay enormous sums yearly to uphold, not the religion of the people of the country, or the majority, but the courtly creed of another country, which although aided by proscription to the Catholic, by a monopoly of honors and legislation to the epis[c]o-palian, had not in 300 years been able to enlist over 600,000 persons out of 8,000,000 in its ranks--which, when its incumbents were refused the tenth of the increase of the fertile soil of Ireland, had in not a few cases, coerced the farmer at the bayonet's point, and shed the blood of the innocent in the names [sic] of Jesus--which is one of the most gigantic monuments of injustice ever forced upon any people. Canadians, how would you like to see your clergy, whom the people desire to believe, turned out of their possessions, and a religion you have not been converted to thus set up over you?

2. Of Habeas Corpus suspensions--of the right to a jury trial being taken away, and the jails turned into perpetual bastiles. Ireland had seen the habeas corpus act suspended in 1800--again, 1802 to 1805--from 1807 to 1810--in 1814--from '22 to '24--they had had 'curfew' law, martial law--and for ages 7 millions out of 8 were prevented from being jurors. In 1848, the sword was again found to be the bond of union--but England was not thus deprived of liberty. Canadians, you were for many years, deprived of the habeas corpus act, its benefits; Judge Taschereau's types were seized because they spoke as you felt, and members of your legislature sent to a jail, and refused a jury trial.

3. Ireland has no real representation in England's parliament; out of her eight millions, but 40,000 are electors and they very unequally.

4. O'Connell was not contradicted when he endeavoured to prove that \$600,000 a week--\$30,000,000 a-year, were raised from Irish industry by absentee proprietors, and

5. When the Irish laborer goes to England in his 21st or 24th years, following the wealth extracted from the blood & sweat of his countrymen, he wears out his energies, he exhausts the vigor of his constitution in producing wealth for England; in life's evening, feeble and worn out, England flings him in old age on the deck of a steamship, whence he is thrown upon the banks of the Liffey, friendless, pennyless, hopeless. O'Connell counted 70 per cent of the moral population as in a wretched condition, and (Feby. 1844) 2,800,000 in actual destitution in the midst of fertility!

6. The press crushed--always crushed whenever it dared to speak unpleasant truths. Did England, in 1848, on the eve of the insurrection, pass a law to coerce alike the press of both nations? No, indeed! She coerced the Irish press only: what was legal in London was criminal in Dublin and Belfast. Canadians, was it not so with you also? Were not some of your best men harassed to death with libel prosecutions and packed juries? Can you have forgotten the report of Messrs. Heney, Neilson, D.B. Viger, Cuvillier, and their compatriots?

7. Feudal tenures--grand juries, not of the people swallowing up their substance--law so intricate that property could not be extricated from legal fangs--industry destroyed--emigration enforced--manufactures discouraged.

In England's hour of trouble with America--when Henry Grattan exclaimed, 'from injuries to arms--from arms to liberty--liberty with England if she wills it, but at all events liberty!' Ireland had obtained legislative independence. In 1798, she was goaded into revolt by those who desired to crush her prosperity--in 1800, a parliament, Irish only in name, in electing which the millions had little to do, degraded their country into a province. How they did it, Mr. Grattan, in reply to Lord Clare, thus explains:--

'Half a million, (\$2,250,000) or more, was expended some years ago to break an opposition; the same, or a greater sum, may be necessary now: so said the principal servant of the crown. He said it standing on his legs to an astonished and indignant nation; and he said it in the most extensive sense of bribery and corruption. The threat was proceeded on; peerages were sold; the caitiffs of corruption were everywhere, in the lobby, in the street, on the steps, and at the door of every parliamentary leader, whose thresholds were worn by the members of the then administration, offering titles to some, amnesty to others, and corruption to all.'

Even Sir R. Peel, who had a great heart, began to be moved in his latter days at the sight of Ireland's miseries. In the House of Commons, April 26, 1846, he said:--

'Why, sir, did I not hear the Chancellor of the Exchequer say, a short time ago, that after four years of successive famine, in one poor law union in Ireland, 16,000 persons were driven from their houses, helpless and homeless? I ask you now--in Algiers, or in the Punjaub [sic] after your successful military operations, or in any portion of the civilized or barbarian world--will you, can you, show me a country, except Ireland, in which 16,000 people have been driven helpless and homeless from their houses, and exposed to the inclemency of the weather?--and yet in one union in Ireland!--why, just consider--the strength of those people diminished by four years of successive penury and starvation--and--not in 10, not in 20, but in one union alone, 16,000 people driven from their houses, helpless and homeless, by evictions and legal processes.'

Well might Junius exclaim, 'Ireland has been uniformly plundered and oppressed!'

Allow one of the exiles to speak for himself--an editor of two months standing--honest John Martin:--

'My object has been simply to assist in establishing the national independence of Ireland for the benefit of all the people of Ireland--noblemen, clergymen, judges, professional men--in fact, all Irishmen. I have sought that object because I thought it was our right, and being a man who loved retirement I never would have engaged in politics had I not thought it was necessary to do all in my power to make an end of the horrible scenes that this country presents--the pauperism, and starvation, and crime and vice, and hatred of all classes against each other, I thought there should be an end to that horrible system, which, while it lasted, gave me no peace of mind; for I could not enjoy anything in my native country, so long as I saw my countrymen forced to be vicious, forced to hate each other, and degraded to the level of paupers and brutes. That is the reason I engaged in politics. I was but a weak assailant of the English power. I am not a good writer, and no orator. I had only two weeks' experience in conducting a newspaper, until I was put into jail.'

Mr. Martin says he was but a weak assailant of England. If Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher, Mitchell, and their compatriots had been weak assailants they would have been allowed to come back years since; but their country

confides in them; they are brave, honest, gallant men; and hence the alledged danger of trusting them on the Irish soil. France was more gentle toward Polignac than chivalrous England has been to O'Brien.

Canadians!--Had not your countrymen their day of oppression and suffering? Was not sympathy sought? Did you not ask for it? Was it not sweet and pleasant? On the 14th August, 1848, Archbishop Hughes, an Irishman, thus spoke in Vauxhall Gardens, New York:--

'The first duty is on the part of Government, to protect, give good laws and just government; and when these are withheld, when all of these are withheld, will you tell me that nation is bound to allegiance? Not at all. Allegiance is a reciprocal attribute. It is a part--and it is a part which ought to correspond with another part which England has withheld--good Government, just laws, and the protection of life; and if I stood in the presence of my God it would not change my opinion at this moment that the Government of England is justly responsible for the death by starvation of one million of Irishmen. So long as England hoarded up that food--so long as she allowed the men who cultivated that soil to die by the roadside with starvation--while Lord John Russell sent his charity-box round the world to keep the Irishmen from starving--all allegiance was forfeited. But while the Government itself thus treats the people, it will put the bayonet to their throats if they aspire to the privilege of freemen.'

Yes, Mr. Speaker, [a] current of fever and famine and pestilence, from ill-fated Ireland, was wafted thither, and many died on the banks of the St. Lawrence--and more than a million of dollars worth of provisions was sent to Ireland from the United States:--

'The feeling of man for suffering has not, in their estimation, to be limited by States or Kingdoms; they heard that man was suffering in a distant land, and they felt that the godlike virtue of relieving distress, belonged not to clime or country; that it was an ordinance from the Most High, the giver of all, embracing all the children of Adam; and acting on that sacred impulse, they, without hesitation, poured forth their abundance to raise or (to save for the Christian family) their stricken brothers in Ireland.'

Is not that wholesome doctrine? That was the language of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin to the City of New York, at a time when absenteeism was draining Ireland of her means; in the hour of fever and famine, in 1847-48.

Lord Holland expressed the sense he had of the injustice of sending men for political offences to herd with felons on a convict station, in the case of Mr. Muir, who was punished for vainly attempting what Lords Grey and Durham achieved in 1832. He said:--

'I send you my subscription to the monuments intended to be erected to the memory of five persons who were the victims of an iniquitous sentence in Scotland in 1793; to record the disgust and abhorrence which I have always felt at those proceedings, and at the expedient of transporting men among common felons for political offences, which, as Mr. Fox justly observed, was then for the first time invented.'

Bonaparte the 2d, following British example thus denounced, sends some of the wisest and most faithful of Frenchmen to convict stations: we did so to Canadians in 1839--they were sent to Van Dieman's land--Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Meagher, and their colleagues, were also sent there in 1848, as Frost and his colleagues had been before them. Russia has her Siberia, England her Van Dieman's Land--Russia is to Poland what England in times past has been to Ireland.

Not only does England goad on Ireland to revolt--try the self-denying men thus entrapped, by illegal juries--and convict them against law, but she changes the sentences of her courts, into an order worse than death, perpetual transportation to Van Dieman's Land, there to be thrown among the very scum and dregs and offscourings of civilization.

Mr. O'Brien says:--

'The penalty which I incurred was death, or imprisonment in Ireland during the pleasure of the Queen; but by ex post facto legislation I was consigned, as a transported convict, to perpetual separation from my country and my family--a punishment which I then considered, and still consider, worse than Death. I refused in 1849 to accept such an enactment as a mitigation, and my experience during three years forbids me to consider it as an act of clemency.'

So say I. For rather would I, at this moment, be shot at once, trusting for the future in the power that created our kind, than suffer such a five years of torture as Mr. O'Brien and his friends have submitted to--submitted to though it is clearly illegal, and though to add to their tortures, a Governor of the Sir Hudson Lowe species tantalizes them 'by authority,' having a Dublin spy for his aid-de-camp [sic].

For only writing in a newspaper in Van Dieman's Land, Mr. O'Donohue, one of the exiles, was dragged to Port Arthur, and placed 76 days in a chain gang, at hard labour with felons, and thus are Irishmen treated at a time when Ireland is calm and tranquil, when there is no agitation, after nearly five years of punishment, and while the whole continent of North America, this House of Assembly (imperfectly representing the people as its recent act acknowledges) alone excepted [, objects].

Mr. O'Brien, in his recent letter, says: 'Three of the most eminent of my counsel--Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Napier, and Sir F. Kelly--have become law advisers of the Crown under the new Ministerial arrangements. As these functionaries, not only in their professional capacity, but also as private gentlemen (and in the case of Sir F. Kelly by an extra-forensic proceeding which is, I believe, without precedent) protested that I was not tried according to law, I thought that, unless they be the most contemptible of mercenaries, they would as Government officials, maintain the same opinion.'

Knowing that these eminent persons, 'as private gentlemen,' as well as in their capacity of counsel, continue to protest against the unlawful trial Mr. O'Brien got, Lord Derby made them law advisers to the Crown, but, guided by policy which had no principle, continued to punish Mr. O'Brien, and Lord John Russell with the new amalgamation, follows his example.

Did not the city of London interfere for Kossuth, who had armed Hungary to upset Austria? Had he expressed contrition? Did not Lord Palmerston, in the name of the British nation, obtain Kossuth's release? Why not also free Messrs. Meagher, Mitchell, O'Brien, and their colleagues? Did not England interfere for the Madiai? Is not President Pierce offering his good offices in this matter? Did not President Fillmore do so? Did not this good city of Quebec, through her Corporation, memorialize England in this great question? Have not other places done so? Did not Washington unite with Charles James Fox, through Mr. Monroe, to save the noble LaFayette from the guillotine? Were not Honbles. D.B. Viger and L.H. Lafontaine, cruelly and unjustly placed in the dungeon of Montreal, and did not the British Parliament take the matter up? Did not Lord Grey plead in England for a political oblivion in Canada? Haven't we got it? Was it not a wise and prudent measure? Have I or any other person who profited by the acts of amnesty done otherwise than seek peacefully for good Government and free institutions, in which are to be found, more than in this great fortress in which we sit, the true secret of British power?

Is it wise to act unjustly, illegally, cruelly to Mr. O'Brien and his friends, and to Mr. Frost and his friends? Is it politic! Is it discreet that while the judges of the Supreme Court are presiding at meetings of gratulation and sympathy in honor of Mr. Meagher, son of the member for Cork, and the President of the Republic giving him the hospitalities of his mansion, we should see the other Irish exiles condemned to an ignominious punishment in a colony of thieves and pickpockets, without even venturing to express a hope that our good Queen will by and bye [sic] find reason to terminate their sufferings, and send them back to their loved country, to their wives, children, and near kindred? When I saw the sons and daughters of Erin mingle in the dance at St. Patrick's ball last night, (a lovely and brilliant scene,) and many such may we have! I hoped that the day would soon come when families and nations would cease to quarrel about creeds, and that hope was mingled with regret because every member who now hears me was not there present. Surely a people who have suffered as the Irish have suffered, and can rise as they have risen above their difficulties, cheerful and buoyant, sending forth historians and poets, and statesmen, and warriors and artists, and literary men, to benefit the human race, and extend the domain of civilization, deserve the sympathy of this Assembly. In the most trying moments of my humble career, Irishmen were my disinterested friends--when they could have crushed, they saved me--the native Irish of O'Brien and Meagher was the language of my parents--from Ulster came the sept whose name I inherit. Whether in the minority or majority I will at least by my vote prove that in this great national case, I can be just and grateful, and glad would I be could I see, what I fear I shall not see, the Inspector General and Attorney General East (Messrs. Hincks and Drummond) changing their cold negative of 1852 unto a hearty vote for the address, I will now for the last time ask leave to move during this parliament."

6. GLOBE, 7 May 1853.
7. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853.
8. GLOBE, 7 May 1853.
9. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853.
10. GLOBE, 7 May 1853.
11. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853.
12. GLOBE, 7 May 1853.
13. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853.
14. GLOBE, 7 May 1853.
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17. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853.
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23. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853.
24. GLOBE, 7 May 1853.
25. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853.
26. GLOBE, 7 May 1853.
27. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853.
28. GLOBE, 7 May 1853.
29. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853.
30. GLOBE, 7 May 1853.
31. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853.
32. IBID.

33. GLOBE, 7 May 1853.
34. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853.
35. GLOBE, 7 May 1853.
36. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853.
37. IBID.
38. IBID.
39. GLOBE, 7 May 1853.
40. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853.
41. GLOBE, 7 May 1853.
42. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853.
43. GLOBE, 7 May 1853.
44. IBID.
45. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853.
46. GLOBE, 7 May 1853.
47. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853.
48. IBID.
49. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1853, PILOT, 28 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30 April 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 3 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 13 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 19 May 1853. The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 10 May 1853.
50. GLOBE, 10 May 1853.
51. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853.
52. GLOBE, 10 May 1853.
53. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853.
54. GLOBE, 10 May 1853.
55. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853.
56. GLOBE, 10 May 1853.
57. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853.
58. GLOBE, 10 May 1853.
59. IBID.
60. IBID.
61. IBID.
62. IBID.
63. IBID.
64. IBID.
65. IBID.
66. The debate on this matter was reported by GLOBE, 10 May 1853. The following papers noted the debate in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853, and BRITISH COLONIST, 3 May 1853.
67. GLOBE, 10 May 1853.
68. IBID.
69. IBID.
70. IBID.
71. IBID.
72. IBID.
73. The following papers reported this exchange in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1853, PILOT, 28 April 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 29 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30 April 1853, GLOBE, 7 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 13 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 19 May 1853.
74. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 April 1853.
75. IBID.
76. IBID.
77. IBID.

THURSDAY, 21 APRIL 1853.

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THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Fergusson,--The Petition of Thomas Fringle and others, of the Township of Sullivan, County of Grey.

By Mr. Valois,--The Petition of John Clark and others, of the neighbourhood and District of Montreal.

By Mr. Brown,--The Petition of Benjamin Draper, of Chambly, Blacksmith and Contractor.

By Mr. Dixon,--The Petition of George Davies, a Seaman of and belonging to a Merchant Vessel in the Port of Quebec.

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Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Michael D. Garder and others, of the Township of Willoughby; praying that the Bill relating to the University of Toronto may not pass into Law.¹

MR. BROWN, in presenting a petition from the Township of Willoughby against the University Bill, stated that on [a] previous occasion, he had said, on the authority of the Rev. Mr. McGill, that there were only six students in Queen's College, Kingston. He had since learned from Professor Williamson that there were six divinity students, and thirty three students in all.²

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Of Alexander Adams and others, of Caledon and Erin; and of Daniel Allan and others, of North Easthope; praying for the abolition of all labor on the Lord's Day in connection with the Post Office and other Public Departments.

Of Francis Earls and others, of the County of Two Mountains; representing the unjust manner in which the Commissioners for improving the River du Chêne, in the said County, were elected, and praying for a new election of Commissioners, in order that all parties interested may be fairly represented therein.

Mr. Sicotte, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Megantic, informed the House, That Seneca Paige, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Mr. Brown, from the Select Committee to which were referred the several Petitions on the subject of Sabbath labor in the Post Office Department and on the Canals, with power to report by Bill or otherwise, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read.

For the said Report, see Appendix (D.D.D.D.)

Ordered, That two thousand copies in English, and one thousand copies in French, of the said Report, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. Brown then presented to the House a Bill to protect the Employés of the Government of this Province in certain Departments of the Public Service from being compelled to labor on the Lord's Day; and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Stevenson reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Piers, Wharves, and Harbours, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Act prohibiting the hunting and killing of Deer and other Game within this Province, at certain seasons of the year, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal certain Duties of Excise so far as regards Upper Canada, and to vest certain powers in the Municipal Authorities of that part of this Province.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Erie and Ontario Insurance Company, be read the third time To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Tabular Statement of the Lands claimed in the District of Gaspé under the Act 10 & 11 Vic. cap. 30, laid before this House on the eleventh instant, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That Mr. Morrison have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the British American Institute.

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He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Order of the day fixed for Monday next, for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act for the relief of William Henry Beresford," be the first Order for that day.

A Bill to incorporate the Montreal Exchange, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Cartier do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to extend the powers of the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Ridout do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to vest the Harbour of Port Hope, and adjacent premises, in Commissioners, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Durham do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to attach a certain portion of the Township of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, to the Township of Pittsburgh, for Municipal purposes, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to attach a certain portion of the Township of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, to the Township of Pittsburgh, for Municipal and other purposes."

Ordered, That Mr. Seymour do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment;
 viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to explain an Act, intituled, 'An Act to provide a remedy against absent Defendants:'"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to constitute a Provisional Municipal Council in the County of Essex for certain purposes:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the City of Hamilton to negotiate a Loan of Fifty thousand pounds, to consolidate the City Debt, and for other purposes:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to remove doubts touching the Act incorporating the Burlington Bay Dock and Shipbuilding Company:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Inhabitants of the Parish of St. François du Lac better to regulate the Common of St. François:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Saint Roch's Reading Room:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association:" And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incor-

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porate the Pickering Harbour and Road Joint Stock Company," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND³ then moved that the Seigniorial Tenure bill, which had been reported to the House [*sic*] should be again referred to the Committee of the whole to reconsider the clauses relating to banality which had been struck out⁴.

After some discussion, the bill was again referred to the Committee, but without ... any special reference to these three clauses.⁵

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The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to define the rights of Seigniors and Censitaires in Lower Canada, and to facilitate the redemption thereof;

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND afterwards explained that he intended to pass the other clauses through the Committee, as if those clauses had been carried, and then when the report of the Committee came up for concurrence to move its recommittal.⁶

The Committee then proceeded with the bill and passed several clauses.⁷

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor General to proceed to the Legislative Council Chamber, To-morrow at four o'clock in the afternoon, to assent in Her Majesty's Name, to certain Bills passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Valois, seconded by Mr. Mongenais,
 The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 21 APRIL 1853.

1. The following papers reported Mr. Brown's remarks on moving reception of this petition in partially identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1853, PILOT, 28 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30 April 1853, and BRITISH COLONIST, 3 May 1853.
2. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30 April 1853.
3. The following papers noted the debate on this matter in identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1853, PILOT, 28 April 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30 April 1853, and BRITISH COLONIST, 3 May 1853.
4. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30 April 1853.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.

FRIDAY, 22 APRIL 1853.

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THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Cameron,--The Petition of Edwin Larwill, of Chatham; and the Petition of William Fraser and others, of the County of Bruce.

By the Honorable Mr. Rolph,--The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Townsend; and the Petition of Nathan S. Caho, of the Township of Middleton, County of Norfolk.

By Mr. Sanborn,--The Petition of William Brooks and others, of Sherbrooke.

By Mr. Brown,--The Petition of James Caulder and others, of Saugeen; and the Petition of James Gentle and others, of the County of Two Mountains.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of A. Stinson and others, of the Township of Compton, County of Sherbrooke; praying aid for the establishment of an Academy at the Village of Compton Centre.

Of the Municipality of the Town of Simcoe; praying for the passing of an Act to renew the Charter of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Townsend; praying for the passing of an Act to prevent the traffic in alcoholic and intoxicating Liquors.

Of B. F. Davy and G. N. N. Relyed, on behalf of a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Belleville; in favor of the Bill to restrain the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating Liquors in certain cases.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce; praying that the Townships of Biddulph and McGillivray may not be separated from the County of Huron.

Of Robert Gibbons, Esquire, and others, of the Huron Tract, and its vicinity; representing that the Canada Company are not carrying out the objects for which they received their Charter, and that the proceedings of the said Company are in-

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jurious to the Settlers on the said Tract, and retard the settlement thereof, and praying for an inquiry, and relief in the premises.

Mr. Sicotte, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Megantic, informed the House, That Seneca Paige, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Mr. Gouin reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to declare valid the Indentures of Law Students enregistered within a certain period after the delay granted by the Act to incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada,--and on the Bill to amend an Act incorporating the Bar of Lower Canada, in so far as regards the Section of the District of Montreal, That the Committee had gone through both Bills, and made amendments to the Bill to declare valid the Indentures of Law Students enregistered within a certain period after the delay granted by the Act to incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada, by incorporating therein the provisions of the other Bill, and otherwise amending the same.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, to request that their Honors will be pleased to communicate to this House, a copy of the Minutes of the Evidence taken before their Honors in the case of the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the relief of William Henry Beresford."

Ordered, That Mr. Gamble do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.¹

Ordered, That Mr. Stevenson have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Prince Edward Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Shaw have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Perth and Kemptville Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Cartier have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "The Canadian Steam Navigation Company."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Badgley, seconded by Mr. Gamble,

Resolved, That the 74th Rule of this House be suspended as regards such Private Bills as have been referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills to this day, or that may be referred to the said Committee during the remainder of the Session, except Divorce Bills.

Ordered, That Mr. Malloch have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Survey of Broken Front Concession A, from the Ottawa, in the Township of Nepean.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday the second day of May next.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Durham have leave to bring in a Bill to provide that Plaintiffs shall in certain cases give Security for Costs.

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He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Crawford have leave to bring in a Bill to give an Appeal from the several Division Courts in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Grey Nuns of Montreal to dispose of certain property at Point St. Charles, near the City of Montreal:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to indemnify the Brock Monument Building Committee, and for other purposes therein mentioned:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the University of Toronto, by separating its functions as a University from those assigned to it as a College, and by making better provision for the management of the property thereof, and that of Upper Canada College:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Canada Military Asylum:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Mount Royal Cemetery Company:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs:" And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate The Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad Company," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the formation of a Company to construct a Railroad on the North Shore of the River St. Lawrence, from the City of Quebec to the City of Montreal, or to some convenient point on any Railway leading from Montreal to the western Cities of this Province," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the employment in the Streets and other Public Places of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, of persons convicted of certain offences and sentenced to hard labor in punishment thereof," to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the provisions of the several Acts for the Incorporation of the City of Montreal," to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal so much of a certain Ordinance of the Province of Quebec therein mentioned, as provides for the annual appointment of Peace Officers in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal," to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to transfer the possession and control of the Old-Face Harbour from the Trinity House of Quebec, to the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

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A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the employment in the Streets and other Public Places of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, of persons convicted of certain offences and sentenced to hard labor in punishment thereof," was read for the first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Badgley, seconded by Mr. Valois,

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the provisions of the several Acts for the Incorporation of the City of Montreal," was read for the first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Badgley, seconded by Mr. Valois,

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to repeal so much of a certain Ordinance of the Province of Quebec therein mentioned, as provides for the annual appointment of Peace Officers in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal," was read for the first time.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to transfer the possession and control of the Cul-de-Sac Harbour from the Trinity House of Quebec, to the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec," was read for the first time.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate 'The Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad Company,'" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 2, line 48. After "Fréchette" insert "L.S. Huntingdon, Francis Judd."

Page 4, line 14. Leave out "procure" and insert "be furnished by and at the expense of the said Company with."

Page 5, line 6. After "Railway" insert "without registration."

Page 5, line 8. Leave out "and."

Page 5, line 11. After "Railway" insert "and provided also that the whole amount raised by such Bonds shall not exceed Five hundred thousand pounds."

Page 6, line 24. Leave out from "that" to "and" in line 36, and insert "the said Company may, if they think proper to purchase the Bridge built by John Yule, the younger, over the River Richelieu in the vicinity of the village of Chambly, and if they can agree with him as to the indemnity to be paid therefor, (but not without his consent,) acquire from him the said Bridge and all the rights and privileges whatsoever thereunto relating or therewith connected, and to him belonging; and the same, if so acquired, shall thereafter be vested in the said Company, and may be held and exercised by them as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as they now are or can be by the said John Yule, the younger."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Terrill do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the formation of a Company to construct a Railroad on the North Shore of the River St. Lawrence, from the City of Quebec to the City of Montreal, or to some convenient point on any Railway leading from Montreal to the western Cities of this Province;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 2, line 21. Leave out "fifty" and insert "twenty-five."

Page 4, line 32. After "River" insert "Saint."

Page 11, line 10. Leave out from "funds" to "and" in line 41, and insert Clauses (A.) and (B.)

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Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, at any time after the expiration of twenty-one years from and after the first day of January next after the day on which the certificate mentioned in the second Section of this Act shall be delivered by the Secretary of this Province to the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec, to purchase the said Railway, with all its hereditaments, stock, and appurtenances, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, upon giving to the said Company three months notice, in writing, of his intention, and upon payment of a sum equal to twenty years purchase of the annual profits divisible upon the subscribed and paid up Capital Stock of the said Railway, estimated on the average of the seven then next preceding years: Provided that the average rate of profits for the said seven years shall not be less than the rate of ten pounds in the hundred; and it shall be lawful for the Company, if they shall be of opinion that the

said rate of twenty years purchase of the said average profits is an inadequate rate of purchase of the said Railway, reference being had to the prospective profits thereof, to require that it shall be left to arbitration, in case of difference, to determine what (if any) additional amount of purchase money shall be paid to the said Company: Provided also, that such option of purchase shall not be exercised, except with the consent of the Company, while any Order in Council reducing the tolls fixed and regulated by any By-Law of the said Company shall be in force."

Clause (B.) "And be it enacted, that from and after the commencement of the period of seven years next preceding the period at which the said option of purchase will become available, full and true accounts shall be kept by the Directors of the said Company of all sums of money received and paid on account of the said Railway; and the said Company shall once in every half-year during the said period of seven years, cause a half-yearly account in abstract to be prepared, shewing the total receipt and expenditure on account of the said Railway for the half-year ending on the thirtieth day of June and on the thirty-first day of December respectively, under distinct heads of receipt and expenditure, with a Statement of the balance of such account duly audited and certified under the hands of two or more of the Directors of the said Company, and shall send a copy of such account to the Inspector General on or before the last days of August and February respectively; and it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, if and when he shall think fit, to appoint any proper person or persons to inspect the accounts and books of the said Company during the said period of seven years; and it shall be lawful for any person so authorized, at all reasonable times, upon producing his authority, to examine the books, accounts, vouchers, and other documents of the Company, at the principal office or place of business of the Company, and to take copies or extracts therefrom."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Stuart do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Pickering Harbour and Road Joint Stock Company;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 1, line 44. After "that" insert "the said," and leave out from "Dunbar" to "Samuel" in line 45.

Page 1, line 45. Leave out from "White" to "together" in line 47.

Page 2, line 21. Leave out from "Company" to "Provided" in line 24.

Page 2, line 27. After "Banking" insert "or to purchase more real estate than is absolutely necessary for the purposes for which they are hereby incorporated."

Page 2, line 39. After "tons" insert "each."

Page 2, line 40. After "over" insert "each."

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Page 3, line 1. After "fresh" insert "per cwt."

Page 3, line 9. After "Cattle" insert "each."

Page 3, line 10. After "Calves" insert "each."

Page 3, line 13. After "unground" insert "per ton."

Page 3, line 16. After "Turpentine" insert "per barrel."

Page 3, line 34. After "12" insert "per do."

Page 3, line 44. After "Barrels" insert "each."

Page 4, line 23. Leave out from "shall" to "until" in line 24.

Page 4, line 26. Leave out from "the" to "and" in line 28, and insert "present Directors of the said Company."

Page 4, line 30. Leave out from "January" to "by," and insert "one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four."

Page 6, line 48. Leave out from "Officer" to "and" in Page 7, line 1.

Page 8, line 13. After "Company" insert "Provided always that the whole amount so borrowed or added to the Stock of the said Company, shall not exceed four thousand pounds."

In the Preamble of the Bill.

Page 1, line 1. After "Whereas" insert "David Clark, William Dunbar, Trueman P. White and Samuel Reesor, have by their Petition to the Legislature represented that."

Page 1, line 16. Leave out "whereas" and insert "that."

Page 1, line 31. Leave out "whereas" and insert "that."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Wright of the East Riding of York do carry back the Bill to Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Mr. Smith of Durham moved, seconded by Mr. Fergusson, and the Question being put, That for the remainder of the Session, Notices of Motions be not taken up on Mondays and Wednesdays until after the Orders of the day, except those for the introduction of Bills, and such items as may be allowed to be proceeded with; the House divided: and the names being called for; they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Chabot, Attorney General Drummond, Fergusson, Hartman, McDonald of CORNWALL, Merritt, Morin, Morrison, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Smith of DURHAM, Varin, White, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(18.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Christie of GASPE, Dixon, Dubord, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fourmier, Gamble, Gouin, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton, LaTerrière, Lemieux, Malloch, Marchildon, Mattice, McDougall, McLachlin, Mongenais, Patrick, Polette, Ridout, Robinson, Sanborn, Seymour, Shaw, Stevenson, Street, Terrill, Turcotte, Valois, Viger.--(38.)

So it passed in the Negative.

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Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, to request that their Honors will be pleased to give leave to the Honorable Joseph Dionne, one of their Members, to attend the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the advantages which would result to navigation, trade, and the cultivation of a great extent of land on the shores of the River St. Lawrence, from the formation of an Ice Bridge every winter, on the said River above the Richelieu Rapids, and the means by which such a Bridge might be secured.

Ordered, That Mr. Polette do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

Mr. Lemieux, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Thirty-sixth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petition of P. Low and others, for incorporation of a Company to construct a Railway from some point on the main Trunk Line running through the County of Prince Edward, and find the Notice to be sufficient so far as respects the said County, but the Notice published in the County of

Northumberland falls a few days short of the two months required by the 64th Rule; the Notices being so very nearly complete, Your Committee would respectfully recommend that they be considered sufficient.

On the Petitions of the Municipality of Thorah,--and of G. Smith and others, for annexation of Thorah to the County of York,--of J.H. Thompson and others, for annexation of Brock,--and of the Municipality of Mara and Rama, for annexation of Mara, Rama, Thorah, Georgina, and Brock, to the said County, Your Committee find that no Notices have been given.

Ordered, That the Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen, and for other purposes therein mentioned, be postponed until Wednesday next, and be then the first Order of the day.

A Bill to incorporate the Erie and Ontario Insurance Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.²

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Morrison do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of building an Hotel in the City of Hamilton, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Ridout reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to authorize the Municipality of the County of Two Mountains to take Stock in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railway Company, being read;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Morin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks,

Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, to consider the expediency of extending the provisions of the Bill to the County of Terrebonne.

The House then resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time

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spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Shaw reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Shaw reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor General, by René Kimber, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:--

Mr. Speaker,

His Excellency the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of this Honorable House in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, went to the Legislative Council Chamber:--

And being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported, That agreeable to the commands of His Excellency the

Governor General, The House had attended upon his Excellency in the Legislative Council Chamber, where His Excellency was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's Name, the Royal Assent to the following Public and Private Bills:--

An Act to incorporate the Brockville Gas Light Company.

An Act to amend the Charter of the City of Toronto Gas Light and Water Company.

An Act to separate the Township of Georgiana [sic] from the County of Ontario, and annex it to the County of York.

An Act to authorize the Municipal Council of the Town of Amherstburg to sell the site of the Old Market in that Town.

An Act to incorporate the London and Port Sarnia Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Montreal and Bytown Railway Company.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the Session of the Provincial Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to regulate the taking of Securities in all Offices in respect of which Security ought to be given, and for avoiding the grant of all such Offices in the event of such Security not being given within a time limited after the grant of such Office," and for other purposes.

An Act to repeal so much of the amended Assessment Act of Upper Canada, as requires the County Councils to meet on the first day of May in each year, to equalize the Assessments, and appointing another day instead thereof for that purpose.

An Act to transfer the place of meeting of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Drummond Number two, to the Village of St. Christophe d'Arthabaska, in the said Municipality.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relative to Emigrants and Quarantine.

An Act to incorporate the Megantic Junction Railway and Navigation Company.

An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Great Western Railroad Company, and to alter the name of the said Company.

An Act to incorporate the Hamilton and Port Dover Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Port Whitby and Lake Huron Railway Company.

An Act to explain the Act to allow Notaries to call Meetings of relations and friends in certain cases, without being thereto specially authorized by a Judge, and for other purposes.

An Act relating to the Fisheries on the Labrador and North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

An Act supplementary to the Act to detach, for Judicial purposes, the Settlements of Sainte Anne des Monts and Cap Chat from the District of Gaspé, and annex the same to the District of Kamouraska.

An Act to explain an Act, intituled, "An Act to provide a remedy against absent Defendants."

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An Act to constitute a Provisional Municipal Council in the County of Essex, for certain purposes.

An Act to authorize the City of Hamilton to negotiate a Loan of Fifty thousand pounds, to consolidate the City Debt, and for other purposes.

An Act to remove doubts touching the Act incorporating the Burlington Bay Dock and Shipbuilding Company.

An Act to enable the Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Francois du Lac better to regulate the Common of St. Francois.

An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association.

An Act to incorporate the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company.

An Act to indemnify the Brock Monument Building Committee, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to incorporate the Canada Military Asylum.

An Act to authorize the Grey Nuns of Montreal to dispose of certain property at Point St. Charles, near the City of Montreal.

An Act to amend the Laws relating to the University of Toronto, by separating its functions as a University from those assigned to it as a College, and by making better provision for the management of the property thereof, and that of Upper Canada College.

An Act to incorporate the Saint Roch's Reading Room.

An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs.

An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Mount Royal Cemetery Company.

An Act to authorize the formation of a Company to construct a Railroad on the North Shore of the River Saint Lawrence, from the City of Quebec to the City of Montreal, or to some convenient point on any Railway leading from Montreal to the western Cities of this Province.

An Act to incorporate "The Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad Company."

The Order of the day for the House again in Committee on the Bill to define the rights of Seigniors and Censitaires in Lower Canada, and to facilitate the redemption thereof, being read;³

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND stated on the Seigniorial Tenure Bill, that he was not prepared to proceed with it further that day, and in the meantime he gave notice of his intention to move a resolution making the consolidated fund the guarantee of the indemnity of the Seigniors. At the same time he should bring in a bill declaring the expedience, if this call were made on the consolidated fund, of applying a like amount to that which would be required to some local purpose in Upper Canada.⁴

DR. FORTIER ... expressed some dissatisfaction at this delay.⁵

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND said his reason for not proceeding was physical inability. After standing alone as he had done night after night replying to both sides of the House, it was impossible for him to prepare the amendments which were to be made.⁶

MR. CARTIER said it was not to be expected that the Attorney General could proceed that day and in going on as he had done, he had given proof of energy, which perhaps no other member could have exhibited.⁷

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Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Monday next, and be then the second Order of the day.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the Currency, being read;⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS then moved the second reading of the currency bill. The opinion of the House had already been strongly expressed in favour of a decimal currency; but some difference had arisen with the Imperial Government which certain circumstances had since done away with.⁹ The principle of this bill is, to have a gold currency¹⁰, with a silver currency¹¹, and the effect will be, that we shall have under it a currency precisely similar in value to what they now have in the United States.¹² The question had come up as to what coin should be

adopted for the unit of value.¹³ I think it will appear perfectly clear that it is not expedient to adopt the unit of a dollar unless you have got a coin to represent that unit. I think we are left between adopting the old pound currency, and having a coin to represent that currency, or, having a coin to represent the half pound which it is the object of that bill to have, and which I think is the most convenient coin.¹⁴ The pound would, if divided into 100th parts make the 100th part $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., too small for a silver coin and too large for a copper coin. It was, therefore, thought more convenient to adopt the half pound of the present currency to be called a royal, as the unit of which the 100th part would be a convenient copper coin, while the unit--the royal--would be a ... gold coin¹⁵ not inconveniently large, and which will I think effectually answer all requirements. Silver and copper coinage should be subsidiary to that. It is at the same time proposed, that there shall be no obstruction placed in the way of parties who desire to keep their accounts in dollars and cents; in fact they will be able by using that plan, to keep within decimal currency, and neither debtor nor creditor under this bill will be injuriously affected; there will be no interference with existing commercial transactions at all; every individual will be able to adopt the change.¹⁶ The great advantage of the present change was to be found in the fact that the present provincial currency might still be retained just as it was. He thought no such change had ever been adopted with so little inconvenience. He knew there was an objection to the changing of the names of the coins to which we had hitherto been accustomed, but he conceived it better to do so than to apply the terms pence and half-pence to coins of different value. The penny ... would therefore still remain the twelfth part of a shilling; but¹⁷ in order to carry out the decimal currency by adding a coin of a particular denomination which represents the particular parts of a shilling, we have adopted the term "mark," which would be the 100th part of a royal and the 10th part of a shilling, as to which there will be no difficulty. I have endeavoured, Mr. Speaker, while this bill has been before the public, to watch its opinion as indicated through the press, and there seems to be an impression, which I take the liberty of saying, is very erroneous, namely, that this bill has been forced upon us in any way by the Imperial Treasury. On the contrary, the relative increase in the value of silver, compared with gold, has entirely removed those difficulties which originally existed with regard to the Imperial Treasury, and which could only exist so long as we were compelled to have all changes regulated by the dollar instead of by the sovereign. Anybody who is acquainted with commercial matters, knows that although the present dollar is a legal tender of 5s. 1d. currency, notwithstanding that the exchanges between Canada and New York have been for a long time down to the lowest scale. This bill, therefore, without making any change, simply provides the unit corresponding with the smallest denomination of gold coin which I think it will be expedient to adopt, for we cannot I am convinced, have one of a smaller denomination than 10s. or two dollars. We wish to have an uniform currency in the British North American provinces, and I think it will be carried out. There might be some little difficulty in Nova Scotia, but New Brunswick will be able to adopt it, and as far as I have been able to ascertain, there has been no valid objection raised to this bill. But until I hear the opinions of hon. gentlemen, I can hardly anticipate the objections that may be raised against it, and with these observations, I shall move its second reading.¹⁸

MR. MACKENZIE.--It is a curious thing to view the progress which man has made with regard to improvement, at different times. This system of alteration of currency took its origin in France. The Americans afterwards borrowed from them, and their currency is decimal. The object, however, when I was in England, was,

to get the British currency here. I see, indeed, that, by the Manchester Guardian of the 6th of this month, it [is] stated that the British Government has taken the subject up, and in England, after all their ideas of never changing their currency, they have selected one of their large committees that generally do enquire fully into subjects, to consider the expediency of adopting this decimal currency, so that the question of the propriety of using fractional parts of a certain given sum, as a unit, has found its way into England, and not only that, but as I said before, the Government is going into it. I am glad, Mr. Speaker, that this bill was brought up, and I hope and trust that it will receive great consideration, and that every effort will be made to get it carried. I am satisfied that its principles are excellent. The Americans have called in their silver, and offered a premium at the mint in Philadelphia for it, and they are now recoining that silver again, to make it lighter than it was before; the relative difference between gold and silver, thereby being again altered. It is very important that we should endeavour to assimilate our currency to the American, our requirements for which, rendering it necessary, and if Nova Scotia and New Brunswick follow, it will make matters in trade work a deal easier. I think, Mr. Speaker, that this is one of those great measures that does credit to a session, and honor to the State of which members can be proud, and say, they really have done some good to society.¹⁹

MR. RIDOUT.--This Bill has been introduced by the Government, feeling that it is desirable there should be an uniform Colonial currency, and I quite concur in that opinion. I think that the time has arrived when it is necessary, and desirable to have introduced, and I understand from the hon. gentleman who introduced this bill, that it is to a certain degree framed under the supposition that if it meets with the approval of the legislature of this country, it will probably be approved of by the adjacent provinces. I think that that consideration is much in favour of the principles of the bill. The great desirability with regard to coinage, here, is, if I mistake not, to have it of such a weight as to retain it as much as possible within our own country, and I take it for granted that the principles of this bill has been [sic] framed with that view, therefore, of course, I shall not attempt to offer any opposition with regard to the clause upon that. The hon. gentlemen then maintains [sic], that if the bill passes, it will enable parties to keep their accounts either in the way in which they are now keeping them, or in dollars and cents, thereby introducing the decimal system. The only difficulty that I see at all in the bill is with regard to the "marks"--I do not know whether the introduction of that coin will be carried out with that facility which the hon. gentleman seems to think it will. If the object of this bill be, to introduce a better system, and if in Great Britain they calculate upon making a change in their present coins, and it is intended by this bill to drop into a system of dollars and cents, then, I do not see why it would not have been better at once, to have followed out that system without adopting the various coins proposed.--I believe that it was the intention to introduce sterling money into this country, but objections have been raised by the Provincial Government to it.²⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--No, you are mistaken: it has always been their object.²¹

MR. RIDOUT.--I understood that there had been.--If the other Provinces were to join, and there was no impediment in the way as to our money going from us, I should be in favour of the introduction of sterling money, but in its absence you should take up the dollars and cents, which you are evidently aiming at by this

bill. This bill has been before the country some time, and the only objection I have heard stated has been with regard to the "marks," they not being capable of being so easily introduced into accounts as the hon. Inspector General represents. I am, as I said before, altogether in favour of a Colonial currency.²²

MR. MERRITT.--I very much question whether this change in the currency will produce any good. "Dollars and cents" is a simple currency, but "marks and royals" is not. The sense of Upper Canada, I am sure, is in favour of the former, as you thereby get a decimal currency, and I shall support that system.²³

MR. J.A. MACDONALD (Kingston)--Currency may be taken as a matter of account, or coin. (Hear, hear.) And it is necessary we should as to the former, adopt a suitable currency, so as not to interfere with the accounts of merchants, as between Liverpool, Canada and the United States. I should like to change our present currency to sterling. But in England, as has been stated, they are already commencing the decimal system, and I suppose that they will carry it out; but as to matters of account, it seems to me, that we should adopt the decimal system. Canada is greatly influenced in the variation of gold and silver by New York, and whenever the United States think it proper to adopt the gold instead of silver unit, I have no doubt but that Canada will follow. We cannot though, force our system upon them--there is a very good one, and why not try to adopt it. On the general question, I think we should adopt the American decimal system.²⁴

MR. STREET.--I think that it would be very desirable if we introduced into this country sterling money. By doing that we should find that all the heavy banking and mercantile accounts would be much easier kept in sterling, and better understood than the mode now proposed. If we are, notwithstanding, to introduce a decimal currency, I must say I think that the dollars and cents currency, which has been adopted by the United States, is one which will suit, or at all events, much better than the proposed mode. But, Mr. Speaker, I wish we could adopt the other mode of having sterling come into the country. I like the idea of it--(cries of "no, no.") Yes, I say I like the idea of that, but not the introduction of decimal currency to the exclusion of sterling. It would much facilitate the business in this country, if we could keep ... in pounds, shillings and pence.²⁵

MR. GAMBLE.--I do not concur in introducing sterling--it is all very well for merchants but not for the mass of the people. It has only surprised me that no attempt has before this been made to introduce this decimal currency, and I hope it will be successful.²⁶ [He] was in favour of adopting dollars and cents in preference to any other method. This system would not only be more convenient for accounts, but would be universally understood, which other modes would not perhaps be. It would be absurd to adopt sterling, when the people of England were going to establish a decimal currency.²⁷

MR. STEVENSON.--I think that if we make any change, we shall do no benefit unless we adopt the simple method of dollars and cents.²⁸

MR. BADGLEY.--I quite agree with the last hon. member. I think that it would be far better to have one mode of keeping your accounts, whether in pounds, shillings and pence, or dollars and cents, but I do not see any necessity for introducing any new denomination at present, for as far as I know, Lower Canadian merchants do not generally keep their accounts in dollars and cents, if so, they are only accounts with the United States. The proposed plan would doubtlessly introduce difficulties into our accounts.²⁹

MR. DIXON thought the change ought to be made to sterling money and read from his constituents a calculation showing how the pound sterling might be divided decimally so as to accord with the American dollars and cents.³⁰

MR. STEVENSON did not see any necessity for a change; but if there were any made it should be to dollars and cents.³¹

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS said that after this change were made people would still make their ordinary reckoning as at present, just as in the several states of the Union they still kept their accounts in their old currencies.³² We hear a great deal of the advantage it would be to have "dollars and cents," but every body must see that by the proposed system, people are enabled to keep their accounts in any convenient manner they please. As to the practical effect it will have upon the country, there is no doubt but that this bill will not interfere with parties using what mode they please.³³

MR. BROWN said he agreed with much that had fallen from hon. gentlemen, and it was not necessary to recapitulate. In selecting a system of coinage, simplicity was the first object, and that he thought would be the best attained by adopting the decimal system. Certainly they should either do that or take the sterling currency of Great Britain.³⁴ Simplicity was certainly not obtained by the present method of having two systems. What the Attorney General said was very true as to the state of things in the United States; but could there be a greater nuisance than upon going out of one state into another to find a shilling worth more or less.³⁵ To adopt a set of coins, which not only the Canadian people must learn the use of, but foreign nations as well, could only tend to confusion. For his own part, he (Mr. Brown) infinitely preferred the dollars and cents, and so easy did he find the use of decimals, that in reckoning interest he invariably turned the pounds and shillings into dollars and cents, calculated the interest upon the sums, and then turned it back again to pounds, shillings and pence. In regard to the mode of carrying out the bill, in obtaining a specie currency for the country, he would like to know from the Inspector General if he had made any calculation of the amount of currency necessary to supply the necessities of the community?³⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--I cannot say that I have.³⁷

MR. BROWN.--Because I apprehend that to be a very important consideration. The hon. gentleman proposes to use the consolidated revenue for the importation of coin to supply all purposes of trade, and eventually drive out all other coins. The expense of the operation may be very onerous, and it is doubtful if the necessity of the case as yet justifies the step. I freely admit that in regard to silver and copper coin, there is an immediate necessity that something should be done,--but in regard to gold coin, I have much greater doubt. Gold is hardly known in the daily business life of this country. It is true, bankers use it as in other countries, but do not sovereigns and eagles answer all their purposes? Why should we go to the expense of coining gold to balance exchanges between Montreal and New York? Moreover it is doubtful whether this is a good moment to become responsible for the continuance of gold at its present value. If we manufacture gold coin, we may be called on to redeem it with a loss.³⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--There is no doubt but that gold will always be worth the amount of its standard; it may depreciate by wear and tear exactly as the sovereign or any other coin does but the coins will always be of the value which they represent namely, the amount defined by law. The "Royal," of course would be worth 10s. currency just as defined by the bill, and there is no change made whatever in the value of those coins.³⁹

MR. BROWN.--But I would ask you this question--if you were to issue half a

million of gold now, and the amazing production of gold goes on as it does now, and some years hence that gold were to change its value, so that the standard value has to be greatly lowered; would you not have to redeem it?⁴⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Yes, if it went on depreciating as it is now the effect would be that all the various commodities would increase in proportion to the depreciation of the value of gold. The country is not called upon to redeem that gold upon a coin of a certain weight. It is desirable of course to prevent the evils which have arisen in the United States, and I have often had discussion with the hon. member for Lincoln, but it is said that all difficulty in the United States is now removed they having adopted one standard currency instead of two. The most fair way is, to have one standard--they have adopted that in the United States, and they are virtually calling in their silver dollars, and giving a premium for them with the view of recovering them. With regard to the remarks of different members in favour of adopting the sterling currency, I am quite of opinion that such a change would not be acceptable to this country. All the objections apply more in regard to "royals" and "marks." I am quite prepared to admit that there is a strong prejudice against any charge [*sic*] whatever in the currency, and it is because the people of this country are to a great extent familiarized with "dollars and cents," that they prefer that method.⁴¹ As to the large merchants they probably found it convenient to keep their accounts in double columns, as was done in the public offices; but the mass of the people knew nothing about this. As to the names of the coins, &c., he thought it of little consequence; but the real question on which the rest depended was whether their [*sic*] should be a provincial currency at all. Now as to keeping money in the colony by depreciating the value of the coin, it was the greatest possible mistake. If money had to be paid, and it was advantageous to pay in coin, the coin must go. The only effect therefore of depreciating the coinage would be to prevent the circulation of the notes of the Banks, if [*sic*] course if a Canadian dollar note would not produce as good a gold dollar as an American dollar note, Canadian notes would not pass readily in that country. Now as the dollar was a silver coin, it did not seem very proper to give the same name to a gold coin and no one that he had heard of had proposed a pound. But there was nothing to prevent people from keeping their accounts in dollars and cents, of course everybody would understand that the royal was a two dollar piece.⁴² In regard to the general proposition of Government, I wish it to be understood, that I am wholly disposed as far as is possible to get the views of hon. gentlemen in favour of having a more satisfactory currency than at present exists. I think that we ought to have our own coinage without following the Americans.⁴³ He would therefore propose to go into committee and ascertain the opinion of the House on the propriety of a Provincial coinage and if that were thought desirable, and he did not mean to say that it was impossible to do without it, then the rest would follow.⁴⁴

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee;

MR. MERRITT held that New York being the great money market of the continent, and that to which we must always resort for coin, what we had to do was to assimilate our currency to theirs. At present we had the advantage of the use of their mints gratis as well as of those of Great Britain, now it was proposed to go and spend money to make a special coinage, which would be of no possible advantage to us. The fact that the people in the United States still adhered to their old

coinage showed the uselessness of trying to make a change.⁴⁵

MR. RIDOUT contended it would be better that we should have a coinage of our own.⁴⁶

MR. J.A. MACDONALD of Kingston contended there was no necessity of having three coins here. It would lead to inconvenience, and would do no good.⁴⁷

MR. STEVENSON was inaudible to the reporter.⁴⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS then said that he would now move that the committee rise and report progress, because, taking into consideration the views that had been expressed with regard to the Provincial coinage, combined with the objection entertained in the House with reference to the new designations of coin that he had proposed, in consequence, he said, of their views, he would abandon the gold coinage altogether,⁴⁹ so as to do away with royals and marks, as that seemed to be the general feeling of the House⁵⁰, and leave the currency as it stands, and by this bill merely legalise all transactions in dollars and cents, and make them money of the country. He would then provide for a subindiany [sic] coinage of silver, for the sake of making change; as for copper coin it was inconvenient for the Government to have anything to do with it, and it could be much better managed by the banks, and they might, if it was thought proper, introduce the cent piece. By taking this course he thought he should better meet the views which seemed to prevail in the committee.⁵¹

MR. MACKENZIE said that if the Government had come to the conclusion to bring down a bill and keep it before the country for a number of months, and then all of a sudden, after the speeches of the hon. gentlemen opposite, come down to the House, and abandon their propositions, for no reason whatever, but because something was said against it by the opposition, it was a most extraordinary piece of business, and one that he could not understand. So, after all, we are, he said, to be left to the coin of the United States. He thought we ought to have a coinage of our own. If the hon. gentleman abandons this currency, what does he propose to substitute for it? Nothing but American half-dollars. If the Americans can coin their own gold, why can we not, with all the advantages that we possess, have something of our own to show that we are not altogether dependent on the United States for our coin. The hon. gentleman proposes now to give us nothing but American stars and eagles and all the rest of it. He (Mr. Mackenzie) did not care what name the coin went by, but it ought to be something of our own. Was this country, he said, never to produce anything in the way of coin but some miserable coppers of no real value? It appeared that by the Inspector General's plan we must either go to London or to Philadelphia for our coin; and why not to London, when we could get it both better and cheaper? He thought it time that we had some policy of our own in these matters, and that we should not be always going to the States for everything that we wanted. As for the expense that would be very trifling.⁵²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that he was sorry, he was so soon going to lose the support of the hon. member for Haldimand, as it was so seldom that he had the benefit of it. In many things, however, he quite agreed with what had been said by that hon. member, although he had been under the impression that he was not altogether pleased with the coins that he proposed, and that dollars and cents were the children of his affections. He contended that by what he now proposed he did not abandon the principle of his bill, which was mainly to introduce the decimal system, but as he found that the sense of the house was against a Provincial coinage there would be no use in having royals and marks as he had proposed. He did not think that it was absolutely necessary to have a Provincial coinage, and he was not prepared to pass it in this bill, but he thought, a clause might be

introduced into this bill giving her Majesty power to issue a coin for this country of the value of the mark.⁵³

MR. J.A. MACDONALD said that was a part of the royal prerogative and required no law.⁵⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS went on to argue that we should not be dependant on the United States for coin, as gold sovereigns had been introduced to a considerable extent, although the amount to which they were made use of for the future, would depend altogether on the course of trade. He denied the statement of the hon. member for Haldimand, that the copper coin issued by the banks was of a base description, and said that it was more valuable than the copper coin in circulation in England. He again stated that the course he had just proposed would not in any way destroy the bill, the great principle of which was to introduce the decimal system, which would still be carried out, and the gold coinage could be introduced at any time.⁵⁵

MR. MERRITT objected to the plan for a Provincial coinage, on account of the expense it would entail on the country--while we could get as much money from the United States' mint as we wanted, at no expense at all.⁵⁶

MR. MACKENZIE ridiculed the utilitarian notions of the hon. member for Lincoln, and said, that he was a second Jos. Hume, but without that gentleman's ability, and that he thought of nothing but profit and loss. What he found fault with was, that there was nothing Canadian in the new proposition of the Inspector General. He ridiculed the haste with which the Inspector General had given up his scheme, all in one moment, before we could say Jack Robinson. He had adopted the principle of the bill at the second reading--and then the moment it went into committee he gave it all up. He thought that if the Government could not get on without the help of the Conservatives, the latter had better come over to the treasury benches at once.⁵⁷

MR. CAUCHON said, that it was not very often that he agreed with the hon. member for Haldimand, but he certainly did in this instance. He thought that we should not only have a Provincial coinage, but a Provincial mint, as they now have in Australia. As to the expense it would be very trifling indeed. No obstacle had been shown why we should not have a Provincial coinage, but the expense--and there is as much spent in many useless things to cover all that. If we had not a mint of our own, we should get our coin in England as was at first proposed. If we belonged to ... the British Empire as he believed we did, we should go there for our coin, and not to the United States.⁵⁸ We ought not to go to Philadelphia to get our dollars and cents through the canal which is not yet made. He hoped the Inspector General would not abandon that part of the bill.⁵⁹

MR. J.A. MACDONALD of Kingston made some remarks but in so low a tone they were inaudible to the reporter.⁶⁰

Some further conversation [followed]⁶¹.

Motion for Committee to rise and report progress.--Carried.⁶²

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mattice reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions

in Upper Canada, with respect to persons charged with indictable offences; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Burnham reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

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The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions in Upper Canada, with respect to summary convictions and orders; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Brown reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to protect Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada from vexatious actions; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Gamble reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill conveying to the City of Toronto certain Water Lots, with power to the said City for the construction of an Esplanade, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Upper Canada Mining Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the formation of a Company to be called the Paris Hydraulic Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to establish a Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund in Upper Canada,'" being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cauchon reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until Monday next.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks,

The House adjourned until Monday next.

FOOTNOTES: 22 APRIL 1853.

1. The following papers reported in partially identical accounts that Mr. Gamble moved that the Beresford Bill "be the first order of the day for Monday next": BRITISH WHIG, 23 April 1853, GLOBE, 23 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1853, and EXAMINER, 27 April 1853. The report must be an error, as the order was given the day before, See above, p. 2766.
2. GLOBE, 10 May 1853, reported that the "Erie and Ontario Railroad" Bill was read a third time.
3. The following papers reported the discussion about this matter in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 25 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 April 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 3 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 5 May 1853.
4. MORNING CHRONICLE, 25 April 1853.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 25 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 April 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 3 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 5 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 13, 17 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 19 May 1853. The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 10 May 1853. The following papers noted the debate in identical accounts: GLOBE, 26 April 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 28 April 1853.
9. MORNING CHRONICLE, 25 April 1853.
10. GLOBE, 10 May 1853.
11. MORNING CHRONICLE, 25 April 1853.
12. GLOBE, 10 May 1853.
13. MORNING CHRONICLE, 25 April 1853.
14. GLOBE, 10 May 1853.
15. MORNING CHRONICLE, 25 April 1853.
16. GLOBE, 10 May 1853.
17. MORNING CHRONICLE, 25 April 1853.
18. GLOBE, 10 May 1853.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. GLOBE, 10 May 1853. Ellipsis represents illegible words.
26. GLOBE, 10 May 1853.
27. MORNING CHRONICLE, 25 April 1853.
28. GLOBE, 10 May 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 25 April 1853, noted that both Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Badgley, who followed, spoke "in a very low tone."
29. GLOBE, 10 May 1853
30. MORNING CHRONICLE, 25 April 1853.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. GLOBE, 10 May 1853.
34. IBID.
35. MORNING CHRONICLE, 25 April 1853.

36. GLOBE, 10 May 1853.
37. IBID.
38. IBID.
39. IBID.
40. IBID.
41. IBID.
42. MORNING CHRONICLE, 25 April 1853.
43. GLOBE, 10 May 1853.
44. MORNING CHRONICLE, 25 April 1853.
45. IBID.
46. IBID.
47. IBID.
48. IBID.
49. GLOBE, 10 May 1853.
50. MORNING CHRONICLE, 25 April 1853.
51. GLOBE, 10 May 1853.
52. IBID.
53. IBID.
54. IBID.
55. IBID.
56. IBID.
57. IBID.
58. IBID.
59. MORNING CHRONICLE, 25 April 1853.
60. IBID.
61. GLOBE, 10 May 1853.
62. MORNING CHRONICLE, 25 April 1853.

MONDAY, 25 APRIL 1853.

(769)

THE Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House, informed the House, that in consequence of the severe indisposition of Seneca Paige, Esquire, he had been unable to comply with the Order of this House, of Tuesday last, for taking him into his custody.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Jobin,--The Petition of Joseph Doutre, Esquire, and others.

By Mr. Dixon,--The Petition of Peter Murtagh and others, of the Town of London; the Petition of the Town Council of the Town of London; the Petition of John F.J. Harris and others, of the Town of London; and the Petition of Lawrence Lawrason, Esquire, and others.

By Mr. Stuart,--The Petition of Alexander Davis and others, Shipmasters frequenting the Port of Quebec.

By the Honorable Mr. Robinson,--Two Petitions of the Municipality of the Township of Medontc.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond,--The Petition of F.F. Legendre, Esquire, and others, of the Township of Milton, County of Shefford.

By Sir Allan N. MacNab,--The Petition of Robert Ross, of the City of Hamilton, Esquire, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Thomas Pringle and others, of the Township of Sullivan, County of Grey; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the construction of a Railroad from Guelph to Owen Sound, either as a continuation of the Toronto and Guelph Railroad, or otherwise.

Of John Clark and others, of the neighbourhood and District of Montreal; complaining of certain proceedings and mismanagement on the part of the Montreal Turnpike Road Trustees, and praying that a Commission may be appointed to investigate the premises, and that the said Roads may be placed under the management of the Municipal Council.

Of Benjamin Draper, of Chambly, Blacksmith and Contractor; complaining that by reason of the Act abolishing the Board of Works, he has been deprived of the legal recourse under which he contracted for certain Works on the Lachine Canal, and also, that the Arbitrators appointed by the Commissioners of Public Works have dealt unjustly towards him, and praying for an inquiry in the premises, and for a repeal of the said Act 9 Vic. cap. 37.

Of George Davies, a Seaman of and belonging to a Merchant Vessel in the Port of Quebec; complaining of the illegal and oppressive conduct of John Maguire, Esquire, Inspector and Superintendent of Police for the City of Quebec, and of his unfitness for the said office, and praying for an inquiry thereupon.

Of Edward Larwill, of Chatham; praying for the passing of an Act forbidding the sale of Lands for arrears of Taxes imposed by certain By-Laws in the Counties of Kent and Lambton.

Of William Fraser and others, of the County of Bruce; representing the great want of Roads in the said County, and of Light Houses along the coast thereof, north of Goderich, and praying relief in the premises.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Townsend; praying for the passing of an Act to prevent the traffic in alcoholic and intoxicating Liquors.

Of Nathan S. Coho, of the Township of Middleton, County of Norfolk; representing that by reason of a wound received in the Militia Service of this Province during the War of 1812, he is unable to earn a livelihood, and that the pension

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granted him in consideration thereof has been discontinued, and praying that the arrears of the said pension may be paid him.

Of William Brooks and others, of Sherbrooke; praying for the passing of the Bill to incorporate the Stanstead County Bank.

Of James Calder and others, of Saugeen; and of James Gentle and others, of the County of Two Mountains; praying for the abolition of all labor on the Lord's Day, in connection with the Post Office and other Public Departments.

Resolved, That the Petition of Thomas Ferguson and others, of the Township of Edwardsburgh, County of Grenville, be referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Patrick, Mr. Hartman, Mr. Mattice, Mr. Rose, Mr. Burnham, Mr. McLachlin, and Mr. Shaw, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed, by Bill or otherwise; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Twenty-fifth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to reduce the width of certain Streets in the new survey of the Town of London, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and after due consideration they have fixed the width of the Streets proposed to be reduced (which is left blank in the Bill) at ninety feet, with the exception of East York and East Bathurst Streets, which are reduced to the same width (one chain) as the corresponding Streets in the old Survey, in accordance, as Your Committee believe, with the desire of the inhabitants of the Town.

Your Committee have also examined the Bill to incorporate a Company for the erection of an Hotel in the City of Toronto, and the Bill to establish the boundary lines of lots in certain ranges in the Township of Grenville, and have agreed to report the said Bills without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill to reduce the width of certain Streets in the new survey of the Town of London, and for other purposes therein mentioned, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Mr. Sicotte, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Megantic, informed the House, that Seneca Paige, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.¹

Whereupon Mr. Morrison read in his place, and handed in to the Clerk, an Affidavit made by Dr. Ronald McDonald, stating that Mr. Paige has been for some [time] past suffering from chronic inflammation of the stomach, in consequence of which his state of health is so weak that he is unable to attend to any business, and is desirous of being permitted to absent himself from this House for the purpose of proceeding home to be nursed by his family.²

On motion of MR. MORRISON,³

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Ordered, That Mr. Paige be excused from any further attendance on the Committee, and have leave of absence for the remainder of the Session, on account of continued illness.

Ordered, That the Bill to establish the boundary lines of lots in certain ranges in the Township of Grenville, be read the third time To-morrow.

On motion of MR. RIDOUT,⁴

(770)

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate a Company for the erection of an Hotel in the City of Toronto, be read the third time on Wednesday next.

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Ordered, That the Petition of John Clark and others, of the neighbourhood and District of Montreal, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of MR. CARTIER,⁵

(771)

Resolved, That the 64th, 66th, and 74th Rules of this House be suspended, as regards the Petition of Alexander Gillespie, Esquire, and others.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend the powers of the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto," without any Amendment: And also,

The Legislative Council communicate to this House, a copy of the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Legislative Council in the case of the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the relief of William Henry Beresford."

And then he withdrew.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain Resolutions on the subject of the Indemnity to be awarded to Seigniors, and other expenses to be incurred under the Bill to define the rights of Seigniors and Censitaires in Lower Canada, and to facilitate the redemption thereof;⁶

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND moved the House to go into Committee of the whole on the following resolutions:--

1. That it is expedient to appropriate for the payment of the Indemnity to be awarded to Seigniors, and other expenses to be incurred under the Bill to define Seigniorial Rights and to facilitate the redemption thereof, a sum equal to that coming into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province from the following Lower Canadian sources of Revenue; that is to say:

From Quint, and ... other dues which are now or hereafter shall become payable to the Crown in or upon the Seigniories in Lower Canada of which the Crown is the Seignior Dominant, as well as from all arrears of such dues.

From the Revenues of the Seignior of Lauzon and the proceeds of the sale of any part of the said Seignior which may hereafter be sold, including all monies arising from leases or sales of any beaches or beach lots in front of the said Seignior, and to all arrears of such Revenues.

From all monies arising from Auction duties and Auctioneers' licenses in Lower Canada.

From all monies arising in Lower Canada from licenses to sell spiritous, vinous, or fermented liquors by retail in places other than places of Public Entertainment, commonly called Shop or Store Licenses.

2. That it is expedient that the sums required to pay the said indemnity and expenses, be raised by Debentures to be issued under the authority of the Governor in Council and chargeable on the Consolidated Revenue Fund; but that separate accounts be kept of the monies coming into the said Consolidated Revenue Fund from the several Lower Canadian sources of Revenue aforesaid;

and that if the sums payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the principal and interest of such Debentures, shall exceed the amount arising from the several sources of Revenue mentioned in the preceding Resolution, it will, in the opinion of this House, be expedient to appropriate a sum equal to such excess for some local purpose or purposes in Upper Canada.⁷

The hon. member briefly observed that it was in the first place the intention of the government to have taken the seigniority of Lauzon for the indemnification of the seigniors, but objection was raised by some persons, who he thought had not looked into the matter sufficiently, on the score that it would not be enough; but, the government wishing that no doubt should be left on the matter had determined to issue debentures for this indemnity and place them on the consolidated revenue, with the understanding that any deficiency should be made up from the consolidated revenue, and in that case a like sum to be applied for local purposes in Upper Canada. He could not believe that this proposition should meet with an opposition. He understood it had the concurrence of the hon. member for Montreal.⁸

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The Honorable Mr. Hincks, a Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, then acquainted the House, that His Excellency having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

MR. J.A. MACDONALD of Kingston, thought it very extraordinary that the people of Upper Canada and the Eastern Townships should be taxed to settle the differences between seigniors and censitaires in Lower Canada. It was as much as saying that Upper Canada should be bribed with her own money. The proposition was to be laughed at, and he very much questioned whether the hon. Inspector General could be serious in proposing that the House should consent to these resolutions. What in the world had the people of Upper Canada as a whole to do with this question? He would ask upon what principle it was, that the House could be called upon to vote such resolutions? The bill of the Attorney General east did not propose to do away with the Seigniorial Tenure, but would only have the effect of perpetuating it, which made the proposition to pay indemnity [*sic*] out of the consolidated revenue the more absurd. If the tenure were to be done away with, some expediency might be urged for these resolutions.⁹

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND.--This was a question which affected the whole country. Upper as well as Lower Canada had an interest in it, and he could not look upon the latter as separate and distinct. (Hear, hear.) We were all alike interested from one end of the country to the other; and he could not admit that this was a question which benefitted Lower Canada alone. The seigniorial tenure pressed heavily upon the industry of the country, and it was of importance to get rid of it. He believed that his bill was the easiest and best mode of proceeding. It was not merely by a payment in money that a censitaire could rid of his seigniorial liabilities, but he could effect his obligations at once in the manner provided by this bill¹⁰, by means of a constituted rent.¹¹ He thought that it was the only way in which the tenure could be got rid of, without compelling persons to give up their tenure for nothing. The time had not yet come for passing a law to make¹² commutation compulsory¹³ after a certain length of time. For his part he felt confident that, so soon as the schedule is made out showing to what extent the censitaire may free himself from seigniorial rights, parties after parties would be found getting rid of them.¹⁴

MR. BADGLEY agreed with the Attorney General as to the importance of this subject; and if¹⁵ the bill of the hon. Attorney General had for its object the entire abolition of the tenure in Lower Canada, he thought that the country ought to be favourable towards taking money out of any revenue for the purpose of getting rid of it. He would give his vote for that, even if it entailed a sacrifice, but when he saw a bill brought in which had not the object of abolishing the tenure, but, on the contrary, perpetuating it, he thought there was no just cause or ground for coming to the Legislature and claiming its assistance. The proposition made was one which did not show to what extent, we should be called upon to give indemnification. He had no objection to the mere conversion of the territorial revenue into what might be called "Consolidated Revenue," and whether the money is taken out of either, appeared to him to be pretty much about the same. As to the auction duties and auctioneers licences he had nothing to say. As to any of the local revenues, let them be applied to extinguish the tenure that weighs so heavily upon Lower Canada. If the Legislature steps in, and interferes with contracts that have been made between the Seigniors and Censitaires, it should also be prepared with indemnity, but that should only be given upon consideration of the abolition of the tenure. He was not therefore prepared, to go to the extreme length of the resolutions proposed--the public money should not be taken to facilitate arrangements between Seigniors and Censitaires while the tenure was allowed to remain. Another consideration was this; the probable amount required for the settlement of this question. Were the Government prepared to state it? They had no calculation in figures before them as a guide, and yet in the face of that, they were called upon to appropriate the general revenues of the country to an amount unascertained or stated and why did the Government propose to reserve beach lots in front of the Seign[i]ory of Lauzon while in all other cases, they were given to the Censitaires?¹⁶

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND said the government did not make that reservation as seigniors, but by right of the Crown.¹⁷

MR. BADGLEY continued to contend that the Resolutions were very vague, and that although that was the case, if something more definite was placed before the House as to the amount the country might be called upon to pay, he thought they were of that nature deserving the support of the House.¹⁸

MR. MURNEY.--Why tax Upper Canada to pay for disputes which had arisen between the Seigniors and Censitaires of Lower Canada? It was not a question that belonged to the people of Upper Canada--it was a purely ... Lower Canadian question.¹⁹

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS was prepared to surrender to the municipalities a certain sum annually out of the consolidated fund, and to apply a fund to a corresponding amount to Lower Canada for the purpose of relieving them from Seigniorial Tenure, and the annual sum he thought, that would be produced for that purpose would be equal to \$175,000. Local revenues in Upper Canada had been applied to local purposes to as great an extent as was now proposed in Lower Canada. The arguments made by the hon. gentlemen who had preceded him, were only brought forward when it suited their convenience. It seemed to him, however, that the matter was one of great public importance that this Tenure should be got rid of if possible. The question was, whether there might not be an access [sic] over the sum that would be appropriated in order to liquidate the charges of the Seigniors? It was true that the consolidated fund would receive no harm if the thing were carried out, but Upper Canada derived from that fund an advantage. With respect to getting rid of the Tenure, he held,

that the bill before the House devised the best means of obtaining that result. Hon. gentlemen opposite had admitted, that indemnity should be paid if the tenure were got rid of. The only difference then, that could arise would be on the question if there would have to be anything paid out of the consolidated revenue should the special funds named in the resolutions be insufficient.²⁰

MR. MURNEY, wished to know what the probable excess would be?²¹

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND, believed that the amount of indemnity to be paid to the Seigniors, would be very small--much smaller than what was supposed. The only question would be with regard to the excess of rents. There were not more than 8 or 10 Seigniories in Lower Canada, where the rates of cens et rentes, exceed the sum of two pence per acre--and he believed that the hon. member for Montreal would admit, that in three-fourths of the Seigniories in Lower Canada, the rents were under that sum. The Seignior of Beauharnois was the principal one in which the rates exceeded that sum, but in respect of that Seignior, he believed that the indemnity would amount to more than £7,000 or £8,000. The principal sum to be paid for indemnity was for cens et rentes in cases where they had been charged at higher rates than two pence per acre. There could not be from any Seignior, a claim arising for more than £1,000 or £2,000, and there were only as he had stated, eight Seigniories. What would have to be paid for the rentes could not exceed £30,000 or £40,000. There might be some claims in respect of alterations made in the law with regard to water-courses, but those alterations were not what had been stated. It was not proposed by this bill to take away from any Seignior his Seignior, but only to do away with his power over the Censitaire. In some instances where the Censitaire has water flowing through his land, the Seignior came and forbid him to make use of that for any purpose of manufacture. The Seignior himself, of course, was unable to use it,--but then he says "you" the Censitaire--"shall not." Now, was it right, that such a state of things should exist?²² He believed the sum of £40 would be sufficient to cover all claims for water privileges²³. Nevertheless, he thought, that the utmost amount that would become payable to the Seigniors, by way of indemnity, would not amount to more than £175,000, but it was utterly impossible to state what the expences [sic] might amount to.²⁴ He thought, that from one hundred to one hundred and seventy five thousand pounds would be sufficient to cover all. He did not however say that any exact appreciation of the sum that would be required could be made, but he believed it would not exceed the special revenues mentioned in the resolutions.²⁵ He would contend, that the question which interests Lower Canada, interests Upper Canada--and his object had not only always been to assimilate [sic] the tenures, but to get one law in creation which should regulate both Upper and Lower.²⁶

MR. LANGTON.--The last hon. member had made a display of a pure fallacy; what he had said sounded more like reproach on the people of Upper Canada than otherwise. Altogether, the position assumed by the Government was an improper one. With respect to local revenues, he had no objection to applying the same in Lower Canada to local purposes as in Upper Canada, or, he would go farther, if he could get rid of the seigniorial tenure, and what he held he wished to include the auction licenses and shop licenses. (Hear, hear.) There was no objection to that by Upper Canada, he was convinced. He rather agreed with the hon. Attorney General East, that in the abolition of the tenure, both Upper and Lower Canada were interested, and he for one, if he thought that the abolition of the tenure could be accomplished, would willingly subscribe his share; but in his mind, the question was, whether this proposition was going to abolish it? But the hon. gentleman had said, that the compensation would be in commutation of the cens et rentes. He did not see that the tenure would be in

the slightest degree changed or abolished by diminishing the rents of the Censitaires. It is a mere question, of whether the money should come out of the pocket of the Seigneur or Censitaire, but then the Government come forward and say of that it must come upon the people of Canada. It was not a thing for which the territorial revenues of the country ought to pay--it was the national revenue which is proposed to be given away for the purpose of that local commutation. The question of compensation between the Seigniors and Censitaires was a local question. As the hon. Attorney General had admitted that the Seignior of Lauzon was the property of the Crown, that ought not to be taken for the purposes proposed in the resolutions.²⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS was surprised at the arguments that had been used on behalf of Upper Canada, by some of the hon. gentlemen who professed to be the exponents of its opinion, for they had taken very illiberal views. Everybody would admit the importance of endeavouring to settle this question. The hon. member for Hastings, amongst others, had spoken of this question as if it were one only between seignior and censitaire, and as being most unfair that Upper Canada should pay for the abolition of the tenure, but he ought to know that the principle of the bill is to make the censitaire pay everything which under the law he is bound to pay.²⁸ Hon. members from Upper Canada ... admitted that indemnity ought to be paid if the seigniorial tenure was at once done away with, but he contended that the mode proposed by the bill was the best to do away with this tenure.²⁹ Some of the rights of the seignior were undisputed,--for instance, his right to lods et rentes,--but there were certain difficult questions, one of which was the terms upon which the seignior held title to land. It was said he held an undisputed title thereof, so far as a distinct understanding existed, that he was bound to concede at the customary rent as stated in his title deeds. Disputes had arisen, and at the time of the conquest of the country, when the tribunals had not means of getting redress from the censitaire in case the seignior imposed heavy rents upon him, the mode of redress ceased to be obtainable, and was not to be had, the seigniors having exacted improper rents, to which they had no right. But those properties that formerly belonged to censitaires had changed hands, and had come to the seigniors, and it is considered right to relieve the censitaires from that which many hon. members in that house contended was an exaction, and that the seignior never had the right to charge more than 2½d. per acre. That being the state of affairs, it was the intention of the present measure to give indemnity in respect of those rights upon which doubts had arisen. Nothing was more easy than to find fault with any proposition brought forward. But the question was, whether Upper Canada had any right to find fault? (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Peterborough had frankly admitted, with regard to one portion of the revenue proposed to be assigned, that no objection could be raised. The idea of the Government was, to get a fund to indemnify the seigniors. Here are certain sources of local revenue--extinguish them altogether, as far as Upper Canada is concerned, and apply them towards the indemnity of the seigniors of Lower Canada. Now, a great deal had been said about the Seignior of Lauzon. He was astonished at hon. members going into the circumstances of that case; that was a seignior acquired in payment of a debt by a public officer in Lower Canada. Before the Union it belonged entirely to Lower Canada, but it was perfectly well understood in Lower Canada before the union that the proceeds of that seignior should be applied for educational purposes. The next question to be considered was as to the great injustice that would be done to Upper Canada. The hon. gentlemen would at once perceive the importance of a question of that kind, namely, that of placing this charge upon the consolidated revenue fund. When you profess to give indemnity to a body of persons in the position of seigniors, if it was said that

they were to have that indemnity out of a particular fund and no other, the value is diminished, and justice is not done. Another reason why it was right that it should be provided out of the consolidated fund was, that it would be necessary under this act, to raise money for compensating those persons, and if that money were raised upon the security of fluctuating revenue it could not be raised upon the same terms as upon the consolidated revenue fund. Then the question was, does Upper Canada suffer any injustice or not?³⁰ If the indemnity should exceed by a few thousand pounds the revenues enumerated in the resolutions, it would not be a matter of great regret, nor did he see that it could be cause of complaint to U.C. members, when a like sum was to ... be set apart for local purposes. He asked if a few thousand pounds from the consolidated revenue could not be advantageously expended for local purposes in Upper Canada.³¹ He would suppose, for argument's sake, that it would take £250,000 to compensate the seigniors--the hon. Attorney General had stated his reasons why he did not consider it would amount to so much--but they knew that it was clearly impossible, that anything like an estimate of the amount required could be formed.³²

SIR A. MACNAB wished to know how the hon. gentleman assumed that that sum would be requisite? He would now tell the hon. gentleman this before he brought this measure down to the House, proposing to bring this country into a debt of £250,000 he ought to have taken the means of finding out whether the sum required would be £150,000 or a million. (Hear, hear.)³³ [He] asked what the whole amount of the indemnity would be?³⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said it would be impossible to say.³⁵ Did the hon. and gallant knight mean to say that they should have appointed commissioners to go over the country to settle the whole question before the measure came before the House?³⁶

SIR A. MACNAB.--No--but the Government should have taken the necessary means to arrive at some definite sum before they came down there to pledge³⁷ the province to an indefinite amount by voting in the dark, without any information³⁸, and the country had a right to expect it.³⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--It was quite impossible to come down with any such statement. Considering the admitted importance of settling this question, he thought that the course taken by hon. gentlemen on the other side, pretending to represent the interests of the people of Upper Canada, was very illiberal to Lower Canada. He thought, on the whole, that the wisest course had been adopted by the Government for providing means for raising the indemnity necessary in order to settle the question, and which, in his opinion, could not be asked in any other way. The sum could not much exceed the special funds, and the proposal to issue debentures was a convenience in a financial point of view. With respect to the Seignior of Lauzon, he was surprised that any hon. member should object to this seignior being taken for the purpose proposed when its history was recalled.⁴⁰

Loud French cries of hear.⁴¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS: All he could say was, that if a similar sum were wanted for Upper Canadian objects, it must be promoted. He believed that the proposal was perfectly fair to Upper Canada.⁴²

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN thought this question should be dealt with by hon. gentlemen as statesmen. No one would deny that Upper Canada would be very illiberal to refuse what was now asked for, when they were to have a like sum for their own private purposes.⁴³

MR. MACKENZIE conceived it a most inconsistent thing one day to vote to put an end to the sale of whiskey altogether, and the next to provide a fund out of a tax levied on whiskey shops. He went on to say that Upper Canada ought not to tax herself to settle a question purely one belonging to Lower Canada. The Attorney General (W.) said the amount required would be £175,000. Then some other people talked of £50,000 or £60,000 and the Inspector General had said it would be £250,000.--However, whatever the amount, the great thing was that Upper Canada did not consider Lower Canada in the light that England regarded Ireland. Lower Canada was rich and possessed [sic] of large resources, and might help herself. Besides he had seen Lower Canadians vote away the common funds in the most extravagant manner merely for the sake of supporting their party in power. Even if the money were to be paid however, why have this hocus-pocus of special funds, which nobody could understand. Either take the money at once out of the consolidated fund, or else levy a tax directly upon the people of Lower Canada. He did not think considering the inertness of Lower Canada, and the activity of Upper Canada, and the vast burdens the people there had incurred for improvements, that Upper Canadians would approve of this mode of taxation. No one knew what would be done with this money; but it was probable that the commissioners would make their fortunes out of it, as those employed under the rebellion losses bill had done; and for his own part, judging from the returns of the revenues of the seigniority of St. Sulpice, he did not believe that the burdens of the tenure could be very heavy on the censitaires. He concluded by an allusion to the Irish Emigration quoting some Irish newspaper to the effect, that people were leaving for America.⁴⁴--Aye, no wonder they left for America rather than Canada, when the Irishmen at the head of the Canadian Government showed so little feeling for Ireland as to oppose an address to the Queen for the release of Smith O'Brien.⁴⁵

MR. STREET objected altogether to pledging the revenues of the country to the indefinite extent contemplated in these resolutions. Before they should be called upon to vote this indemnity out of the consolidated revenue fund, the House ought to have some better information than was already furnished. He did not understand the principle of appropriation--bring it out of that revenue, and, however advantageous it might be to the country to get rid of the tenure entirely, (and nobody wished it more heartily than himself,) yet, it should not be done in the way proposed. He could not altogether admit the principle that if you were to get rid of the tenure in total, that you should appropriate the Consolidated Revenue Fund to pay this indemnity. He considered that it would be entirely wrong to take the fund of Upper Canada to pay the indemnity. If the property of the Censitaires was to be raised in value by the commutation, and if by the removal of the tenure, you enhance the property, and give to it a better value, he did think, that those parties who were to be benefitted by the alteration, were the parties who should contribute. The Censitaires would benefit by taking this money out of the consolidated fund. Was it right that persons who were not benefitted by the alteration should pay out of their fund the contribution? If this bill had for its object a different policy, it might not be wise for them to raise their voices against it.⁴⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS: Hear, hear.⁴⁷

MR. STREET [continued:] But he thought that Upper Canada, and those who were not to participate in regard to the property, should not be called upon. The consolidated revenue should not be called upon to pay the cost but still in deference to his friends he would vote for that. His own private opinion was, that they whose property was to be raised by commutation were the parties who ought to pay for it.⁴⁸

MR. SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU said members from Upper Canada said they would be willing to contribute from Upper Canada to abolish the tenure. They thus admitted that Upper Canada ought to bear her share of the cost of a public benefit; but he doubted their sincerity when he heard them now objecting to do for Lower Canada only what was done for themselves, for if this money were to be given to indemnify the seigniors, it was proposed to set aside a similar fund for local purposes in Upper Canada. But this money was properly charged on the state, because the state had neglected to maintain the old laws, under which the rights now to be paid for had grown up. This debt, it was true, had been incurred by Lower Canada; but united Canada had to pay the debts of Upper Canada, and why not of Lower Canada also?⁴⁹

MR. R. CHRISTIE (Gaspé) contended that the Seignior of Lauzon belonged properly to Lower Canada. As to the indemnity it was to be paid to release the Censitaires from unjust charges, and it must be paid by those who had assumed alike the errors of the government of Lower Canada and the extravagance of that of Upper Canada before the union. He did, however, wish the government would cut up the whole system of the seigniorial tenure root and branch, even if at the expense of half a million of money.⁵⁰

MR. SEYMOUR believed that this measure would cause the commission of gross wrong upon the people of Upper Canada, and he mistook their character very much, if they would submit to it quietly.⁵¹ [He] did not understand why, if the seigniors had committed a wrong, they were to be indemnified for it. Again, the Attorney General said that the indemnity could not exceed £100,000, and yet he was not satisfied with a fund equal to a capital of £180,000. Upper Canada was to have no fair compensation for this. It was not true that the special fund was said to be derived from the local sources; that he denied. A large portion of the lands of Upper Canada were lately set apart for common school purposes throughout the country. That was from an Upper Canada source--then why should Lauzon supposed to belong to Lower Canada be looked on as the exclusive property of Lower Canada. He looked on this as a mere question between seignior and censitaire, or land lord and tenant. In the State of New York nothing of this sort had been done. The legislature were quite satisfied to leave a question of the sort to the decision of the courts.⁵²

MR. HARTMAN.--The principal objection was to the appropriation of the fund arising from the Seignior of Lauzon. He did not profess to be very well acquainted with these matters, but he thought that that seignior represented a portion of unexpended capital in Lower Canada. He would like to know whether that seignior was not subject to the same considerations as a purchase of real estate, and whether it did not represent unexpended capital. (Cries of "yes," "yes.")⁵³ It had been treated by gentlemen opposite merely as wild land in Upper Canada; but had not Lower Canada wild land as well as Upper Canada?⁵⁴ Then was there anything unjust in Lower Canada claiming that? What objection could there be to it? He believed it could not be denied, but so long as that question remained unsettled, there would be difficulties in the way of progression and improvement in Lower Canada, and it was especially necessary that Upper Canada should make some sacrifice, and he was glad to see the unanimity of opinion that prevailed amongst the hon. members for Lower Canada on that point, and he was disposed to support them.⁵⁵

MR. BADGLEY would repeat what he had before stated, that this was entirely a question between the Censitarie [sic] and Seignior.⁵⁶ In the district of Montreal five-sixths⁵⁷ of the Censitaires [sic] were tenants by purchase who had paid just so much less for their lands in proportion as the rents were high.⁵⁸

They had therefore already got their indemnity, and why should the country now be called on to pay this indemnity over again?⁵⁹ Was it not a question between landlord and tenant, and, therefore, he thought the indemnity inapplicable? He for one was opposed to these resolutions. His object was to abolish the tenures around the country, and that would always be his object because what with the rental and tithes which the Censitarie [sic] had hanging over him, he was subject to very heavy imposts, and it was for the purpose of relieving him therefrom that he wished to see the tenure abolished. With regard to these funds, such as the Seignior of Lauzon, he could not regard them as special local funds. They were part of the territorial revenue belonging to the whole country. He, however, would take from the consolidated fund an amount necessary to pay a fair indemnity; but he still thought, that some amount should be specified. He did not coincide altogether with the first set of resolutions, but he could not vote for the last.⁶⁰

MR. BROWN said, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Provincial Secretary tells us that this question ought to be treated in a statesmanlike manner. I am entirely of his opinion, and my complaint against the Government is that they have treated it in a very unstatesmanlike manner. Instead of taking up the question with a view to the general advancement of the country, and having regard to the moral influence which the tenure of land always exercises on those who live under it--they have approached it as if all they cared for was to appease the clamours of the Censitaires [sic]. (Hear, hear.) There are two distinct ways in which this matter might have been properly taken up by the legislature. We might have inquired into the conditions on which the Seigniors obtained their lands, and the restrictions imposed on them in making concessions, and thereupon passed a declaratory law defining the rights and duties of Seignior and Censitaire according to strict justice. Or we might, on the other hand, have said, "here is a great evil, let us remove it by coercion of law." We might have fixed a day when the feudal tenure should be changed for a free tenure; we might have handed over the fee simple to the Censitaire, making him give a mortgage, payable some years hence, for the just value he received,--and we might have compensated the Seignior for any actual loss he sustained by our compelling him into the operation. The inconsistency of the Government measure is that it professes merely to decide the just claims of the two parties; it takes from the Seigniors what it declares he has unjustly extorted, and gives it to the Censitaire, declaring that he only gets his own; and yet, strange to say, it proposes to pay the Seignior the full value of the property thus justly taken from him, out of the public funds! (Hear, hear.) And, after all, the tenure is not to be changed--the bill removes some of the most prominent evils of the system, (making the country pay the full value,) but it leaves the thing itself still to enervate the people, and keep immigrants from the country. Now, Mr. Speaker, I heartily respond to the sentiment of the Attorney General East, that this is not a local, but a Provincial question; that it is not a question of Lower Canada, as apart from Upper Canada. I have no wish to join in the cry that Upper Canada is to be robbed by Lower Canada by this measure. I quite agree with the Attorney General that there is now but one Province--that what affects one affects the other, for good or ill--and that we are all interested in having this relic of a darker age removed from the land. The principle laid down by the hon. gentleman is undoubtedly sound, and I trust he is prepared to carry it into all our legislation as rapidly as possible--into our judicial system, our school system, and especially into the system of Parliamentary representation, and into all ecclesiastical legislation. (Hear, hear.) It is a bad rule which will not work both ways--and if we are to hold to this rule when hundreds of thousands are to be paid from the public chest, it will surely be fair to urge it when

general principles of legislation are under discussion. I am not, therefore, opposed to the resolutions of the hon. Attorney General now in your hand because they rob Upper Canada for the benefit of Lower Canada--I wish not to know the distinction--but I do object to the resolutions, because they propose to rob the public chest of a large unknown sum of money, and give it away without any due consideration being received by the body politic.⁶¹ [He] did not object to this arrangement, because it did injustice to Upper Canada, but because it did injustice to one part of the people at the expense of the other to injure the people of the townships and cities for the behoof of the censitaires.⁶² I could understand the propriety of our paying public money as indemnity for the compulsory alteration of the tenure--I cannot understand how we can give one penny of compensation to the Seigneur for taking that from him which we declare to be none of his, but the honest due of the Censitaire. (Hear, hear.) What right have we to tax the people of Canada to pay the Seigneur for the improper exactions he has been making? Why should the State pay this large sum to compound differences between private individuals? Where is this to end? Are we to carry this principle into every question of difference of sufficient importance to be pressed upon the legislature? Are we to hand the land of the Canada Company over to the settlers and compensate the Company from the public chest? If there was any public benefit by the transaction I could understand it--if the tenure were removed and a better one obtained, I would readily acquiesce--but as it is, the measure is nothing but a robbery of the people generally for the benefit of a small section. (Hear, hear.) And the worst is that the men who will get the money are the least entitled to it. A great many of the Seigniors now in possession have purchased recently. They are not the original Seigniors.⁶³

MR. CARTIER.--That is against your argument!⁶⁴

MR. BROWN.--It would be, as to those who paid the full value according to existing exactions--and they should be remunerated--but there are many who bought at low prices from the apprehended effect of a very different measure from this, and they will reap a great gain. But this is as to the Seigniors--look at it as regards the censitaires. I am told there are thousands of censitaires now in possession, who purchased their farms not from the Seigniors, but from other censitaires, with the full knowledge of the annual rent on the land, and who obtained it at a cheap rate on account of the high rate of that very rent⁶⁵. When censitaires had purchased their lands charged with say 8d. rent, they of course paid so much less than if the land had been charged only with 2d.⁶⁶ This bill proposes to cut off the rent, which the farmer fully expected to pay, and is well able to pay--and takes the cash out of the public chest to pay it for him! Then, again, the bill proposes to take the mill-sites--ownerships of the rivers, from Seigniors, who has [*sic*] always owned it, and gives it to the censitaire who has never owned it--and the public is made to pay the Seigneur the full value! The entire scheme is most unjust and unstatesmanlike--a piece of patch-work, like all the other measures of the present Ministry. And the manner in which the gentlemen on the treasury benches seek to cover up the depredation on the public exchequer is quite characteristic; had they taken the cash directly from the Consolidated fund, there would have been no room for their sycophants to twist upon--so they got up this idea of a "special fund." And what did this special fund consist of? Why, of the shop licenses of Lower Canada, of the auction duties paid in Lower Canada, and of the Seignior of Lauzon, a portion of the public domain which in all, they say, will amount to £10,000 a year. A more audacious misrepresentation was never made, than to say that these are L. Canada funds. The licenses are so, undoubtedly--but they

amounted last year to but £1,434 14s. 7d. The auction duty is not a local fund--it is essentially "a Provincial fund." It amounted last year to £4,964 12s. 7d., of which £4,880 was collected in the cities of Montreal and Quebec--by far the g[r]eater proportion being levied on goods sold to Upper Canadians, (hear, hear,) and of course the tax was borne by them.⁶⁷ As to finding a way about Lauzon being a special fund, it was better to meet the case openly in the face and acknowledge that the whole belonged to the United Province. But for his part he would not object to that, if the public were to get a return for it, what he complained of was that the tenure was not to be abolished.⁶⁸ It certainly is amusing to hear the Inspector General get up and gravely assure the House that this property is a Lower Canada property--a special Lower Canada fund! And why is it so? Because, forsooth, it came into possession of the Crown since the Union in payment of a debt due to Lower Canada before the Union! And were there no debts due to Upper Canada at the time of the Union? What of the debt due by proprietors of the Welland Canal, and the loan to the Desjardines Canal, and many other Upper Canada debts? Who ever heard of these being regarded as "special funds" of Upper Canada? Is it only Lower Canada that is to have such funds? How could the Inspector General have the assurance to try to palm such an argument down our throats? Oh, but says the learned Solicitor General, East, "we paid all the debts of Upper Canada!" That certainly is the richest idea we have heard yet--rich in the extreme, especially from a member of the Government, and so learned a member too!⁶⁹ (Cries: you have the best of the bargain.)⁷⁰ Yes, and another Lower Canada gentleman informs us that Upper Canada has had the best of the bargain. Sir, I make no complaint in the matter, but the fact is beyond all question, that Lower Canada has had far the best of it.--⁷¹

Ironical cries of hear, hear, bah, bah, from the French Canadians.⁷²

MR. BROWN: Hon. gentlemen may cry "bah, bah," till they are tired, if they will only wait till I tell them how they have had the best of it.⁷³

DR. FORTIER.--Look at the debt of Upper Canada at the Union!⁷⁴

MR. BROWN.--Well, what of the debt of Upper Canada at the Union? It amounted to but a million and a quarter, and is the hon. gentleman so ignorant as not to know that every six-pence of that money was expended on public works which were handed over at the Union?⁷⁵

Cheers from the Upper Canadians.⁷⁶

MR. BROWN: Is he so ignorant as not to know that in addition to all those works which the foresight of the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Merritt) and others caused to be erected, and which will one day be a source of great profit to the Province--is he so ignorant, I say, as not to know that in addition to these works, Upper Canada brought millions of acres of the finest land in the world to the common store. (Hear, hear.) Lower Canada pay the debts of Upper Canada, forsooth! Do these hon. gentlemen not know that Upper Canada pays three-fourths⁷⁷ of the Customs' Duties of the Province? (Confusion and cheers.) Do they not know that seventy thousand pounds came last year from the pockets of the people of Upper Canada as revenues from the public works? Do they not know that the Crown Land revenue was last year £65,000, and was in a great measure drawn from Upper Canada? And do they not know that Lower Canada; though much less in population than Upper Canada, draws annually a much larger sum from the public exchequer--that the expense of administering justice, alone, is almost double? (Continued excitement.) Lower Canada, indeed, pay the debts of Upper Canada! The thing is too ridiculous--and the Inspector General pandering to

such a notion!⁷⁸ Mr. Brown then attempted to show that the whole of the special funds indicated in the bill, were in fact a part of the consolidated fund. Then there were the water lots; these were of some value, and they were to be handed over to men who had never possessed them and who had no conception that they belonged to them. Why was this to be done, at the expense of the public?⁷⁹ The whole talk of special funds in this matter, Mr. Speaker, is a broad farce--not £2,000 a year, of this money is to come specially from the pockets of the people of Lower Canada--and the portion that does come will be swept away by the temperance movement before the bill goes into operation. To hear the member for North York (Mr. Hartman) palliating these resolutions, and fiddling away about special funds is really too much from so ardent a teetotaler.⁸⁰

MR. HARTMAN said all he contended was, that as long as a revenue existed from spirits and shop licenses, it might as well be applied in a good way.⁸¹

MR. BROWN.--As long as it existed! Is the hon. gentleman aware that this Seigniorial bill proposes to throw on the country a burden of from ten to fifteen thousand pounds a year in perpetuity? What sort of argument was it, then, to say that this perpetual debt was no burden, for it was to be met by a local tax on spirit-drinking--when that same local tax may be abolished to-morrow? (Hear, hear.) Is it not evident that if we assume the debt to-day and abolish the spirit duty to-morrow, the clap-trap plea of "local fund" will be at an end? Sir, I do think the gentlemen on the treasury benches should cease this folly. Let them take up this question like statesmen, remove this hurtful tenure for ever, appoint a tribunal to find the actual losses of the parties, and meet the charge fairly and openly, without miserable evasions about local funds. The absurdity of the whole thing is, that three fourths of the House, and more, are in favour of altering the tenure. The hon. Attorney General East appealed on this point to the hon. gentleman from St. Hyacinthe.⁸²

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND.--I did not appeal to the hon. member for St. Hyacinthe on that point--it was on another point.⁸³

MR. BROWN.--I beg the hon. gentleman's pardon--I had misapprehended him. I have heard the opinions of a great many members of the House in private, and am thoroughly persuaded that if the Government were to make their bill a final measure, it would meet the approbation of a large majority of the House, however some gentlemen might feel the ire of the censitaires. Mr. Speaker, as the bill now stands, I must vote against these resolutions. They propose to vote away an unknown sum of money--but certainly not less than £150,000--without any public consideration being received for it; and I cannot but regard it as a most unfair and arbitrary proceeding.⁸⁴

MR. SICOTTE was surprised to see the opposition made to the bill in this stage of the bill, for he thought the House had pledged itself to the most important principle of the bill that the seigniors should be indemnified out of the public funds; Upper Canada getting the same amount allowed in special funds to local purposes, which was now to be given to Lower Canada. He ... himself⁸⁵ would feel quite disposed to settle the Seigniorial system at once, but he was prepared to accept the bill proposed by the hon. Attorney General, which he considered would prove of great advantage to the country, and be⁸⁶ a certain and speedy method of settling⁸⁷ the question; and those who were desirous to settle that question as soon as possible ought not to oppose the proposed resolutions.⁸⁸ He was sure when the censitaires saw by the cadastres the exact sum they would have to pay, they would commute at once. He therefore willingly voted for the bill in preparing the people for commutation, while it immediately took away some of the worst features of the tenure. He

also asked those, who were willing to give money for the immediate settlement of the question, whether they were not inconsistent in refusing to give to an object which all connected with Lower Canada combined in believing the speediest way of obtaining commutation.⁸⁹ One objection to the resolution was, that the amount that would be required was not specified, but he thought that if that were the only objection, it might be removed.⁹⁰ He thought it might be fixed, at the capital represented by the local funds now to be set apart, that was to say at £100,000.⁹¹ He agreed that the amount to be paid to the Seigniors, could not be very large--no doubt £170,000 was a much larger sum than would be required--but in voting for the second reading of the bill, and the resolutions offered by the Attorney General, he held that this appropriation ought to be made out of the public revenue.⁹²

MR. RIDOUT concurred, that if an appropriation were made to Lower Canada for any such purposes proposed, that an equivalent sum should be voted to Upper Canada. He was sorry that any expression of opinion had been made in the way it had, with regard to the Union, for he felt that its existence brought about great and solid advantages to all men in the country. It would certainly have been better to ascertain the amount necessary to carry out the requirements of the bill in order to settle the question, but if he understood the nature of it, would not really settle it at all. The great object to be attained was a final settlement, and it would have been most beneficial for the Government to have come down to the House with a proposition of that kind. The present bill was merely to settle what might be termed "the unjust rights of the Seigniors," leaving the just rights yet to be settled, and if that was so, he considered that it was not bringing a measure before the country of this nature, in a proper shape.⁹³

MR. SICOTTE said, it went further, for it really did provide for the commutation of the tenure.⁹⁴

MR. RIDOUT.--It was very clear that it was a partial provision, and that ought not to have been the course that the Government should have taken. He thought, that in the settlement of this question, the House, before pledging itself in any way, ought to know what the amount is that would be required in order to settle the matter finally. He felt that it would be wise, and proper for the Government to take steps and ascertain what would be the cost to the country of settling it before such a measure was brought forward. That was his feeling, although he was not going to pledge himself to a charge being made upon the consolidated fund.⁹⁵ [He supported] Mr. Brown's views as to the nature of the change [*sic*] to be created on the consolidated fund by this bill, and as to the respective share sustained in the revenue by Upper and Lower Canada⁹⁶, he believed that if the impediment respecting the tenure were removed, that there would be nothing to hinder for advancement of Lower Canada. (Hear, hear.) Upon the whole, he could not, for these considerations, support these resolutions.⁹⁷

MR. MERRITT was willing to pay a sum of money for this object; but before voting it, he wanted to know how much it was to be--how much the seigniors were to get from the censitaires and how much from the public. Then members could justify themselves to their constituents on public grounds; but to go and tell them that this was a special Lower Canada fund, was the way to be laughed at.⁹⁸ If the amount were determined, then they would know how much was proposed to be paid out of the consolidated fund; but otherwise how could they act. He wanted to see a commission appointed to ascertain the amount required for indemnification. Was there any thing unjust in that? He believed that the feeling in Upper Canada was to pay a certain sum, but not without its being defined and considered.⁹⁹

MR. J. SMITH (Durham) did not think there was any principle involved in the objection of Mr. Merritt.¹⁰⁰ [He] was a little surprised at the remarks that had been made, on the opposite side of the House, especially by the hon. members for Hastings and Peterboro', and he could not understand hon. gentlemen saying that they were not in favour of the bill because the precise amount that would be required was not now specified.¹⁰¹ If it was a fair principle to pay this indemnity the amount could be no objection, whether more nor [sic] less. Nor could he understand how the hon. members opposite could object to-night to the appropriation of the Seignior of Lauzon though they had voted for the second reading of the bill without objecting to that clause.¹⁰² It appeared to him, that the objections which had been raised, were quite beside the question, and upon the question of indemnity, he thought that the question was one of a general nature; but the Attorney General, and the hon. members for Lower Canada wished to make it, as it seemed to him, a local question. As these resolutions were only carrying out the original propositions, he would support them.¹⁰³

MR. LACOSTE would not vote for these resolutions, for he considered them calculated only to advance the interest of a small number of seigniors and censitaires at the public expense. He thought these funds ought to be employed not to discharge these rights, but to discharge those which were most onerous. He thought too that no indemnity should be given for rights that were not justly due, and to ascertain whether any dues were just or not, it was only necessary to make the seigniors give in their aveux et denombrements. He would be in favour of redeeming the onerous rights of the seignior but he repeated that he was against making sacrifices for private rights. If these rights were due to the seignior, the censitaires ought not to complain and if they did complain it was only because they thought these rights illegal. He again declared himself opposed to these resolutions, because he thought them rather opposed to than in favour of this redemption of the seigniorial tenure.¹⁰⁴

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND complained that many gentlemen who had spoken that evening had shown that they had not read the bill. The hon. member for Haldimand had formerly spoken of this as the most important possible reform--above railroads and everything else. Yet that evening, he seemed to express some doubt whether he should vote for it or not--whether Upper Canada should be asked to pay her share for the reform or not. Then the ... hon. member for Peterboro' complained that the bill would not settle the question--that it would still leave the tenure existing. But he told the hon. member that no commutation could take place till the rights of the parties were settled. Who would commute the rents which they now paid, while they were told by all legists that they ought to pay only one third of the sum. In reply to Mr. Lacoste he remarked that he did not believe the Seigniors had any legal claim to the high rents; but there was an equitable claim arising out of one hundred years constant usage, which had led Seigniors to purchase, and treat their Seigniors [sic] as if they were entitled to these high rents. The object [sic] of the indemnity was not to secure the redemption; that was the mistake which gentlemen had made from the beginning. Thus they had opposed the resolutions without having ever looked at the bill. What is intended is first to establish what are the rights of the parties, and that once done, the censitaires would be left to pay the redemption of their own properties. Far from being willing to pay for such a commutation he would oppose it. What was necessary was to settle these rights. The hon. member for Kent had offered to pay a large sum of money for some visionary purpose. If, as he said, there was a strong feeling for a compulsory commutation there would be no money wanted.¹⁰⁵

MR. BROWN said that the censitaires, he was informed by Mr. Cauchon desired to have a grant from the government to enable them to commute.¹⁰⁶

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND did not desire to see the censitaires coming to the bar as medicants [*sic*] to beg for money to commute their just debts. What they wanted was not alms; but their rights, and the necessity for the indemnity was that while these rights were given to them, the Seigniors should not be robbed of what they had been led to consider their just rights. As to the character of the funds to be set apart for this purpose, far from there being any hocus pocus in the matter he had acknowledged from the first that it was from the consolidated fund that they were to be drawn, and he had proposed to set apart a like amount from the consolidated fund for local purposes in Upper Canada. The most extraordinary objection coming as it did from the hon. member for Montreal was that no amount had been fixed on, as the amount of indemnity to be required. Did not the hon. member know well that any such estimate was impossible. Was it not plain that this was to prejudge the whole case. How could the amount of indemnity be known until the precise rights of the parties had been defined? He had however made an estimate of the indemnity in one seigniority that of Beauharnois, w[h]ere there were 1500 farms of 100 arpents at 6d. per arpent. This amounted in all to 150,000 arpents, and the excessive rent for which indemnity must be paid in that seigniority was therefore £2500 per annum, and that he thought would equal one fourth of the whole claims of that kind.¹⁰⁷

(771)

Then the Question being put, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Crawford, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir A.N. MacNab, Mattice, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, Patrick, Attorney General Richards, Robinson, Rolph, Sanborn, Shaw, Sicotte, Smith of BATHAM, Street, Stuart, Tuck, Turpin, Valois, Varin, Weller, Wills, Wright, of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(49.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Dixon, Fergusson, Lacoste, Lyon, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Merritt, Murney, Ridout, and Seymour.--(12.)¹⁰⁸

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee;

The resolutions were then passed through committee and an amendment which was offered was rejected.¹⁰⁹

(771)

And after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Dixon reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

(772)

The Honorable Mr. Morin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by his Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered; and is as followeth:--

Elgin and Kincardine.

The Governor General transmits for the information of the Legislative Assembly, the accompanying copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves.

Government House,

Quebec, 25th April, 1853.

(Copy.)--No. 21.

Downing Street, 24th March, 1853.

My Lord,--In my Despatch of the 15th of January last, I informed you that Her Majesty's Government had determined on advising Her Majesty to accede to the prayer of the Address to the Queen from the Commons of Canada, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves.

2. I enclose a copy of the Bill which has been introduced into the House of Commons by the Under Secretary for this Department, in pursuance of that decision, and which has passed the second reading by a large majority.

3. By the last Section of this Bill, as it was originally introduced, it was proposed to repeal Section 8 of the Act to provide for the sale of these Reserves, passed in 1840, which imposes a guarantee of certain annual sums to the Churches of England and Scotland respectively, on the Consolidated Fund; a guarantee which has hitherto been inoperative on account of the large excess of the proceeds of the Reserves above the sums in question, and which, for the same reason, would, in all probability remain so if those proceeds continued to be appropriated to the present purposes.

4. At the time when this provision of the Bill was adopted, I was not aware of any peculiar circumstances connected with the introduction of the guarantee Clause into the Act of 1840, which should take that Clause out of the ordinary case of similar enactments. Power being given to the Canadian Legislature over the Fund itself, it appeared consistent that the collateral guarantee should cease.

5. It seems, however, on further inquiry, that there was an understanding on the subject of that Clause, in 1840, between Her Majesty's then Ministers on the one hand, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, as representing the Church of England in Canada, on the other. The provision established by it was made a condition, for the concession then required, on the part of the Church of England. This being the case, it may be thought that considerations of good faith are involved in its maintenance. I refer you for further explanation to the debate which took place in the House of Commons on the 6th of July, 1840.

6. Under these circumstances, Her Majesty's Government have thought it advisable to propose the withdrawal of the third Section, which was accordingly struck out of the Bill by the House of Commons, in Committee, on the 18th current.

7. The effect of this omission will be that the charge contingently imposed on the Consolidated Fund will remain unaffected by this Act. The contingency is one which cannot arise so long as the Life interests protected by the Bill continue to require the expenditure of £7,700 annually for the Church of England, and £1580 for the Church of Scotland; unless (which is not to be anticipated) the proceeds of the Reserves should fall below that joint amount. It was against this event, however, that the provision was intended to guard. When the Life interests have so far terminated as to reduce the sum required below that amount, then, if the remaining proceeds of the Reserves shall have

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been devoted to purposes other than those of the Churches of England and Scotland,

it may be contended, even although the Fund may largely exceed the sum mentioned in the Act, that according to a possible construction of the Clause in question the liability may arise.

8. It has been urged in Parliament that the guarantee on the part of the Imperial Treasury ought now to cease, both on grounds of justice and because the reason originally assigned by Lord John Russell, in 1840, for placing it on the Consolidated Fund, instead of the Revenue of Canada, no longer exists, and it may be further argued that in making this final settlement the sums so guaranteed ought to be reserved out of the general provisions of the Act, and definitely charged on the Reserves.

9. Her Majesty's Government would, however, feel themselves bound to oppose the introduction of any such provision into the present Bill. They would regard it as wholly incompatible with the general principles upon which the measure is based, and with the assurances already given to Canada.

10. I cannot, however, avoid expressing a hope that if at some future time the Parliament of Canada should think proper to legislate upon the subject of the Clergy Reserves, they will not lose sight of the expectations which this guarantee, whatever may be its force, held out at the time to the Churches of England and Scotland, more especially as it was inserted in the Act of 1840 for the purpose of promoting a settlement of the question which was then regarded as highly beneficial to Canada, and which has in the interval greatly mitigated those religious disputes which had before extensively prevailed.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

Newcastle

The Right Honorable

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,

&c., &c., &c.,

(17th February, 1853.)--16 Vic.

A Bill to authorize the Legislature of the Province of Canada to make provision concerning the Clergy Reserves in that Province, and the proceeds thereof.

WHEREAS the Act of the Session of Parliament holden in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, Chapter seventy-eight, provides for the Sale of the Lands called Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof; and it is expedient that the Legislature of the said Province should be enabled to make further provisions in relation to such Reserves and proceeds: Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

I. It shall be lawful for the Legislature of the Province of Canada, from time to time, by any Act or Acts to be for that purpose made and enacted in the manner and subject to the conditions required by the Act of the said Session of Parliament holden in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, Chapter thirty-five, Sections thirty-seven and thirty-eight, in respect of Acts made and enacted by such Legislature, to vary or repeal all or any of the provisions of the said first mentioned Act of Parliament for or concerning the sale, alienation and disposal of the said Clergy Reserves, and for or concerning the investment of the proceeds of all sales then made or thereafter to be made of such Reserves, and for or concerning the appropriation and application of such proceeds and investments, the interests and dividends thereof, the interest accruing on sales on credit of such Reserves, the rent of such Reserves for the time being unsold, and all other the profits of or accruing from such Reserves, and

(notwithstanding the said first mentioned Act of Parliament) to make such other
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provisions for or concerning the sale, alienation or disposal of the said Clergy Reserves and such investments as aforesaid, and for or concerning the appropriation and application of such Clergy Reserves, proceeds, investments, interest, dividends, rents and profits, as to the said Legislature may seem meet.

II. Provided, That it shall not be lawful for the said Legislature, by any Act or Acts thereof, as aforesaid, to annul, suspend, or reduce any of the annual stipends or allowances which have been already assigned and given to the Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland, or to any other Regions Bodies or Denominations of Christians in Canada, (and to which the faith of the Crown is pledged,) during the natural lives or incumbencies of the Parties now receiving the same, or to appropriate or apply to any other purposes such part of the said proceeds, investments, interest, dividends, rents and profits, as may be required to provide for the payment of such stipends and allowances during such lives and incumbencies.

III. So much of the said Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, Chapter seventy-eight, as charges the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland with, or authorizes any payment thereout of, the sums needed to supply such deficiency as in the said Act mentioned, shall from and after the passing of this Act be repealed.

Ordered, That the said Message, and accompanying Documents, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

MR. MACKENZIE¹¹⁰ moved an address for copies of correspondence relative to Differential duties, Reciprocity, Navigation of the St. Lawrence, Establishment of a line of Steamers between Liverpool and this Province.¹¹¹ The hon. member in supporting this resolution went over the history of the reciprocity negotiations, and he held that the information he asked for ought to be given.¹¹²

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN said all the correspondence relative to Reciprocity had been laid before the House as far as the Government deemed consistent with the interests of the public service; and there was no correspondence on the other subjects mentioned which had not been laid before the House.¹¹³

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Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. LeBlanc, and the Question being put, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House for its information, copies of all Correspondence that may have passed between Her Majesty's Government or any Member thereof, and the Executive Government of Canada, since the first of January, 1851, concerning the Commercial Policy of this Province; differential Duties; proposed measures of retaliation against the United States for their restrictions on our Trade; a reciprocal Trade between this Country and the said States, or any other foreign nation; or concerning the free navigation of the St. Lawrence by the ships of foreign powers; the Tariff or Fisheries of Canada; or the establishment of a line of Steamers between Liverpool and some Port in this Province; except such Documents or Correspondence as have already been communicated to the Legislature;--

Motion lost, the mover and Mr. Marchildon only standing up for it.¹¹⁴

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And it passed in the Negative.

Sir Allan N. MacNab, from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Twenty-second Report of the said

Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have taken into their consideration the Bill to amend the general Railway Clauses Consolidation Act,--the Bill to incorporate the Cataragui and Peterborough Railway Company,--the Bill to incorporate the Port Stanley and London Railway Company,--and the Bill to incorporate the Quebec Bridge Company; to each of which they have made several amendments, which they report for the favorable consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Quebec Bridge Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Port Stanley and London Railway Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the general Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, as reported from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Tessier, seconded by Mr. Wright of the East Riding of York, Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to repeal so much of a certain Ordinance of the Province of Quebec therein mentioned, as provides for the annual appointment of Peace Officers in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal," be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to transfer the possession and control of the Cul-de-Sac Harbour from the Trinity House of Quebec, to the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec," be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Cataragui and Peterborough Railway Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Wednesday next.

A Bill to incorporate a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of building an Hotel in the City of Hamilton, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of erecting a Hotel in the City of Hamilton."

Ordered, That Sir Allan N. MacNab do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act for the relief of William Henry Beresford," being read,¹¹⁵

MR. BADGLEY moved, that the bill from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act for the relief of William Henry Beresford" be now read a second time. The hon. gentleman read the motion and sent it to the Speaker.¹¹⁶

MR. J.S. MACDONALD the SPEAKER read it as usual¹¹⁷.

Members expecting a speech from the mover did not rise--and the question was put before any one was aware.¹¹⁸

MR. BROWN.--Surely the hon. gentleman intends to explain¹¹⁹.

Cries of "question put" "question put"--"no debate."¹²⁰

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*The Honorable Mr. Badgley*¹²¹ moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Cameron, Cauchon, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Crawford, Dixon, Dubord, Hartman, Langton, LaTerrière, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Mackenzie, Sir A.N. MacNab, Malloch, Mattice, McLachlin, Morrison, Murney, Patrick, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Sanborn, Seymour, Shaw, Smith of DURHAM, Street, Terrill, White, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(35.)

NAYS.--Messrs. Chapais, Fortier, Fournier, Jobin, Laurin, LeBlanc, and Morin.--7.¹²²

The names being called, Mr. Brown's name did not appear on the division.¹²³

MR. BROWN.--I hope the House will excuse my voting. I confess I do not wish to vote on a matter as to which I am not informed, and the promoters of which do not think it necessary to explain to us.¹²⁴

MR. J.S. MACDONALD the SPEAKER.--The hon. gentlemen by the rules of the House must vote, and without debate.¹²⁵

MR. BROWN.--Then I vote with the nays.¹²⁶

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NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Chapais, Fortier, Fournier, Jobin, Laurin, LeBlanc and Morin.--(8.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

MR. BADGLEY then moved that the reading of the bill at length be dispensed with.¹²⁷

MR. BROWN spoke to the motion. He said he was more than astonished at the manner in which the hon. and learned member for Montreal had introduced a bill of so novel and peculiar a character. The members of this House knew nothing of the facts of the case, nothing of the law of the case, nothing of the intended mode of procedure--and yet they were called upon to vote it through a second reading without one word of explanation! He confessed it appeared to him to reflect little credit on the discretion of the House, that the first bill presented to them--and the second bill ever presented to Parliament since the Union to dissolve the marriage tie, should be so readily assented to. The peculiar circumstances of the case ought to have made the House additionally careful in every step that was taken; points of law and practice arose out of it, which, even in England, where divorce bills frequently come before the Legislature, would be difficult of decision. For himself he had no scruples on the subject of divorce where a proper case was made out, and he had every desire to support this bill if it could be done conscientiously--but there [were] two points which presented strong grounds of doubt. The hon. gentleman might have been right in avoiding the merits of the case at this stage--but he was bound to state the general grounds on which he proceeded, and the course he intends to pursue. In England the course was, to appoint a Select Committee of fifteen members to take evidence, and then proceed upon it.¹²⁸

SIR A. MACNAB.--The second reading of the bill was only *pro forma*. In England, it is true, that a committee is appointed for the express purpose of

investigation, but he apprehended they would appoint a Select Committee. The Committee of the House of Commons always examines the witnesses themselves, and eight or ten days must necessarily elapse before the Bill is reported to the House, and even then it is not read a third time.¹²⁹

MR. BADGLEY.--The second reading was merely formal; all discussion upon it will take place on the occasion of the third reading. I now move that the Bill be referred to a Committee. The hon. gentleman named the members in his motion.¹³⁰

MR. BROWN.--I think the members of such a Committee should not be selected by the promoters of the bill. The Committee should be named by the House.¹³¹

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Resolved, That the Bill be referred to a Committee of seven Members for the preliminary investigation thereof, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Badgley, Mr. Sicotte, Mr. Street, Mr. Christie of Wentworth, the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Murney, and the Honorable Mr. Robinson, do compose the said Committee.

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Ordered, That the Committee do hear Counsel and examine Witnesses for the said Bill; and also, that they hear Counsel and examine Witnesses against the Bill, if the Parties concerned think fit to be heard by Counsel or to produce Witnesses.

Ordered, That the Minutes of Evidence on the subject of the said Bill, communicated to the House, this day, by the Honorable the Legislative Council, be referred to the said Committee.

On motion of MR. J. SMITH of Durham,¹³²

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The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend certain Acts for the relief of Religious Societies; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Stuart reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Stuart reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the operation of the Assessment Laws, especially with reference to the collection of Taxes on Lands of non-residents, and the equalization of County Rates amongst the several Municipalities, --and on the Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Messieurs Bryce, McMurrich and Company, and others, Merchants and Traders of the City of Toronto, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Wednesday next; and be then the first Order of the day.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

Then, on motion of Sir Allan N. MacNab, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley,

The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 25 APRIL 1853.

1. This matter was noted in partially identical accounts by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1853, and GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
2. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853, and GLOBE, 12 May 1853, reported that Mr. Morrison "handed in two affidavits respecting the state of Mr. Paige's health."
3. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
4. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
5. NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 28 April 1853. The following papers noted this motion in identical accounts: GLOBE, 26 April 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 28 April 1853; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 April 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 3 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 5 May 1853.
6. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 3, 6 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 5 May 1853. The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 12 May 1853. The following papers noted the debate in identical accounts: GLOBE, 26 April 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 28 April 1853.
7. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 May 1853: "Lower Canada."
8. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
9. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
10. IBID.
11. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
12. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
13. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
14. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
15. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
16. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
17. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
18. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
23. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
24. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
25. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
26. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
27. IBID.
28. IBID.
29. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
30. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
31. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
32. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
33. IBID.
34. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
35. IBID.
36. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
37. IBID.
38. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.

39. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
40. IBID.
41. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
42. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
43. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
44. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853. GLOBE, 12 May 1853: "for Australia."
45. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
46. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
47. IBID.
48. IBID.
49. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
50. IBID.
51. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
52. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
53. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
54. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
55. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
56. IBID.
57. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853. GLOBE, 12 May 1853: "three-fourths."
58. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
59. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
60. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
61. IBID.
62. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
63. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
64. IBID.
65. IBID.
66. BRITISH COLONIST, 6 May 1853.
67. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
68. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
69. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
70. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
71. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
72. IBID.
73. IBID.
74. IBID.
75. IBID.
76. IBID.
77. GLOBE, 12 May 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853: "two thirds."
78. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
79. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
80. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
81. IBID.
82. IBID.
83. IBID.
84. IBID.
85. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
86. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
87. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
88. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
89. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
90. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
91. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
92. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
93. IBID.

94. IBID.
95. IBID.
96. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
97. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
98. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1853.
99. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
100. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
101. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
102. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
103. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
104. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
105. IBID.
106. IBID.
107. IBID.
108. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853, reported a division of "ayes 48; nays 12."
109. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
110. The following papers reported the exchange on this matter in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1853. The exchange was also reported by GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
111. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
112. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
113. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
114. IBID.
115. The debate on this matter was reported by GLOBE, 12 May 1853. The following papers noted the debate in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1853. The debate was also noted by GLOBE, 28 April 1853.
116. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
117. IBID.
118. IBID.
119. IBID.
120. IBID.
121. GLOBE, 28 April 1853, attributed this motion to Sir A. MacNab.
122. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
123. IBID.
124. IBID.
125. IBID.
126. IBID.
127. IBID.
128. IBID.
129. IBID.
130. IBID.
131. IBID.
132. GLOBE, 28 April 1853.

TUESDAY, 26 APRIL 1853.

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THE House met; and it appearing that a Quorum was not present, yet it being after three of the clock, Mr. Speaker took the Chair; and the names of the Members present were taken down, as follow:--

Mr. Speaker.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Cartier, Chapais, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Jobin, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, Mongenais, Morrison, Ridout, Robinson, Smith of DURHAM, Terrill, Viger, and Willson.

And at twenty minutes past three of the clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, without a Question first put, till To-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, 27 APRIL 1853.

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MR. SPEAKER laid before the House, a Return from the President of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Union Company, as required by the Order of this House of the 23rd March last.

For the said Return, see Appendix (I.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Hartman,--The Petition of John Montgomery, of the City of Toronto, Innkeeper; and the Petition of Allan McPherson, Esquire, late a Lieutenant in the Sicilian Regiment.

By Mr. Brown,--The Petition of George A. Philpotts and others, of the City of Toronto.

By the Honorable Mr. Badgley,--The Petition of J.H. Dorwin, President of the Industry Village and Rawdon Railway Company; and the Petition of William Henry Beresford, Esquire.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Joseph Doutre, Esquire, and others; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate them under the name of the "Institut Canadien."

Of Peter Murlagh and others, of the Town of London; praying for certain amendments to the Common School Law.

Of Lawrence Lawrason, Esquire, and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of "The London Gas Light Company."

Of John F.J. Harris and others, of the Town of London; and of the Town Council of the Town of London; praying that the Petition of Lawrence Lawrason and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of "The London Gas Light Company," may be granted.

Of Alexander Davis and others, Ship-masters frequenting the Port of Quebec; praying that the Bill to regulate the Pilotage for and below the Harbour of Quebec, may not pass into Law.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Medonté; representing that the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Union Company have determined on making the northern Terminus of the said Railway on a place unsuitable therefor, called "The Hen and Chickens," and praying that the Provincial guarantee may be withheld until a Terminus shall be selected on a more impartial decision.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Medonté; praying a further amendment to the Act incorporating the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Union Company.

Of F.F. Legendre, Esquire, and others, of the Township of Milton, County of Shefford; praying for aid to open a Road in the said Township, and to construct a Bridge over the River Noire therein.

Of Robert Ross, of the City of Hamilton, Esquire, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy; praying for a grant of Land on the shore of Lake Huron, in consideration of the services performed and sufferings endured by him in the service of his country, and of the present unprovided condition of his family.

Ordered, That the Petition of William Henry Beresford, Esquire, be now received and read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was received and read; praying that he may be examined respecting the subject of the Bill now before the House for his relief.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Special Committee to which was referred the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act for the relief of William Henry Beresford."

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Twenty-sixth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Montreal, to borrow a certain sum of money and to erect Water Works therewith for the use of the said City, and to extend and amend the provisions of any Act relating thereto," and have agreed to several amendments thereto, which they beg to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have also examined the following Bills, and have agreed to certain amendments to each of the same respectively, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House:--

Bill to authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Quebec Bank, and to facilitate the transfer of Shares in certain cases:

Bill to authorize the formation of a Company to be called the Paris Hydraulic Company.

Your Committee have also examined the Bill to enable the Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, to alienate or hypothecate certain property for the purpose of raising funds to build a more convenient Church, Manse, and School, and have agreed to report the same without any amendment.

Mr. Sicotte, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Megantic, informed the House, That the leave granted by the House to Seneca Paige, Esquire, on Monday last, from further attendance, had reduced the number of the Committee to less than three; that the Committee had, in accordance with the 86th Section of "The Election Petitions Act of 1851," so continued for the space of three sitting days, without the Parties consenting to proceed with the two remaining Members; and that, therefore, in pursuance of the said Section, the Committee is this day dissolved.

Ordered, That the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Megantic be referred back to the General Committee of Elections.

Mr. Cartier, from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Twenty-third Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have taken into their consideration the Bill to incorporate the Vaudreuil and Bytown Railway Company, and have made several amendments thereto, which they humbly submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

Mr. Seymour, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

The Clerk of Your Honorable House having represented to Your Committee that the funds placed in his hands to meet the Contingent Expenses of the present Session are very nearly exhausted; they therefore recommend that a further sum of Six thousand pounds be granted.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, seconded by Mr. Jobin,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to issue his Warrant in favor of William Burns Lindsay, Esquire, Clerk of this House, for a further sum of Six thousand pounds, on account of the Contingencies of this House; and assuring His Excellency that this House will make good the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor

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General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Vaudreuil and Bytown Railway Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Malloch reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Montreal, to borrow a certain sum of money and to erect therewith Water Works for the use of the said City, and to extend and amend the provisions of any Act relating thereto," as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Fergusson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Fergusson reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendments were read, as follow:--

Page 3, line 35. After "affidavits" insert "or before any one of the said appraisers."

Page 4, line 12. After "Corporation" insert "to purchase and acquire, take and hold."

Page 4, line 14. After "Canal" leave out to "Water Works," in line 17 inclusive, and insert "the rear portions of such property."

Page 4, line 18. Leave out "to purchase and acquire such portion also" and insert "as shall not be necessary for the purposes of the said Water Works."

Page 4, line 35. After "Canal" insert "or to take a new tail race or discharge a part from the said Little River."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill to enable the Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, to alienate or hypothecate certain property for the purpose of raising funds to build a more convenient Church, Manse, and School, be read the third time To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill to authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Quebec Bank, and to facilitate the transfer of Shares in certain cases, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill to declare valid the Indentures of Law Students enregistered within a certain period after the delay granted by the Act to incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada, as reported from the Select Committee to which the Bill was referred, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

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Ordered, That the Bill to repeal the Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen, and for other purposes therein mentioned, be read a second time on Monday the ninth day of May next, and be then the first Order of the day.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Malloch,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of any Report or Reports made by Captain Fortin, or the person in command of the Vessel despatched by the Government in 1852 to protect the Fisheries in the Gulf of the River St. Lawrence.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act to amend the Laws relative to the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND introduced a bill to extend the privilege of keeping marriage registers in Lower Canada to a body of Christians known as "Adventists."¹

MR. BROWN expressed his extreme astonishment that while Dr. Rolph had a general bill before the House, on the subject of the marriage ceremony, another member of the Government should introduce a separate bill for a particular sect.²

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND said Dr. Rolph's bill was for Upper Canada, but his was for Lower Canada.³

MR. BROWN asked why there should not be one system for both sections? If there was one question in the whole circle of legislation which could be treated on general principles, and adapted to all states of society, it was this--and he hoped that Dr. Rolph's bill would be made applicable to the whole Province, and all other systems repealed. He (Mr. Brown) had a bill for the Presbyterians before the House, which he would withdraw, if Dr. Rolph proceeded with his bill in this shape.⁴

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Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to extend certain privileges therein mentioned to a body of Protestant Christians denominating themselves Adventists.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Bill to establish the boundary lines of lots in certain ranges in the Township of Grenville, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rolph do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend certain Acts for the relief of Religious Societies, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, Mr. Smith of Durham do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to authorize the Municipality of the County of Two Mountains to take Stock in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railway Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Mr. Cartier moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to empower the Municipalities of the Counties of Two Mountains and Terrebonne to take Stock in any Railroad Companies for the construction of Railways passing through the said Counties respectively, and to issue Bonds to raise Funds for the payment of the same;" the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(780-781)

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Dixon, Dubord, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton, LeBlanc, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McLachlin, Merritt, Mongenais, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Ridout, Sanborn, Seymour, Shaw, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Turcotte, Varin, Viger, White, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(46.)

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NAY.

Monsieur Marchildon.--(1.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Cartier do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate a Company for the erection of an Hotel in the City of Toronto, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Ridout do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to attach a certain portion of the Township of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, to the Township of Pittsburgh, for Municipal and other purposes," without any Amendment.

And then he withdrew.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Prince Edward Railway Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the provisions of the several Acts for the incorporation of the City of Montreal," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

*The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate "The Canadian Steam Navigation Company," being read;*⁵

MR. CARTIER moved the second reading of the bill to inco[r]porate the Canadian Steam Navigation Company.⁶

MR. DUBORD objected to this bill. This company had asked for an act of incorporation in England, which was refused to them. They now came to ask us, and if we granted it to them the result would be that we should get all their bad business, while all their good business would be done in England. Besides we saw this Company had not kept their promise in put[t]ing on a large fast steamer, but they had started a small one. He did not therefore think this Company were in a position to come and ask us for an act of inco[r]poration. He further objected to giving it because it would interfere with private enterprise in the city of Quebec, and he himself would be personally affected by it.⁷

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Port Stanley and London Railway Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. McLachlin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. McLachlin reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Morin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an

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Address from the Legislative Assembly of the 9th ultimo, for copies of all reports, representations and suggestions which the Inspectors of Schools may have made or addressed to the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, as well as all correspondence which may have taken place between the Superintendent and Inspectors since the appointment of the latter.

For the said Return, see Appendix (J.J.)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Cataragui and Peterborough Railway Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mackenzie reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Mackenzie reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to improve the Law of Evidence in Lower Canada, and for other purposes, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

*The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal an Ordinance therein mentioned, intituled, "An Ordinance for regulating the Markets in the Towns of Quebec and Montreal, in the Province of Quebec," being read;*⁸

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Mr. Dixon, from the Committee to consider certain Resolutions on the subject of the Indemnity to be awarded to Seigniors, and other expenses to be incurred under the Bill to define the rights of Seigniors and Censitaires in Lower Canada, and to facilitate the redemption thereof, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to appropriate for the payment of the Indemnity to be awarded to Seigniors, and other expenses to be incurred under the Bill to define Seigniorial rights and to facilitate the redemption thereof, a sum equal to that coming into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province from the following Lower Canadian sources of Revenue; that is to say:--From Quint, and other dues, which are now or hereafter shall become payable to the Crown in or upon the Seigniories in Lower Canada of which the Crown is the Seignior Dominant, as well as from all arrears of such dues:--From the Revenues of the Seignior of Lauson, and the proceeds of the sale of any part of the said Seign[i]ory which may hereafter be sold, and all arrears of such Revenue:--From all monies arising from Auction Duties and Auctioneers' Licenses in Lower Canada:--From all monies arising in Lower Canada from Licenses to sell spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors by retail, in places other than places of Public Entertainment, commonly called Shop or Store Licenses.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient that the sums required to pay the said Indemnity and expenses, be raised by Debentures to be issued under the authority of the Governor in Council, and chargeable on the Consolidated Revenue Fund; but that separate accounts be kept of the monies coming into the said Consolidated Revenue Fund from the several Lower Canadian sources of Revenue aforesaid; and that if the sums payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the principal and interest of such Debentures, shall exceed the amount arising from the several sources of Revenue mentioned in the preceding Resolution, it will, in the opinion of this House, be expedient to appropriate a sum equal to such excess for some local purpose or purposes in Upper Canada.⁹

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The first Resolution being read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Macdonald moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Langton, That all the words after "That" to the end thereof be left out, in order to add the words "it is inexpedient and unjust to the Tax-payers of Canada, to appropriate any portion of the Territorial Revenues of this Province to the payment of the Indemnity to be awarded to the Seigniors of Lower Canada, inasmuch as the proposed legislation under the Bill as now framed, is of local interest only, and such Indemnity should be paid by the parties immediately benefitted thereby" instead thereof;

MR. SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU expressed his surprise at this amendment being moved. He entered at some length into the question, but was not distinctly audible in the gallery. He was understood to contend that the neglect of the legislature in former times had rendered this indemnity necessary, seeing the illegal exactions of the Seigniors had been sanctioned by the Courts.¹⁰

(783)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:

The names being read over,¹¹ some laughter was created in consequence of Messrs. Mackenzie and White not rising to vote¹², and on being called, they voted with the nays.¹³

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and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Dixon, Langton, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, Merritt, Ridout, Robinson, Seymour, Shaw, Willson, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(14.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Crawford, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Fortier, Fournier, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Mackenzie, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Sanborn, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Stuart, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Varin, Viger, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(35.)

So it passed in the Negative.

The first Resolution was then agreed to.

The second Resolution being read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Macdonald moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Langton, That all the words after "That" to the end thereof be left out, in order to add the words "it is inexpedient and unjust to the People of Canada to charge the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the whole Province with the Payment of any portion of the said Indemnity to Seigniors; and that such Indemnity should be paid by that Section of the Province immediately benefitted by the proposed measure" instead thereof;

*Some discussion ensued upon this amendment*¹⁴.

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS declared that it was not intended to do any injustice to Upper Canada. The local revenues taken were not different from those applied to municipal purposes in Upper Canada; but should a greater sum be required, then a similar sum would be taken from the consolidated revenue and applied to local purposes in Upper Canada. Hon. gentlemen opposite were inconsistent with their own declarations.¹⁵

MR. MERRITT said it was a fallacy to suppose that the local revenues taken for Lower Canada were the same in amount as those applied to Municipal purposes in Upper Canada. The truth was that Upper Canada would be taxed for this indemnity, and he did not believe there was any justice in that. He was proceeding to state that the taxes had been much increased¹⁶.

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS interrupted him and said he had before explained to the hon. member that reductions had been made on some articles, so that there had been no increase in the whole.¹⁷

MR. MERRITT: Yes; I know you have, but I never believed you. (Loud Laughter.) He continued to contend that there was no information of the sums that they would have to pay; and he would like to know how much Upper Canada would be required to pay, and how much Lower Canada.¹⁸

MR. MACKENZIE complained that they were going on in the dark. No clear statements had been laid before them from the Government; and he was by no means satisfied that the seigniors had any right to indemnity.¹⁹

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And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Crawford, Dixon, Langton, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, Merritt, Ridout, Robinson, Seymour, Shaw, Willson, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(14.)

(783-784)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hartranft, Hincks, John, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Mackenzie, McLachlin, Mougenais, Morin, Patrick, Falotte, Foulin, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Sanborn, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Turcotte, Varin, Viger, and White.--(36.)

So it passed in the Negative.

(784)

And the second Resolution being again read;

The Honorable Mr. Macdonald moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Langton, That all the words after "That" to the end thereof be left out, in order to add the words "the proposition to pledge the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the payment of the said Indemnity, or any portion thereof, and thereby to increase the Provincial Debt and taxation to an unknown and unlimited amount, is improper, unprecedented, and dangerous; that it deprives this House of the necessary check over the Public Expenditure and the Public burthens; and that this House will fail in its duty to the People of Canada if it assents to any such proposition" instead thereof;

MR. J.A. MACDONALD in proposing this amendment went on to say, that it was a most unprecedented course that was now proposed by the Government with regard to this matter. That the Legislature of this country who are the guardians of the public purse, should be called on to impose upon the people and their children a burden, the amount of which they did not know, was a most objectionable as well as inconsistent course of procedure. They had no security whatever that the amount they were now called upon to secure for this purpose might not be one hundred thousand pounds, or that it might not be twice as much as that sum. He would ask the Inspector General if he could find a precedent for the course he now proposed? It was true that a vote of credit had been given on one occasion, but that was under extreme circumstances, and for one year only. Again, they had undertaken great public works to advance the material interests of the country, and how could they go on with their undertakings with a burden of this kind upon their resources, the amount of which could not be told, which the Government themselves did not know, and which they said they could not find out. The hon. gentleman then went on to allude to the slavery question in England, which he contended was analogous to this. When it was proposed to indemnify the slaveowners for their property, the Government did not ask Parliament to pledge the revenues of the country to an unlimited extent but the Secretary of the Colonies, Lord Stanley came down with minute and elaborate calculations of the value of each slave, and an exact estimate of the sum required, and the Inspector General should have done the same in this case. He should have formed an estimate of the amount required for every seigniority, and then come down with an exact statement of the whole sum that would be required. A finance minister in England would be laughed at if he proposed to tax the people for an unlimited amount; and then what a miserable proposition was this that was laid down in these resolutions. Two-thirds of the whole taxation of the country is paid by the people of Upper Canada, and here they talk of taking a certain amount out of the Consolidated Fund for the benefit of Lower Canada, and then remunerating Upper Canada by paying her a similar sum out of her own resources. The Government have already refused to reduce the customs' duties on account of the present burden arising from the public works, and yet they ask us to take on ourselves another burden the amount of which we do not know; and as far as the

remuneration to Upper Canada is concerned, it just amounts to telling her to tax herself for her own benefit.²⁰

MR. BROWN did not think that anything more was necessary to be said on this subject than what had fallen from the hon. member for Kingston; but there was one other point that he thought deserved consideration, which was this, that not only were they called upon to adopt this measure, and vote for they knew not what, but they were absolutely called on to vote away this sum ... before the principles of the bill were determined upon.²¹ The other night for example it was determined to throw upon the public the whole amount of the cost for commuting the banality. That, he understood, would add £200,000 to the sum to be paid by the public.²²

MR. SICOTTE said that remuneration for the banalité would amount to little over £5000.²³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said it was better to have a fair understanding on this subject. If the house persisted in the vote alluded to²⁴ [and] the right of banalité were abolished²⁵, the Government would abandon the bill.²⁶

MR. BROWN said, then they should abandon it now--for it was formally abolished in a committee a few nights ago. From all this it was quite clear that the general principles of the bill were still undecided, and yet the Government asked the House to vote away as much money from the public purse as may be rendered necessary by any future vote of the House! (Hear, hear.) It must be evident that if the money were granted thus loosely, the legislation on the bill would be proportionably loose.²⁷ But the fact was, however the gentleman might use his whip, that the hon. member[s] from ... [Lower] Canada²⁸ would take care to use his position to force from him whatever they desired. Having first pledged the country to pay all cost the censitaires would throw everything off themselves, yet take nothing from the seigniors; but pay all of them at the expense of the public.²⁹

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND said that the Government were not prepared to admit anything about the rights of the Seigniors. That was a matter to be decided by the courts of law, and it was impossible for the Government to pronounce any opinion upon it, and for his part, he would do nothing that could prejudice the question. It was also impossible for the Government to obtain any estimate of the amount that would be required to compensate the Seigniors, but if their most exag[g]erated claims were allowed, it would only amount to £100,000, and that ought to be quite sufficient for the House. This was a great reform, and in a reform of this kind hon. members should not talk to him about precedents. As far as precedents were concerned he had turned to the journals of 1851, and there he found that a number of Acts had been passed involving the payment of money where no regular specification was made.³⁰

MR. BADGLEY said that all the items alluded to by the hon. the Attorney General were provided for in the estimates.³¹

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND.--The Government have not abandoned one single position that they had laid down in the bill, and one of them was that, if the courts of justice decided that the Seigniors were entitled to any compensation it should be given to them, and the power of determining their rights they would not take out of the hands of the courts of justice.³² The Government ... were not to be driven from their position by any section of the House.³³ All this dispute was about a sum that could not exceed £150,000. There was no objection to the special funds being taken for this purpose, and they represented a capital of £175,000. The Government had, by careful management increased one branch of the revenue to the extent of £50,000 per annum, and that would represent

a capital sufficient to pay the most exaggerated claims of the Seigniors.³⁴

A considerable discussion followed but without producing anything not already said on the subject³⁵.

MR. BADGLEY contended that there was no distinction to be made between different classes of the revenue for Upper and Lower Canada. The Attorney General does not say what the rights of the Seigniors are, but in his bill he takes from the Seigniors rights which they have exercised for over one hundred years. Does the Inspector General think that it is right or just to take away from these parties the rights which they have enjoyed for over one hundred years without giving them compensation? The Government ought to have at least an approximation to the amount that they will require for the compensation they are going to give. The Government had stated that they now wanted only two hundred thousand pounds; and was the House to be told hereafter that they wanted as much more?³⁶

MR. LANGTON argued that it was very unjust not to make the Censitaires pay a portion of that which was to be put into their own pockets, and taken from the Seigniors. It was they that should pay this compensation, and not the people of the Province generally. The Attorney General said that £150,000 would be enough to pay this compensation, and if so, that was provided for--and why then, should they ask for an additional amount. It appeared as though the Attorney General mistrusted the correctness of what he himself said. For instance, he took the Seignior of Beauharnois, and at first estimated the compensation that would be required for that at £7,000 or £8,000--he said afterwards that it would be £25,000.³⁷

MR. BROWN only interrupted the hon. gentleman to elucidate his argument. He reminded him that the Attorney General based his calculation as to the whole amount of compensation, possibly to accrue under this bill on this estimate for Beauharnois, at £7,000--and that on that estimate, he made the whole amount of the indemnity £75,000. Now, if the indemnity for the Beauharnois property was not £7,000 but £25,000--it followed that the whole indemnity would not be £75,000 but £250,000. (Hear, hear.)³⁸

MR. LANGTON said, that although the Government had found it so difficult to make an estimate, he had made one--and he found that the amount required would be at least £450,000. He would never consent to tax the people of this Province to so large an amount, which was in fact quite unlimited.³⁹

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And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Crawford, Langton, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Mackenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, Merritt, Murney, Ridout, Robinson, Seymour, Shaw, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(16.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Sanborn, Sicotte, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Varin, Viger, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(39.)⁴⁰
So it passed in the Negative.

And the second Resolution being again read;

Mr. Seymour moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Malloch, That the following words be added at the end thereof: "Provided that in case the Revenue that may be derived from the Duties in Upper Canada on Shop Licenses, Licenses to Hawkers and Pedlars, Keepers of Billiard Tables, on Auctioneers and the Sale of Goods by Auction, proposed to be given up to the Municipalities of Upper Canada, shall be less in amount than the Revenue that may be derived from the sources mentioned in the preceding Resolution, it shall be the duty of the Receiver General to pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the several County and City Municipalities in Upper Canada, in proportion to the population as shown by the then last Census Returns, the difference, which shall be appropriated by them for general purposes: the said payments to continue yearly, until the said Debentures so chargeable upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund shall be payable;"

And the Question being put, That those words be there added; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

And the second Resolution being again read; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(785)

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hinks, Jobin, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Sinborn, Sicotte, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Varin, Viger, and White.--(37.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Crawford, Lacoste, Langton, Macdonald of KING TON, Mackenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, Merritt, Murney, Ridout, Robinson, Seymour, Shaw, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(17.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Order of the day for taking into consideration the Reasons of absence of such Members as were not present at the Call of the House on the first day of March last, being read.

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of May next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the operation of the Assessment Laws, especially with reference to the collection of Taxes on Lands of non-residents, and the equalization of County rates amongst the several Municipalities,--and on the Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Messieurs Bryce, McMurrich and Company, and others, Merchants and Traders of the City of Toronto.⁴¹

MR. LANGTON did not intend to go into this matter in detail, but merely to affirm the principles upon which the proposed alterations would have to be made. The principal alterations were those affecting the sale of wild lands. He would at once go to the Resolutions, the first of which he had to propose, was--"that the arrears of all taxes on the lands of non-residents shall be hereafter collected and managed by the county Treasurer and city Chamberlains only." The object was to have the management of these matters entrusted to the county officers, and for them to be held responsible for all transactions relating thereto. He would, therefore, move the adoption of that resolution.⁴²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS must say that he felt himself very much indebted to the hon. member for Peterborough, for the manner in which he had introduced the resolution which had been submitted. He meant, he felt indebted to him for having done justice in remedying difficulty, which he was sure everybody who had any experience upon the subject, would admit, must be experienced by those who had to frame a new system of municipal assessment, or rather the framing of a system of assessment for municipal purposes. The hon. gentleman had before stated that he was not wedded to any particular system, or desired to retain the previous governmental proposal. He had done that which deserved the best thanks of the Government, and the hon. gentleman must admit, that he had experienced no opposition from the Government, but that on the contrary, they had given their approval as much as possible to the hon. member's measure. In endeavouring to improve that system, the Government would give to that hon. gentleman every assistance in their power, and afford him every facility that they could for carrying it out, and he believed that the committee of which that hon. gentleman was chairman had done all in their power towards the attainment of that object. But it had not been in his (the Inspector General's) power, to give that attention to it which it deserved. He was anxious to wait for the result of the labours of the committee to consider it, and he had scarcely considered that it would have been possible in the present session to have come to any satisfactory conclusion upon the subject, but on the whole, he was disposed to support the hon. gentleman.⁴³

MR. LANGTON.--It was so late in the session, that possibly they could not get the bill passed, but he had great hopes, that if the bill could not be carried out as he proposed, that at all events something would be done, and therefore he wished to propose a change in the principle existing with regard to absentee lands, and indeed there were other changes, which he thought were very necessary in order to carry out the measure before the House. There might be some difference of opinion upon other questions, and if so, it might yet be better to leave those for another session, and to pass an act at once to remedy those inconveniences, the existence of which, could not fail to strike every body. The question which he alluded to was the assessment upon personal property. But with regard to the management of the sales of absentee lands, he did not think that there would be much difficulties upon that subject.⁴⁴

MR. BROWN wished to know if the hon. Inspector General, on behalf of the Government, adopted the whole series of resolutions?⁴⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--No. I do not pledge myself to the whole.⁴⁶

MR. BROWN.--Because if the hon. gentleman intends to transfer to the hon. member for Peterboro' the task of revolutionizing the whole assessment laws of the Province--if he intends thus to shirk responsibility for the administration on this most difficult of all questions--however convenient it may be for the Inspector General and his colleagues, it must certainly be admitted to be a totally new reading of responsible government. The hon. member for Peterboro' deserved the thanks of the House for bringing the subject up for discussion, and no member of the House was more competent to prepare a measure in regard to it--but he did think that this was a matter peculiarly belonging to Government, and which ought not to be taken out of their hands.⁴⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS was much obliged to the hon. gentleman for casting upon the Government what he considered their responsibility; but the Government, he wished to say, had got as many measures now before it as it would be able to carry through; and as far as he, individually, was concerned, or his colleagues, whether their measures were good or bad, they were before the country, and he did not believe that the hon. gentleman could say that they had not laboured to

the best of their abilities in bringing forward those measures most desirable.⁴⁸ The Government had so far from idling their time rather introduced more measures than they could hope to carry; it was therefore, a wrong reading of responsible Government to say that no other person than a minister should be allowed to go on with a matter, to which such persons had paid a great deal of attention.⁴⁹ He did not think that it was necessary during the present session, to take up the change of the Assessment Laws, but at the same time, when he found that one hon. member had given his attention to the subject, he thought that it would be an evidence of the integrity of responsible government, if they pledged themselves to support and carry out those measures which were for the benefit of the country; but he did not think it should be right of the Government to say that they would oppose such a measure.⁵⁰

MR. BROWN.--The scheme of my hon. friend the member for Peterborough is to alter the whole assessment system of the country; to levy all local taxation on person and real property of every description and at the same rate. A more thorough change could not be proposed. Did the hon. Inspector General mean to say that under our present system of Government, such a measure should be taken out of the hands of Government, and committed to the opposition? Is not the first principle of Responsible Government that the Executive Council of the day shall be responsible for the right conduct of public affairs in all departments of the State? But should this assessment bill be entrusted to the opposition, and carried by the opposition, who would be responsible for it? Would not the Government, in the event of its failing to work well, tell the country that it was not theirs--it was forced on them by the House?⁵¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--The Government cannot shield itself from responsibility for any bill passed by this House.⁵²

MR. BROWN.--I am happy to hear the hon. gentleman say so--for that is the true principle of our constitutional system. But the hon. gentleman, it is to be regretted, does not always preach this doctrine. On too many occasions the Inspector General and his friends have been ready to shirk responsibility on the plea that a hurtful measure was a "private bill." However, though it comes late, it is well to have so important an admission on record, and when some of the Corporation Bills of the day come up for discussion, I will not fail to refresh the hon. gentleman's memory on the point. The hon. gentleman says that I will not deny that the Government have undertaken enough for one session. I am free to admit that in quantity there is more than enough did its quality bear inspection. I think a set of measures more loosely got up, or more opposite in principle to what might have been expected from the present Government could not well be conceived. I think they have taken up much that they should have left alone, and left untouched that which they should have eagerly proceeded with; and in all they have done, there has been a reckless disregard of economy heretofore unapproached. In regard to the views of the hon. member for Peterboro' of course I perfectly agree with him on the assessment question, and will support his bill even should the Government persist in transferring their duty to his shoulders.⁵³

MR. LANGTON.--There were two Committees that sat upon working out the changes with regard to real and personal property, and there was one which reported upon details, but as far as the present propositions went as to personal property, it was perhaps too serious a matter to be decided this session, but ... and alter that principle which all admitted should be altered. The last resolution was the one to which allusion had been made. If the Government were inclined to support that measure he did not see why the operation of mere details should not now be decided, although the hon. gentleman might wish to

cast any slur upon Government for the part they had acted.⁵⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--As far as personal property was concerned the Government wished to come round to the views which they at first had upon the subject.⁵⁵

Hear, hear, by MR. BROWN.⁵⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS: He had stated at the time, and now believed, that from what appeared in the press, the prejudices against the measure were founded upon erroneous impressions which prevailed in the public mind, and which were not directed against the principle of the system itself. People thought, that the system was intended to carry into effect a kind of assessment which would have given a great deal of dissatisfaction to the public, but he believed that, on the contrary, it would give a great deal of satisfaction.⁵⁷

MR. ROBINSON would be glad to support all the resolutions which the hon. member had brought forward with the exception of that relating to personal property, but he should certainly not support those views which the Inspector General says he brought forward some time ago.⁵⁸

The first Resolution was then put and carried.⁵⁹

MR. LANGTON would then move the next resolution, "That the officers of the subordinate municipalities shall furnish the county treasurers with all requisite information to enable them to ascertain the true arrears, and that the county treasurers shall have authority to collect all arrears." There was a difficulty at present existing which this resolution would cure. He would then move "That all arrears due more than one year, shall, at the yearly settlement, be increased by ten per cent." There must be something to induce people to pay their taxes as soon as possible, and unless there was some imposition in the way of a fine, they would neglect doing so. He would next move, "That after taxes have been five years due, the land may be sold, but the County Council may further delay the sale, or shall only sell such lands as are in arrear more than a certain sum." "That the original owner may redeem the land within one year after the sale, by paying the amount for which the land was sold, and ten per cent thereon." There must be something done to induce people to pay their taxes as soon as possible, and unless this provision was made, no alteration in the existing system would take place.⁶⁰

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS wished to know whether he understood it rightly, that 10 per cent. should be charged from December to May.⁶¹

MR. MALLOCH.--10 per cent. yearly.⁶²

MR. LANGTON.--If they charged 10 per cent. on the arrears, and a man should pay up the next day, it would be charging 30 per cent, but he proposed that these arrears should come into the treasurer's books on the first of May, when they should be charged upon. The accumulation of those 10 per cents. would amount, he thought, to quite enough to induce people to pay them up.⁶³

MR. HARTMAN in objecting, proposed amendments.⁶⁴

MR. LANGTON admitted that the treasurer could not now know what was resident land tax until May.⁶⁵

MR. HARTMAN.--After that admission had been made, it seems that it is not until the treasurer has his books made up that this fact can be ascertained, and that time, therefore, would be the first of May.⁶⁶

MR. LANGTON.--If a person wished to pay their taxes before the time specified, the treasurer could collect them.⁶⁷

MR. HARTMAN admitted it would pay well enough, if the lands were allowed to go into arrear for a great length of time.⁶⁸

MR. MALLOCH.--It could only happen for one year altogether.⁶⁹

MR. LANGTON found that the people that pay, generally pay their last tax in January or February.⁷⁰

The following Resolutions were carried⁷¹.

MR. LANGTON moved--

"That the original owner may redeem the land within one year after the sale, by paying the amount for which the land was sold, and ten per cent. thereon.

"That the arrears of taxes on non-residents' lands shall form a special fund, upon which the County may issue Debentures, and the proceeds may be divided, from time to time, rateably amongst the several Municipalities, according to the taxes accruing in each.

"That when proof is offered that several different parcels on non-residents' land in one Municipality are owned by the same party, and the whole tax and money in commutation thereof is tendered at any time before the final settlement of the Collector's roll, the tax in lieu of Statute labour shall be calculated on the aggregate value of the whole, at the same rate as the Statute labour of residents is commuted.

"That in calculating a County rate, the rental in Towns and Villages shall be counted as ten per cent. on the capital represented.

"That the Collectors shall collect all rates, except local School rates, and be responsible therefor to the Treasurer of the Municipality; that the subordinate Municipalities shall be responsible to the County for all County rates and Provincial rates levied by Act of Parliament; and the Counties shall be responsible to the Crown for Provincial rates.⁷²

These Resolutions were carried.⁷³

MR. LANGTON then moved, "That all personal property shall be liable to assessment according to a scale similar in principle to that proposed on the original introduction of the Assessment law of 1850."⁷⁴

MR. RIDOUT.--As these resolutions had passed through Committee without any opposition, it would be understood that, the debate on them would take place at some future time when the resolutions were put in a more distinct shape.⁷⁵

MR. CRAWFORD objected to this mode of taxation as far as personal property went. The object was to create a double tax.⁷⁶

MR. HARTMAN.--No, it was not so--the intention was, to impose a rate upon personal property the same as upon real. He did not see why the rich capitalist, who has his property invested in stocks, should not be liable at the same rate as a man who has real estate in the country, improving the country by his residence therein. It would not be right to tax the person who holds the mortgage of land, and the man who lives upon it also. That, certainly, was the only difficulty he saw. It might be impracticable to carry it out in all its details.⁷⁷

Hear, hear, from MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS.⁷⁸

MR. HARTMAN: After all, he did not see that a man would, by the operation of the proposed resolution, be doubly taxed.⁷⁹

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS was very much afraid that they would have to go through the whole question, upon the consideration of what should be taxed and what not.

The great difficulty was, to carry these matters out. Some gentleman had suggested to tax property wherever you find it, whether it was mortgaged or not, upon the idea that it ought to contribute to the improvement of the country, but how would that operate practically? Every man is to be taxed according to the value of his property, and the debts due to him are to be considered as part of that personal property. Well, a man says, that the debts due to him, are only worth 5s. in the pound, whereas he says that the money he owes is worth 10s. The operation, therefore, of these circumstances, would not fail to produce this effect, that after all, the larger proportion of the taxes would come upon real estate. He thought, that the principle was a correct one; that you must tax every man according to the actual value of his property, whether in money or land; but if a person held a mortgage upon property, the mortgage representing a portion of property in a certain township, and on which property he did not reside, how were you going to collect the tax on that? If the person were to be asked, he would say, that he has a mortgage upon certain property, but in truth that property may already have paid a tax. He was very much afraid that by the hon. member for Peterborough bringing in that proposition he would lose his bill this session, and would not succeed in carrying it through, for he would encounter all that opposition which the bill, when it was first introduced, met with. He believed ... right way, for the first bill he introduced in 1843, was called a most inquisitorial one. It allowed a man to go into another's house to examine its value, and so on; in fact the bill was thought an infamous one. In 1849 the bill was introduced a second time, and his honorable friend tried in every possible way to get the principles thereof assented to. It was again brought forward and it was agreed, that real property should pay a tax. He was, however, willing to take any course that the House thought it right to adopt, but he did think that the correct opinion would prove to be that first expressed. The question then is, is there now such a state of public opinion upon the subject, that they can pass the bill this session? If there is not, he did not think, that the hon. gentleman ought to introduce this principle, unless the House was prepared to support him.⁸⁰

MR. MACKENZIE.--There was a great difference between fixed income and the mere chance of what a merchant might make one year with another. That distinction had been drawn with great care in the Imperial Parliament, but we are not placed in the same difficult position as the people of New York--every county should raise its tax for local purposes and none other. The proportion of the rate should be equal to the means of those who pay it, and if that principle could be carried out, it would be just. We should tax real income according to the quantity of that income, and not tax to a greater extent the poor man who is struggling along in this life any more than a rich man. The hon. gentleman then compared a mortgage to pawning property.⁸¹

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS wished to know, when money was borrowed upon a note of hand, who paid the tax upon that money?⁸²

MR. MACKENZIE.--The case was different. In New York a man who lives away from his property could manage to evade paying the tax, and that might be so here; but he wanted to see equality between residents and nonresidents. If they were to tax fluctuating incomes, are not men to give an account of what their incomes are? He was clearly of opinion, that the least tax ought to be charged upon those fluctuating, rather than upon real estate.⁸³

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS.--But suppose he bought of a man twenty head of cattle, and gave him his notes payable at 6 months and put the cattle into his stable. A person might come to him and say "you have got 20 head of cattle, for which I want you to pay taxes." What would be his reply? "I have bought; given my note

of hand, and having paid am not liable." Now there the actual tangible property escapes taxation.⁸⁴

MR. LANGTON.--The equality of the tax was the greatest consideration. The hon. member for Brockville had an objection to taxing anything twice over, but he did not take the proper distinction. He (Mr. Langton) agreed, that all things which had been ... taxed for municipal purposes should not be taxed again, but he did not think so with regard to provincial purposes, because every thing in the country is so taxed. The question now was, what should be taxed for municipal purposes? Every body ought to be taxed, without doubt. Then as to mortgages--why, whoever is in occupation has to pay the taxes upon the property, and if they did not, the land is sold; it does not signify who holds the mortgage. With respect to the case of the note of hand, put by the hon. Attorney General, it would be subject to the same rule--when the party has got the mortgage, the mortgagee has to pay because he has got the land. The simple way is to consider that "land" pays the tax. There might be exemptions, but this resolution went to propose that all persons should be taxed upon personal property, but with certain exemptions here and there. As to whether he would be able to carry out that principle he doubted very much, for he saw that even those who were in favour of it threw a cold shoulder upon it; but as he proposed to introduce a bill, including the whole system of assessment, if the Committee would support him in affirming the principle and if they thought it good, and then if, when they came to discuss the principle of the bill in detail, they found that it was not a good one, he would yield.⁸⁵

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS trusted that the hon. gentlemen who represented the different constituencies in Upper Canada, would express their opinion upon it and give the hon. member for Peterborough some notion whether they thought they could carry the proposed principle out, otherwise it was not fair that he should have the trouble of carrying it further without some expression of opinion on the part of the House. The difficulties were very properly brought forward at this stage, in order that they might see whether there was any probability of their being overcome, and therefore the hon. members had better express their opinions.⁸⁶

The resolution was then put and carried.⁸⁷

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Murney reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal so much of the Act providing for the optional commutation of the Tenure of Lands in the Fiefs and Seigniories of Lower Canada, as allows the commutation of the right of lods et ventes without the commutation of the other Seigniorial rights on the same lands, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to define the rights of Seigniors and Censitaires in Lower Canada, and to facilitate the redemption thereof; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Charter of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

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Ordered, That the Bill be again referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Honorable Mr. Morin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to Addresses from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 30th ultimo, for the Petition of Sir Allan Napier MacNab, M.M.P., the Honorable John Hillyard Cameron, and between two and three thousand other inhabitants of Canada, relative to the Grand River Settlers; the documents which accompanied the said Petition; the Report of David Thorburn, Esquire, Indian Agent, on said Petition; or copies of said documents; and a copy of any reply to the said Petition from the Indian Department, addressed to Sir Allan N. MacNab: And also, for a Statement shewing the amounts of money paid from the Indian Fund to Settlers on the Grand River, Canada West, as compensation for giving up their improvements, and the expenses incurred for the prosecution of certain Settlers on the said Grand River; as also the names of all the Officers and Servants of the Indian Department, with their several incomes, whether derived from fees, salaries, perquisites, or from any other source; the amount derived from sales of Grand River Lands, and how invested; and the profits, if any, accruing to the Indians therefrom.

For the said Return, see Appendix (E.E.E.E.)

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Cauchon, seconded by Mr. Jobin,
The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 27 APRIL 1853.

1. GLOBE, 14 May 1853.
2. IBID.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. The following papers noted the exchange on this matter in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1853, and BRITISH COLONIST, 6 May 1853.
6. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
7. IBID.
8. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853, apparently mistaking this bill for the bill from the Legislative Council to repeal an Ordinance providing for the appointment of peace officers in Quebec and Montreal, reported that the latter was read a second time. GLOBE, 26 April 1853, reported that the Quebec and Montreal peace officer bill was "passed through Committee of the whole."
9. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 6 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 7 May 1853 (which copied MORNING CHRONICLE), HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 12 May 1853 (which copied MORNING CHRONICLE), and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 19 May 1853. The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
10. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
11. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
12. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
13. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
14. IBID.
15. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
21. IBID.
22. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
23. GLOBE, 12 May 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853: "would not exceed \$5000."
24. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
25. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
26. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
27. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
28. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853, which read, "the hon. member from Upper Canada."
29. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
30. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
34. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
35. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
36. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
37. IBID.
38. GLOBE, 12 May 1853.
39. IBID.

40. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853, reported a division on this amendment of "Yeas, 16; Nays, 49."
41. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 7 May 1853 (which copied MORNING CHRONICLE), HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 12 May 1853 (which copied MORNING CHRONICLE), and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 19 May 1853. The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 14 May 1853.
42. GLOBE, 14 May 1853.
43. IBID.
44. IBID.
45. IBID.
46. GLOBE, 14 May 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853, reports that Mr. Hincks said, "Yes!".
47. GLOBE, 14 May 1853.
48. IBID.
49. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
50. GLOBE, 14 May 1853.
51. IBID.
52. IBID.
53. IBID.
54. GLOBE, 14 May 1853. Ellipsis represents illegible words.
55. GLOBE, 14 May 1853.
56. IBID.
57. IBID.
58. IBID.
59. IBID.
60. IBID.
61. IBID.
62. IBID.
63. IBID.
64. IBID.
65. IBID.
66. IBID.
67. IBID.
68. IBID.
69. IBID.
70. IBID.
71. IBID.
72. IBID.
73. IBID.
74. IBID.
75. IBID.
76. IBID.
77. IBID.
78. IBID.
79. IBID.
80. GLOBE, 14 May 1853. Ellipsis represents illegible words.
81. GLOBE, 14 May 1853.
82. IBID.
83. IBID.
84. IBID.
85. IBID.
86. IBID.
87. IBID.

THURSDAY, 28 APRIL 1853.

(786)

THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Marchildon,--The Petition of Louis Leduc and others, of the Seigniorship of Cap de la Madeleine.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Twenty-seventh Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enable the Mayor and Councillors of Quebec to borrow an additional sum for the construction of Water Works," and have agreed to an amendment thereunto, which they beg to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have also examined the following Bills, and have agreed to certain amendments to each of them respectively, which they have the honor to submit to your Honorable House:--

Bill to incorporate the Stanstead County Bank:

Bill to incorporate the Canadian Steam Navigation Company:

Bill to repeal an Ordinance therein mentioned, intituled, "An Ordinance for regulating the Markets of the Towns of Quebec and Montreal, in the Province of Quebec,"--the amendment to this Bill consisting in a limitation of its provisions to the Market in the City of Quebec:

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Bill conveying to the City of Toronto certain Water Lots, with power to the said City for the construction of an Esplanade.

With respect to the Bill to invest in John Carling and others, a certain portion of Church Street in the Town of London, Your Committee are of opinion, that it is in the power of the Executive Government (through the Board of Works) to carry into effect the objects contemplated by it, and that legislation upon the matter is therefore unnecessary.

Mr. Stuart reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to facilitate the admission in evidence of Foreign Judgments and certain official and other documents, and otherwise to improve the Law of Evidence in Lower Canada, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

MR. CARTIER¹ moved the House into Committee of the Whole on the bill to incorporate the Ocean Steam Navigation Company.²

(787)

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate "The Canadian Steam Navigation Company," as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Turcotte reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

And the Question being proposed, That the Report be now received;

MR. BROWN took exception to various clauses of the bill, and especially to the total absence of security that the stock of the Company would be paid up and also, because the Company was allowed to effect insurances on goods entrusted to them without the usual restrictions being imposed.³

MR. DUBORD reiterated the objections he urged the day before.⁴

MR. BADGLEY contended no ill results could be the consequence of the insurance clause. It only extended to goods on their own vessels. He generally supported the bill.⁵

MR. CARTIER contended the opposition of Mr. Dubord was made from interested motives; also that the refusal of the British Parliament to grant a charter to this company, was defeated through the exertions of interested parties there, principal among whom he mentioned Mr. William Brown of Liverpool.⁶

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND supported the bill, but he held that the Company should be obliged to pay down 10 per cent of their stock.⁷

MR. CARTIER had no objections.⁸

MR. STUART while willing to grant the charter desired some farther restrictions, and said he would move that the bill be re-committed for the purpose of inserting them in the bill.⁹

MR. J.A. MACDONALD of Kingston, also was willing to grant a charter, but he thought the bill in some particulars was loosely drawn. With respect to insurance, there ought to be the usual restrictions put in insurance charters.¹⁰

MR. MACKENZIE generally criticised the bill, and treated it as a government measure, saying that Mr. Cartier was a mere stool pigeon of the government in the matter, as he was in the main trunk railway scheme. He found much fault with the details of the bill, saying they were calculated to humbug the public; and that the whole scheme was just such a one as the hon. Inspector General "hocus pocussed" in such cases.¹¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS characterized the attack which Mr. Mackenzie had made upon him as false, and malicious. He (Mr. H.) had had nothing to do with the bill, and when called upon had refused to take charge of it. The only member of the government who had spoken, had mentioned the clause in the bill which did not afford sufficient security to the public. The government could not be responsible for every clause in every bill introduced into the House; but they were responsible for the views they took. He expressed himself in favor of granting this charter; but we should see that there is a sufficient quantity of capital paid up to protect the public; and especially, should this be so, if the power to grant insurance were given to the company. He explained the reasons why a charter was refused to this company in England, stating that the refusal was anomalous, seeing that other charters had been granted to steamboat companies and this one was refused owing to the exertions of interested parties. But greater objections existed to granting limited liability in England than on this side of the Atlantic. With respect to allowing this company to have sailing vessels, he agreed that there might be objection to that. He was by no means prepared to say, that that privilege should be given, and he recommended that clause of the bill to the special attention of the committee.¹²

MR. RIDOUT supported the principle of the bill, but held the restrictions should be placed in it, urged by Messrs. Drummond and Macdonald.¹³

MR. BROWN made a few remarks on the responsibility of the government¹⁴.

MR. MERRITT supported the principle of the bill.¹⁵

MR. CARTIER replied and said if the hon. member for Kingston had read the bill he would not have made the objections he had uttered. The bill was drawn with great care by the Solicitor General of England. He denied that he had spoken to Mr. Hincks in relation to it and as to the hon. member for Haldimand,

calling him (Mr. C.) the stool pigeon of the government, the assertion was just as true, as the stool pigeon evidence in the Warner case in New York and he wished the hon. member to understand that.¹⁶

MR. CAUCHON while approving of the principle of granting a charter, thought the details of this bill were extraordinary, some of which he read over.¹⁷

MR. BADGLEY after some remarks as to the extent of the responsibility of the committee on private bills, stated the hon. member for Montmorenci would hardly have made the remarks he had done if he had read the bill.¹⁸

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Mr. Stuart moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Dubord, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "Bill be referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Badgley, the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Brown, Mr. Cartier, Mr. Cauchon, Mr. Dubord, and the Mover, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records" instead thereof;

MR. CARTIER objected to referring the bill to a committee with a majority against it.¹⁹

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The Honorable Mr. Macdonald moved in amendment to the said proposed Amendment, seconded by Mr. Murney, That all the words after "be" be left out, in order to add the words "again referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills," instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the said proposed Amendment; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the Original Question, so amended:--It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be again referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.²⁰

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Jennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Montreal Exchange:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to vest the Harbour of Port Hope, and adjacent premises, in Commissioners:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Erie and Ontario Insurance Company:" And also,

The Legislative Council give leave to the Honorable Joseph Dionne to attend the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the advantages which would result to navigation, trade, and the cultivation of a great extent of

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land on the shores of the River St. Lawrence, from the formation of an Ice Bridge every winter on the said River, above the Richelieu Rapids, and the means by which such Bridge might be secured, if he thinks fit: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate 'The Hamilton College,'" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate 'The Hamilton College,'" was read for the first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks,

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

MR. TERRILL²¹ moved the reference to Committee of the Whole of a bill to incorporate the Stanstead County Bank.²²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS stated to prevent disappointment²³, that it was the intention of the Government to oppose this bill, as there was a general banking law established, under which such an institution as was wanted might be established.²⁴ Of course, if this bill were passed, all similar bills must be passed through the country.²⁵

MR. TERRILL supposed it was not intended to discuss this matter now; and, therefore, he would only say that it would have been more generous on the part of the Inspector General to say so sooner. He had postponed three times the report of the select committee, and had notified the Inspector General of the state it was in, till he thought all opposition was withdrawn.²⁶ Due notice had been given to that gentleman that this bill was to be introduced and he had allowed the bill to pass a second reading, and go to a Committee²⁷. Now, as was well known, expenses were incurred, which though not great, might certainly as well have been saved. As to the law, it could never work. It had been three years in operation, and no business had been done under it, while the government had been departing from the principle of their own law by granting power to the Montreal and other Banks to increase their capital.²⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS knew nothing of the reason of his being called before the committee, and was at any rate unable to attend. He had, however, early in the session plainly told the hon. member that he would oppose the bill. It seemed to him very different to grant reserved powers to an old bank, and to establish a new one, though he admitted it might be more consistent to oppose even these extensions. The banking system of the country had hitherto been very satisfactory, and he believed the reason of this was the stability of the existing banks with very large capital all paid up. To create a number of small banks throughout the country, especially at the present moment, he thought would be most dangerous.²⁹

MR. MACKENZIE accused Mr. Hincks of a desire to favour certain banks, especially one in which he deposited all the public money, at half the interest he would get elsewhere; and he could understand no good reason why, when banks of the kind now existing were not only maintained but extended, others should be refused the same privileges. He would know nothing of these pet banks, and be no party to any such rascality. At the same time he contended the banks should give security.³⁰

MR. TERRILL stated that he had no reason, as Mr. Hincks said, to believe this bill would be opposed. On two occasions he had spoken to the Inspector General, who though he had not encouraged him, had certainly not refused to permit the bill to pass. Besides, when the arrangement was made to pass an opposed bill, this one was read over by the Inspector General and was not opposed. Again he had called the attention of the Inspector General to the matter when before the committee. As there was no opposition then he of course concluded there would be none. He did not suppose the hon. member had treated him with intentional discourtesy; but he thought his was discourteous conduct.³¹

MR. STUART said the Quebec Bank being one seeking for increase of capital, he begged to say the new law could not be properly applied to it; that the bank had no favour to ask; nothing but right.³²

MR. CAUCHON thought it advisable to pass a general banking act, & then to grant extensions to the chartered banks. How could any body expect banks to be started under the general law, when facilities were given to the large existing banks to increase their capital till they had occupied the whole business of the country.³³

MR. SANBORN believed it a most unusual thing to let a bill pass the second reading without any opposition to its principle, and then oppose it at this stage. It seemed as if there was an intention to maintain large monopolies in cities, and deny the same justice to rural populations. If so the country people would become very cautious and intrust their interests to gentlemen from the towns.³⁴

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON contended that the more banks the less accommodation. It was in this respect the reverse of other trades, in banking the less competition the more accommodation.³⁵

MR. CAUCHON then why did you pass the general banking law?³⁶

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON.--Well how many banks have been created under it? (Loud laughter.) It did not seem to have done much mischief; but still it was wrong to say no business had been done under it, for the British Bank was issuing a large quantity of notes under its provisions. However he had always opposed that law.³⁷

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*Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Stanstead County Bank, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.*³⁸

Ordered, That the Return relative to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, which was presented on the thirtieth day of March last, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That the Return relative to the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Union Company, laid before the House yesterday, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enable the Corporation of the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec, to borrow an additional sum for the construction of the Water Works," as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. White reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. White reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendment was read, as followeth:--

Page 1, line 35. After "bonds" leave out "to" and insert "which, with those already issued for the said purpose, shall not exceed."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report on the expediency of encouraging Shipbuilding in this Province, and the

most advisable mode of protecting the Shipping interest therein, and other references, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That the Return relative to the Inspectors of Schools in Lower Canada, which was presented yesterday, be referred to the Standing Committee on Printing.

Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, to inquire whether the said Return can be condensed before being printed.

Ordered, That the Bill conveying to the City of Toronto certain Water Lots, with power to the said City for the construction of an Esplanade, as reported

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from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Bill to authorize the formation of a Company to be called the Paris Hydraulic Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Toronto Locomotive Manufacturing Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Murney, from the Committee of the whole House on the Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the operation of the Assessment Laws, especially with reference to the collection of Taxes on Lands of non-residents, and the equalization of County Rates among the several Municipalities, --and on the Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Messieurs Bryce, McMurrich and Company, and others, Merchants and Traders of the City of Toronto, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That the arrears of all taxes on the lands of non-residents shall be hereafter collected and managed by the County Treasurers and City Chamberlains only.

2. Resolved, That the Officers of the subordinate Municipalities shall furnish the County Treasurers with all requisite information to enable them to ascertain the true arrears; and that the County Treasurers shall have authority to collect all arrears.

3. Resolved, That all arrears due more than one year, shall, at the yearly settlement, be increased by ten per cent.

4. Resolved, That after taxes have been five years due, the land may be sold; but the County Council may further delay the sale, or shall only sell such lands as are in arrear for more than a certain sum.

5. Resolved, That the original owner may redeem the land within one year after the sale, by paying the amount for which the land was sold, and ten per cent thereon.

6. Resolved, That the arrears of taxes on non-residents' lands shall form a special fund, upon the credit of which the County may issue Debentures, and the proceeds may be divided, from time to time, rateably amongst the several Municipalities, according to the taxes accruing in each.

7. Resolved, That when proof is offered that several different parcels on non-residents' land in one Municipality are owned by the same party, and the whole tax and money in commutation thereof is tendered at any time before the final settlement of the Collector's Roll, the tax in lieu of Statute Labor shall be calculated on the aggregate value of the whole, at the same rate as the Statute Labor of residents is commuted.

8. Resolved, That in calculating a County Rate, the rental in Towns and Villages shall be counted at ten per cent on the capital represented.

9. Resolved, That the Collectors shall collect all Rates, except local School Rates, and be responsible therefor to the Treasurer of the Municipality; that the subordinate Municipalities shall be responsible to the County for all County Rates and Provincial Rates levied by Act of Parliament; and the County shall be responsible to the Crown for Provincial Rates.

10. Resolved, That all personal property shall be liable to assessment accord-

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ing to a scale similar in principle to that proposed on the original introduction of the Assessment Law of 1850.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Langton, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards, the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Ridout, Mr. Brown, Mr. Hartman, and Mr. Burnham, be appointed to prepare and report a Bill founded upon the said Resolutions.

A Bill to incorporate the Vaudreuil and Bytown Railway Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the Vaudreuil Railway Company."

Ordered, That Mr. Mongenais do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Montreal, to borrow a certain sum of money and to erect therewith Water Works for the use of the said City, and to extend and amend the provisions of any Act relating thereto," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Badgley do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same with several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

A Bill to enable the Trustees of the St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, to alienate or hypothecate certain property for the purpose of raising funds to build a more convenient Church, Manse, and School, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Stuart do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Port Stanley and London Railway Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act to incorporate the London and Port Stanley Railway Company."

Ordered, That Mr. Dixon do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to define the rights of Seigniors and Censitaires in Lower Canada, and to facilitate the redemption thereof;³⁹

Those clauses of the bill with reference to banality which were struck out on a previous evening on an amendment of Mr. Sicotte, were reinserted.⁴⁰

All the clauses of the bill were adopted⁴¹.

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Fortier, seconded by Mr. Malloch,
The House adjourned.⁴²

FOOTNOTES: 28 APRIL 1853.

1. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 6 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 7 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 12 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 19 May 1853. The debate was also reported by: GLOBE, 30 April 1853; and GLOBE, 14 May 1853.
2. GLOBE, 14 May 1853.
3. IBID.
4. MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 April 1853.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. GLOBE, 14 May 1853, reported that the bill was referred again to the Standing Committee "after a long and rambling discussion."
21. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 6 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 19 May 1853. The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 14 May 1853. The following papers noted the debate in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 30 April 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30 April 1853 (which misdated its account as 29 April 1853).
22. GLOBE, 14 May 1853.
23. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
24. GLOBE, 14 May 1853.
25. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
26. IBID.
27. GLOBE, 14 May 1853.
28. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
29. IBID.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. IBID.
34. IBID.
35. IBID.
36. IBID.
37. IBID.
38. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853, reported that the bill "was ... ordered to be committed the next day."

39. The following papers noted the debate on this matter in identical accounts: GLOBE, 30 April 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30 April 1853 (which misdated its account as 29 April 1853); MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1853, and BRITISH COLONIST, 6 May 1853.
40. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
41. IBID.
42. The following enigmatic item follows the adjournment in the account of this day's proceedings in the BRITISH COLONIST, 6 May 1853. Perhaps it is meant as a notice of motion. We reprint it in its entirety:

REFERENCE:

By the Hon. Mr. Cameron--No. 1534--of ROBERT GIBBONS, Esquire, and others, of the Huron Tract and its vicinity, representing that the Canada Company are not carrying out the objects for which they received their Charter, and that the proceedings of the said Company are injurious to the Settlers on the said Tract, and retard the settlement thereof, and praying for an enquiry and relief in the premises,--to a Select Committee of five Members, to report by a Bill or otherwise.

FRIDAY, 29 APRIL 1853.

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THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Badgley,--The Petition of the Montreal and New York Railroad Company.

By Mr. Lemieux,--The Petition of J.B. Beaulieu and others, Proprietors of Steamboats, and others interested in the navigation of the River St. Lawrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of John Montgomery, of the City of Toronto, Innkeeper; representing that his property was destroyed in the year 1837, by Her Majesty's Forces, and that he was convicted of High Treason, being unable from the circumstances of the times to establish his innocence, which he is now able to do, and praying for an investigation and relief in the premises.

Of Allan McPherson, Esquire, late a Lieutenant in the Sicilian Regiment; representing that he purchased from Government and obtained a Location Ticket for a certain Lot of Land in the Township of Rama, and that subsequently in the Deed a certain portion of the said Lot was reserved, and is now exposed by advertisement to be let, and praying for relief in the premises.

Of George A. Philpotts and others, of the City of Toronto; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the style and title of "The Toronto Locomotive Manufacturing Company."

Of J.H. Dorwin, President of the Industry Village and Rawdon Railway Company; praying for certain amendments to the Act incorporating the said Company.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Montreal and New York Railroad Company be now received and read; and the Rules of this House suspended, as regards the same.

And the said Petition was received and read; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the said Company to subscribe for Stock of any other Railroad or Steamboat Company either within or without this Province.

On motion of MR. MACKENZIE,¹

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Resolved, That the Order of this House of yesterday, That the Return from the President of the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad Union Company be printed, be rescinded in so far as it relates to the Report of the Chief Engineer, which is included in the said Return in printed pamphlet form.

Mr. Polette reported from the General Committee of Elections, That they have selected Ulric J. Tessier, Esquire, and Timothy Lee Terrill, Esquire, as two additional Members to place upon the Chairmen's Panel, in lieu of George E. Cartier, Esquire, and Louis V. Sicotte, Esquire, who have claimed to be discharged from that Panel, on the ground of having served, during the present Session, on Election Committees; and also, that they have appointed Monday the ninth day of May next, for the appointment of a new Select Committee to try the merits of the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Megantic.

Ordered, That the Petition of John Montgomery, of the City of Toronto, Innkeeper, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of Mr. Lemieux, seconded by Mr. Malloch,

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Kamouraska Election Petition, have

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leave to adjourn until Tuesday the third day of May next, to facilitate their proceedings in order to come to a decision on the points in dispute submitted to the Committee.

Mr. Lemieux, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Thirty-seventh Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petition of Joseph Doutre and others, for an Act to incorporate the "Institut Canadien," and find that it is not of such a nature as to require a Notice.

On motion of MR. R. CHRISTIE, of Gaspé,²

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Ordered, That the Public Accounts for the year 1852, laid before this House on Thursday the fourteenth day of April instant, be referred to the Standing Committee on the Public Accounts.

On motion of Mr. Hartman, seconded by Mr. Wright of the East Riding of York, to ascertain by the best evidence at their command, what surplus printed Parliamentary papers and documents are now in possession of this House, and report at an early day what may be considered the best mode of disposing thereof for the Public good.

Ordered, That Mr. Taché have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Canadian Institute of Montreal.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr. Smith of Durham moved, seconded by Mr. Fergusson, and the Question being put, That during the remainder of the Session all Orders of the day not proceeded with when read, be placed at the foot of the list; the House divided:--

Yeas, 18.

Nays, 18.

And the Votes being equally divided; Mr. Speaker gave his casting Vote in the Negative.³

Mr. Smith of Durham moved, seconded by Mr. Fergusson, and the Question being put, That for the remainder of the Session, this House will sit on Saturdays from ten o'clock in the forenoon, until five o'clock in the afternoon; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Burnham, Fergusson, Hartman, Johnson, LaTerrière, Mackenzie, McLachlin, Morison, Patrick, Poulin, Robinson, Smith of DURHAM, White, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(15.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Adley, Brace, Lamson, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GALTON, Hamford, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Thibault, Langton, LeBlanc, McDonald of CORNWALL, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Mullock, Murney, Lolette, Midout, Attorney General Richards, Robinson, Sanborn, Shaw, Stuart, Taché, and Terrill.--(28.)

So it passed in the Negative.

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Ordered, That the Petition of Joseph Plante and others, Pilots for and below the Harbour of Quebec, and all other Petitions relating to the Pilotage for and below the said Harbour, be referred to the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Pilotage for and below the Harbour of Quebec.

The Honorable Mr. Morin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an

Address from the Legislative Assembly, of the 23rd ultimo, for Statements of Financial Affairs of the Province, and a List of the Clerks and other Employés in the Public Departments, with certain information connected with these Officers asked for by the said Address.

For the said Return, see Appendix (F.F.F.F.)

Ordered, That one thousand copies of the said Return be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to provide for the care of habitual Drunkards, and the custody and disposal of their effects, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Friday the thirteenth day of May next.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to enable the Corporation of the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec, to borrow an additional sum for the construction of the Water Works," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Amendment, do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Dubord do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same with an Amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to incorporate the Cataraqui and Peterborough Railway Company, being read;⁴

The Honorable Mr. Macdonald moved, seconded by Mr. Malloch, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Murney moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Dixon, that the word "now" be left out, and the words "on the tenth day of May next" added at the end thereof;

Some opposition was made to the third reading of this bill, on the ground that it interfered with the Grand Junction Railway, which had a prior claim.⁵

MR. MURNEY stated, that this bill had been passed through a 2nd reading in his absence, and he therefore⁶ desired Mr. Macdonald to postpone for a few days the third reading⁷ till the tenth of May next, to enable the directors of the Grand Junction Railway Company to make some arrangement of the rival interests.⁸

Some discussion [followed]⁹.

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And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Murney moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Brown, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Macdonald do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

*The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to regulate the Currency;*¹⁰

On motion of MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS the House went into Committee on the currency bill.

The hon. member moved the following amendment:--

1. Strike out sections 2, 6, and 4, and insert the following in lieu thereof:--

"And be it enacted, That the denominations of money in the Currency of this Province, shall be pounds, dollars, shillings, pence, cents and milles; the pound, shilling, and penny, shall have, respectively, the same proportionate values as they now have, the dollar shall be one-fourth of a pound, the cent shall be one-hundredth of a dollar and the mille one-tenth of a cent."

"And be it enacted, That the Pound Currency shall be held to be equivalent to and to represent one hundred and one grains, and three hundred and twenty-one thousands of a grain, Troy weight, of Gold of the Standard of fineness now prescribed by Law for the Gold coins of the United Kingdom, and the Dollar Currency shall be held to be equivalent to and to represent one fourth part of the weight aforesaid of Gold of the said Standard; and any Gold Coins of the standard of fineness aforesaid, which Her Majesty shall direct to be struck at the Royal Mint, shall by such names as shall be assigned to them in any Proclamation declaring them lawful money of this Province, pass current and be a legal tender for sums to be mentioned in such Proclamation and proportionate to their respective weights."

"And be it enacted, That the Pound Sterling shall be held to be equal to one pound, four shillings and four pence, or four dollars, eighty six cents and two thirds of a cent, currency, and any British Sovereign of lawful weight shall pass current and be a legal tender for that sum, and the other Gold Coins of the United Kingdom shall while of lawful weight, pass current and be a legal tender for sums in currency, equal according to the proportion aforesaid, to their sterling value."¹¹ He maintained that by this means the main principle of the bill would be kept, namely, the establishment of the decimal system, while it would be in the power of the Crown to issue at any time such gold coins as it might be deemed advisable. By this bill also, silver coins for the purpose of change would be issued. Any gold coins he said, of a certain fineness, would pass current by a proclamation, which would also assign names to them. A gold coinage could by this bill be obtained at any time, at a very small cost, if it was thought advisable to do so.¹²

MR. RIDOUT expressed himself in favor of a national currency, but he was glad that that portion of the bill relating to royals and marks had been abandoned.¹³

MESSRS. CAUCHON and MACKENZIE as in a previous occasion, found great fault with the Government for having abandoned the Provincial gold coinage.¹⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS explained in answer to an interrogatory of Mr. Mackenzie, that he had not abandoned the principle of the bill, but only the denominations of royals, marks, and minims, which he believed had not met the concurrence of the house or the country. The plan was one of his (Mr. H.'s) own, but he was not so much attached to it as the hon. member for Haldimand seemed to be. The great object of the bill was to introduce the decimal currency.¹⁵

MR. BROWN said he thought the bill much improved by the changes to which the Government had assented. In regard to the necessity of a national currency for Canada, he did not hold so strong an opinion as some hon. gentlemen; no doubt the day would come when this would be desirable--but when it did come, it

would be better to establish a mint in the country. The great end at present, in his (Mr. Brown's) view should be to further the convenience of the community--to supply the immediate wants of the public--and this would be fully accomplished by arranging for the coinage, at the imperial mint, of silver and copper coins of denominations adapted to our local currency. He did not think there was any occasion to procure gold coin for the use of the Province; there was no inconvenience felt in that score at present--as paper money formed the sole currency in large transactions.¹⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said there would be nothing to prevent the banks having gold coins struck. There was no more reason why a coin of the value of a royal should not be struck off than one of the value of a half-eagle. He thought that an arrangement might be effected by which any coins that were wanted might be struck off by the banks without being any expense to the country. The question would be one entirely as to convenience. It was as well to have that power in the bill, as it could at any rate do no harm.¹⁷

The amendment was carried after some conversation.¹⁸

Another amendment to strike out section 6 of the bill was carried.¹⁹

Also the amendment following:--

In section 11, line 43, page 3, strike out "one mark" and insert "two cents," and in line 46, same page, strike out "one half mark," and insert "one cent."²⁰

Some further amendments were made²¹.

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr.

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Fournier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Fournier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to establish a Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund in Upper Canada;'"²²

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS ... explained that²³ the object of this bill, as explained when under discussion in committee on a previous day, is to extend the benefit of the Act to incorporated towns; to allow them, by means of it, to obtain money to erect Gas and Water Works.²⁴

MR. MERRITT wished to have the Act so amended as to allow these towns, to which it was proposed to extend its provisions, to construct macadamized roads, and he moved a resolution to that effect.²⁵

This was opposed by members of the Government, on the ground that it was inexpedient to extend the Act any further than was now proposed, as it would have the effect of destroying the credit of the fund by applying it too extensively. It was intended only to aid in the construction of great public works, such as railroads, and not for the trifling affairs of small municipalities.²⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS stated, in reply to a question, that about £400,000 had already been taken up under the act. One county, that of Northumberland,

had made application to obtain £25,000 for the purpose of making roads and other internal local improvements.²⁷

MR. BROWN wished to have the benefits of this Act extended to townships as well as to incorporated towns. He thought that the amendment of the hon. member for Lincoln should be adopted. The good management of the municipal affairs of the incorporated towns had a good effect over all the country, and the security they had to offer was of the very best kind.²⁸

MR. MERRITT contended that towns should have the full benefit of this Act, not only for water and gas works, but for other purposes, provided they did not borrow beyond the amount of their assets. It was anticipated that the water works that were being enacted in the town of St. Catherines would have the effect of saving the principal part of the amount now paid for insurances.²⁹

MR. BROWN contended that all the advantages of the Loan Fund should be allowed to townships and incorporated towns; and that they should be allowed to construct plank as well as macadamized roads.³⁰

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS said that it had been found ... and that, therefore, they should not be encouraged.³¹

MR. BROWN acknowledged that that was generally the case, but said there were some localities where plank was the only material to be obtained, and that in those cases people should be allowed to make use of it. He knew of one locality where it would be greatly for the benefit of the county to construct a road through a piece of swampy ground, and in that case plank was the only material that could be obtained.³²

MR. LANGTON thought that the bill was very inconsistent in not allowing the same powers to townships which were given to towns. There were many townships more wealthy and populous than any incorporated town.³³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS thought it was not desirable at present, when it was very important that the principle of this measure should be carried into effect, to extend its privileges to the townships. It was evident that the bonds of small enterprising towns like St. Catharines, Port Hope, Brockville, and Cornwall, would sell much better in the market than those of isolated townships. Moreover, there are fewer towns to which it is proposed to extend the provisions of this bill than there are townships, and therefore extending it to them is less hazardous. After all, this is but an experiment, and it will not do to extend it too far at first. It will destroy the credit of the fund to put too much on it at present.³⁴ It might be said that this was a reason against extending the law to towns. But there was a vast difference between giving this power to a small number of towns and to every county in the country. The credit of the incorporated towns even without this fund, would have enabled them to borrow money; but that was not the case with the townships.³⁵ He consented, with some reluctance, to extending the principle of this bill, even as far as was now proposed.³⁶

The amendment was carried.³⁷

MR. J. SMITH (Durham) said that some County Municipalities had borrowed money from this fund, with the intention of again lending it to the townships. He thought, therefore, that it would be better to allow them to get the money at once than to get it in that round about way. He hoped, however, that the bill would be confined to its original purpose.³⁸ [He] opposed the permission to raise money for macadamized roads being given to towns at all. Let the thing go on for a year as at present, and then give towns, townships and all the same right.³⁹

The proposal to include Townships having failed, MR. BROWN then moved to insert the words "or planked" in Mr. Merritt's amendment, between macadamized and roads⁴⁰.

[This] was agreed to on a division.⁴¹

The amendment as amended was then put and carried.⁴²

MR. MURNEY moved an additional clause to the bill to allow certain loans made previous to this act to be covered by it⁴³.

It was lost.⁴⁴

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Terrill reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an Amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Terrill reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendment was read, as followeth:--

Page 3, line 4. After "Town" insert "or for constructing or aiding in the construction of any Plank Roads or Macadamized Roads, the making of which will benefit the Inhabitants of such Town."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the more equal distribution of business in the Superior Courts of Common Law in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS, in moving that the bill to provide for the more equal distribution of business in the Superior Courts of Common Law in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, be read the second time, and referred to a select committee, said, in rising to propose the second reading of this bill, the object he had in view, was that of embodying in it some of the suggestions contained in the bill, which the hon. member for Kingston intended to bring before the House, and which he thought would remove all objections to his bill, and make the present measure more perfect. His first proposition was, to distribute the business between the Superior Courts in Upper Canada. In consequence of the changes that had taken place in those Courts, lawyers were in the habit of doing their business in the Court of Queen's Bench, and all their papers were adapted to that Court. The effect had been, that that Court had often times been overwhelmed with business, whilst the other Courts had not sufficient to employ their time. He had to propose, that the writs should be issued by dozens in Courts. In the outer districts they should be issued by the deputy clerks, or clerks of both Courts--if the business is all done in one Court, there is only necessity to keep one set of books, but having found out advantages, parties had always gone to the Queen's Bench. He, however, proposed to distribute the business of the Courts by allowing the writs to be issued by dozens alternately. As a general rule, professional gentlemen would be able to ascertain in which Court the writs were being issued. But private persons, practically acquainted with the business, were well aware that in practice it is of very little consequence in which Court suits are brought, because by our system the judge who tries the cause at nisi prius, is quite as important an officer in disposing of that cause, as the judge who may afterwards sit to dispose of the legal part of the matter, which may afterwards go on to appeal. There is no difficulty in setting the judge right, and the hon. member for Kingston had adopted that principle in his bill, and it was a

principle that had been lately adopted in Ireland, in distributing the business of the superior courts there. The other provisions of the bill were of a more general character, and were directed with a view of simplifying the business of the other courts, and to make the business done in the outer districts by the judges more simple also. There was another provision introduced which perhaps might be more important, and excite some discussion--that was, with regard to how writs are to be served. Formerly, in Upper Canada, it was necessary, that they should be served by the sheriff or some person employed by him. In outer courts, summonses were allowed to be served by any person who could read or write, but fees were not allowed to be charged unless the sheriff recognised the charge. In 1849, when the changes in our courts and in county courts were introduced, assimilating them to the other courts, professional gentlemen had, in some instances, employed their own clerks to serve processes, and have charged these fees which the sheriff is entitled to receive. The effect has been to transfer the fees which belong to the sheriff into the pocket of the lawyer. Now, what he proposed was, that in the first instance, the process should be delivered to the sheriff, and that he should have a reasonable time to serve, and if he does not, the professional man may apply to the sheriff and get some person to serve. It merely gives to the sheriff the option of serving the process, so that the interests of clients may not suffer by that process being served arbitrarily. Then there was a provision with regard to persons being arrested in the outer districts. They were sometimes obliged to wait until an application could be made to the courts at Toronto, and then there was a provision with regard to the sheriff suing for debts due to debtors who have been sued under attachment. There were no means, if the party is about to be outlawed, in which the estate of the absconding debtor could be protected, but he would propose by this bill, to permit the sheriff to sue for the debts and appropriate it to the creditors.⁴⁵

MR. BROWN.--Who is to pay the costs, if he did not succeed?⁴⁶

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS.--The party at whose instance he might proceed. He was not bound to proceed, however, unless the creditors enter into a bond to protect him from all responsibility. Then there was a power here given to the county judge to hear certain applications which by the profession are considered just as well to be disposed of by them, and there was another clause making a change in the law, as to the mode in which attorneys' bills are to be sued for. They were not in a fair position at present; for before they could sue anybody to recover the amount for their professional services, they must in the first place serve the party with a copy of the bill of costs, which the party might retain in his hands for a month, in order that he might get it taxed, and there was sometimes a question as to whether this bill of costs had been properly signed, and served personally upon the defendant, or all the defendants--whether it was served properly, by leaving it at his or their place or places of abode, or business. He proposed, that if the bill should be sent by mail, and addressed to the individual, that that shall be prima facie evidence of its delivery, and if the attorney happens to have a partner, that instead of the bill of costs being signed by the co-partnership, one name should be sufficient, which would have the effect of relieving this form of procedure of a great deal of difficulty and technicality which had been thrown around it, but still making it necessary that parties should give a month's notice, the same as before, in order to have the bill of costs taxed. But, however, it was not the same as in England. The party there, before he has the bill of costs taxed, must enter into an undertaking that when the bill is taxed he will make payment--but he did not enter into that by this bill--he may proceed to get the bill taxed without that undertaking. Then another clause which he had added, which was of a great deal of public importance, was, that in any action brought in any superior or county court, where

the party shall recover damages less than forty shillings, that no costs should be recoverable, and that would have a great deal of effect in preventing actions being brought into the superior court which in truth ought not to be brought there. These were the leading principles of the bill. He had found in the hon. member for Kingston's bill many good suggestions which he did not think could be objected to, and which, he thought, might be incorporated in his. He therefore proposed to refer it to the Committee.⁴⁷

MR. MACKENZIE knew that if they were to be delayed with these petty bills from time to time there would be no end to them. One general principle which he wished to see carried out was to get some uniform system of law. The hon. gentleman had told them last year, that this was a bill calculated to cure all the existing difficulties in the law, and only look at it, and then there was another on the other side of the House. These party bills were not intended to change and alter the system, they did not want seven different doors to go into. He had no doubt, although he had not read the whole of it, that it was nothing more than the tinkering up a bill. He was not such a green horn as people took him to be, and nothing could make a man more elevated in the position of the hon. gentleman than by advocating the simplification of law matters, but not by tinkering up a bill of this kind. He would say, it is a shame and disgrace to their constituents to think, that with the learning they had got there, they cannot move a step, whilst the State of New York, and that Southern State where Andrew Jackson used to live, Tennessee, were progressing. In the latter place they founded a good system, which enabled them to go along. The Chancery Court was proposed at one time to be moved from Toronto and have its circuits, but there they were with their £1000 a year, and so on just as ever, and every body must go to Toronto to get their business done, and the whole proposition had nothing to do with open, manly, plain speaking. He could not do much in the matter, but as far as he could call upon the country to induce "reform" as to these large incomes and high situations, he would do so, for the parties who received the former, occupied the latter, created everlasting difficulties in regard to law matters, always were asking some benefits of the profession, and were not actually studying the pleasure and interests of the people. He did candidly affirm that they were not doing justice to the country. In Lower Canada they had a more simple way of going to law, and getting justice, than we have. He could see that it was no more the intention of the Attorney General to make any remedy in the matter, than he himself had of declaring himself barrister at law, or any other rigmarole thing. He, holding the first position in Upper Canada, as first law officer of the country, comes here with his two-penny half-penny bills, not to give the most learned portion of the country, Chancery powers, if they did require them, but to give them to the county judges, who are supposed to know the least about them. If you could get the hon. member for Kingston's bill put on the fire, that would be well, and then bring forward a proper bill. He had given notice the other day to bring forward his resolution which proposed the uniting the Court of Chancery with the common law courts, but he (Mr. Mackenzie) then had mercy on the House. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Yes, he was a man of great consideration. (The hon. member here joined in the merriment.) Look at England, it was the Yankees who began the reform that took place there, and their ideas elucidated, were so clear, that the mercantile community, the press, and the public took them up, and Lord Stanley brought forward these matters in the House of Parliament, which had their origin in the United States. When they saw a man put up his Reform flag, for instance, professing to be a Reformer, and acting diametrically opposite to reform, endeavoring to do everything in his power to crush it, and bringing forward petty bills, intolerable in society, what must they think of him. Mr. Baldwin's case, in

the contested election, was about as clear evidence of the very grievance which the hon. gentleman and his friends wished to keep this country under, and what good had they done with these things? He had no ill-feeling towards that hon. member, or any hon. member in the House, but they had no right to keep back those laws of justice and common sense, which he hoped would come forward yet, and if not, he wished that instead of the hon. gentleman being judge of what he was, that his position were altered, and he was judge of something else. (The hon. member sat down amid shouts of laughter.)⁴⁸

MR. ROBINSON agreed with what the hon. Attorney General had said as to the serving of writs by the Sheriff, he should have the option to save them. In fact he thought that the Sheriff should be made to serve them, without choice.⁴⁹

MR. BROWN said, as the bill would go into committee and be printed with the amendments, he would say nothing as to its merits now; but there was one point upon which the Attorney General did not touch, to which he desired to call attention. He referred to the advantage which might be derived from providing that a jury in civil cases should be summoned only on the demand of one of the parties to the suit. In a large proportion of the cases which had come under his notice, he sincerely believed the parties would far rather have taken the decision of an intelligent judge, accustomed to sift law and evidence, than that of a jury.⁵⁰

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS.--What the hon. member for Haldimand had said, only went to remedy present existing defects, without suggesting how they could be made. As to what the hon. member for Kent said, the hon. gentleman would find, that in his Law Reform Bill he had provided, that if the parties desired a jury they could have one, otherwise not. But the bill that he (Attorney General) now introduced was merely for the purpose of amending some of the difficulties which arise in the present system without contemplating any change in the principle. He would propose (if with the concurrence of the House) the second reading of the bill in order to refer it to a committee to get ... considerable amendments printed, in order that it might be considered during the recess; of course hon. members who knew the peculiar feelings of the hon. member for Haldimand with regard to the legal profession, would not be surprised at the manner in which he had addressed the house, but there was one fact which should be looked at, and that was, that the most important change which had been made in England within the last few years, was the establishment of county courts which were akin to our division courts, and those courts had existed a longer time than the other courts in England. A combination of the two courts in England, no doubt was following out what had originated in the States, but the original mode of proceeding in the county courts, originated in England long before they existed in the States; indeed the people in the States acknowledged that they are behoven to the commissioners who introduced the matter in England. He did not desire any thorough change with regard to reforms in the law, or reforms that were to be carried out by the great mass of the people. He would say that gradual reforms were the best, and give more satisfaction than when they were brought about in the way the hon. member for Haldimand wished.⁵¹

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards, the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Smith of Durham, Mr. Langton, and Mr. Fergusson, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to simplify and alter the practice, pleadings, and proceedings in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity and County Courts in Upper Canada, being read;

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS then moved, that ... [the bill] be read the second time, and referred to the same Select Committee as the preceding bill.⁵²

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the more equal distribution of business in the Superior Courts of Common Law in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal, amend, and consolidate the provisions of certain Acts therein mentioned, and to simplify and expedite the proceedings in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas in Upper Canada, being read;

MR. J.A. MACDONALD (Kingston) moved that his bill ... be referred to the same Committee.⁵³

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the more equal distribution of business in the Superior Courts of Common Law in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law relating to Grammar Schools in Upper Canada, being read;

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS, in moving that the bill to amend the law relating to the Grammar Schools in Upper Canada be read the second time, said:--Mr. Speaker, in rising to move the second reading of this bill, it is perhaps desirable that I should explain to the House some of the alterations that I think ought to be made to the bill. Originally, in Upper Canada, where a new district was set apart for judicial and municipal purposes, it was usual to appropriate £100 annually for the purpose of supporting what was usually called a district school. Subsequently, a portion of the School lands, or rather the funds arising from those lands, were distributed to the different districts of U.C. in proportion to the population, for the purposes of those Grammar Schools. There were several enactments passed upon the subject, all of which are intended to be repealed by this statute. It was first provided, that these funds should be given in aid of only two or three additional Grammar schools, and I believe, as the law now stands, it is provided that the Governor may appoint, with the consent of the Trustees, as many Grammar schools as the School lands will sustain. The Board to regulate these Grammar schools is appointed by the Crown, but the way in which it acts in relation to these schools is not of a satisfactory character. They are generally appointed Trustees for the Grammar school, and when one is established in a county town, there are generally trustees appointed, associated with the trustees of the Grammar Schools, but the general management of the Grammar Schools throughout the whole country is clumsy in consequence of this arrangement; and in some localities, the Grammar Schools do not seem to have answered the desired end from there being other schools in the neighbourhood of a superior character, and other difficulties are attributable to the fact of appointing a trustee. And it must be evident, that the appointment of trustees by the Government to attend to those schools, is not calculated to work well. The present bill proposes gradually to change the power of appointing these trustees from the Government to the Municipalities or counties in which they are situated. The proposition is, that the local trustees shall be appointed with regard to the particular schools for which they were intended to be appointed, and then, that one-half of the Board shall be appointed by the existing trustees and

the other by the Municipal Council of the county, and as the vacancies occur every year they are to be supplied by the Municipal Council, and by that way a change will be brought about without producing any dissatisfaction. The gentlemen who are now trustees, and have a quasi jurisdiction over these trustees will be able to regulate the other trustees, so that this Board will always be kept in a proper manner. If all the old officers were to go out, and new ones come in, I do not think that it would be beneficial, but by this bill the change is brought about in a gradual way--and I hope that the benefits that will be conferred by it will be understood and appreciated. The bill as it now stands, proposes to distribute the Grammar School fund among the counties and cities, in proportion to their population--but I think that the distribution of it should only be confined to the counties, and not distributed to cities; and that I shall move when the House goes into Committee upon the bill. The other propositions I have to make, are not of a very important character as to the mode in which the provisions of the bill should be carried out--but the general feature of it, is, to have these Grammar Schools managed by trustees, selected by the municipalities, and that a system of education should be prescribed for them, which will harmonise with the other educational institutions of the country, and the youth of the country would regularly progress from Grammar schools to the Colleges--and in this way I think that more efficiency will be given to the former, and the general education of the country will be improved by it.⁵⁴

MR. RIDOUT.--I did not quite understand the nature of the amendment which the hon. Attorney General said he should move, with regard to Grammar Schools in cities. Does he mean that it is his intention to deprive those schools of the present grant that is given to them?⁵⁵

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS.--No. I do not purpose that the money given to county Grammar Schools should be distributed in cities according to their population. I do not wish to interfere with Grammar Schools in cities, but the bill does not propose to locate in cities.⁵⁶

MR. BROWN.--I presume the hon. gentleman only intends to pass the bill to a second reading to-night, and that the details will be fully discussed in committee on a future evening.⁵⁷

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS.--Certainly.⁵⁸

MR. BROWN.--I wish to call the hon. gentleman's attention to this point, that it is exceedingly desirable, in going into this discussion, that we should understand how the Grammar School fund stands.⁵⁹

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS.--I will give information upon that point when we go into committee.⁶⁰

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act relating to Land Surveyors, being read;

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to confer Equity Jurisdiction upon the several County Courts in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Willson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

And the Question being put, That the Report be received on Tuesday next; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Cameron, Chapais, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Crawford, Dixon, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Hartman, Langton, Laurin, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Polette, Ridout, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Seymour, White, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(24.)

NAY.

Monsieur Mackenzie.--(1.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee of Supply;⁶¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS stated that these were last year's estimates, and it was ... desirous to go on with them as fast as possible, but he would not like to press them if there was any objection; at any rate it was better to go on.⁶²

MR. BROWN.--hear, hear.⁶³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS moved the first vote.⁶⁴

MR. BROWN wished to take this opportunity of saying one word with regard to the whole of these estimates--there were a great many votes in them which he would not like to have his name recorded as supporting; but the monies were spent and gone, and he did not intend to waste time in taking objection, except in a few cases where the money was not yet disbursed. But he hoped that when the supplies for 1853 came down, they would get that grand retrenchment scheme submitted to them, that the hon. member for Huron had promised so long and so loudly.⁶⁵ He trusted that the hon. member for Huron would bring to bear on this subject that fervent zeal for retrenchment, for which he was noted. He trusted the hon. member would look up⁶⁶ his declarations at the Halton election, and at and before the recent general election⁶⁷ and other celebrated documents, and put in practice the principles he had in them so eloquently laid down. As to many of the first grants on the lists for hospitals, &c., he was greatly opposed to them, and only did not resist them, because they had become customary grants.⁶⁸

Several votes for hospitals, &c., were then passed.⁶⁹

MR. MACKENZIE.--There was one thing he wanted to ask, and that is, do those different associations and bodies of people, who get the different sums of money embraced in the scheme, send to the Government office a statement of their receipts and expenses, and show how they spend the money? What officer made any report on the subject? Here was a document called "the public accounts," and it did not explain itself to the public--there was no explanation made in the House in respect of it. In what way were the House to understand that these sums were to be dealt with? The different officers of the Government had enough to do to look to that, but they had clerks and deputies to do the whole work, and yet they seemed unable to make them appear. He could not conceive how the public money given in this particular way is audited, how it is known, or whether in fact it is applied to these institutions. He did really think, that when men try to get up their own character and reputation by coming there as representatives of the people, that they ought to labour as hard as they could to see that the money that was voted was expended for the use for which it was intended. It

did not make any difference to him whether members voted away £1,000 or £10,000 but he knew that if he went to ask the confidence of people, he ought to know that the public money was properly expended. He himself had made a motion previously for returns being made by some of these religious bodies. They got some money, but the returns were not made. He had not found fault, for it seemed to be invidious, and he thought that he would say no more about it; but he confessed that he would like to see a little more proof that these monies were judiciously expended than what he had heard from the hon. Inspector General.⁷⁰

MR. R. CHRISTIE (Gaspé) had suggested to the hon. member for Haldimand time after time, that if he pleased to attend any day before the committee on public accounts, he would have every satisfaction as to the expenditure of these monies.⁷¹

MR. MACKENZIE ... complained bitterly that he had not been put on the committee of accounts⁷². At the commencement of this session, the Inspector General asked him which of the standing committees he wished to be upon--he then replied "only upon one and that was, the public accounts committee, in order that he might thoroughly examine and see how the public money was expended, but the hon. gentleman took good care that he should not get there,⁷³ because he did not desire to give him an opportunity to investigate the state of the public finances,⁷⁴ and he now had to go and beg of that committee to allow him to look into their affairs, although the Inspector General knew, that he was as capable and fit a person as anybody else⁷⁵ in the House⁷⁶, and what he had seen and heard had impressed him with the idea, that there was a good deal to know.⁷⁷

MR. R. CHRISTIE of Gaspé, wished the hon. member to point out to him any particular item that he had to find fault with and he would take particular care to look into it. It was impossible for them to discover abuses in regard to small sums, because all the Public accounts were taken in round sums. He was quite satisfied that the hon. member's whole object was to make difficulty from first to last. That seemed to have been the whole course of his career since he had been in the House this session, and if that hon. member would only do them the honour to attend on the following Tuesday on the Committee on public accounts and call for these accounts, he would get the assistance of the Inspector General, and would show how these public monies were expended, and if he did not attend he should say that the hon. member was a mere shuffler.⁷⁸ [He] believed that if Mr. McKenzie had been on the Committee they would have altogether failed to do anything; for throughout the gentleman's life he had only known him as an obstacle to all business.⁷⁹

MR. MACKENZIE.--The hon. member for Gaspé had told him, that there could be no business done in that Committee, in consequence of the non-attendance of members.⁸⁰

MR. R. CHRISTIE.--The hon. member told a falsity. He would now state that he did not say so, but he said what was a fact, that it was extremely difficult to get their attendance, and he observed that they came rather to oblige him than otherwise.⁸¹

MR. MACKENZIE.--It was an unfortunate affair, at all events, to have matters wholly under the control of men who did not attend their Committee, and if he was one of them, there would have been business done. He was glad to find the Inspector General in his seat, so that he might whine away at the statements made just then by ... the hon. member for Gaspé. If it had been his (Mr. Mackenzie's) duty to have examined these accounts, he would have examined them, as he did the accounts of the Welland Canal.⁸²

MR. R. CHRISTIE.--The remarks of the hon. member were of such a nature that they only merited silent contempt.⁸³

MR. MACKENZIE.--Yes, nothing else.⁸⁴

MR. R. CHRISTIE (Gaspé.)--Every satisfaction could have been given to him.⁸⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--If the hon. member for Haldimand could persuade the House that there was something very wrong on the part of the Government, and some objection upon their part to allow an investigation of the public accounts, and that they had something to conceal, of course, they would take the course that he desired to adopt and take the earliest opportunity to place the hon. gentleman in that position which he seemed desirous to take.⁸⁶

MR. MACKENZIE.--It is too late.⁸⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--The hon. gentleman ought to have gone one step further, when he related the conversation that had taken place. He candidly intimated to him (the Inspector General) that it was his intention if he got on the committee to rake up every thing; and the hon. gentleman gave such intimations of the amount of trouble and annoyance he was going to create, that he did not feel very desirous of using any influence he possessed to place him in a position of giving that annoyance, and with regard to these items which had come down, there was not a single item there which could not be discussed upon its merits without that kind of information which the hon. member sought to obtain. What object could the Government have? All these accounts were examined carefully, passed a regular credit [*sic*]⁸⁸--what object could the Government have in allowing money to be improperly spent? If the hon. member for Haldimand enjoyed more of the confidence of the people than the members of the Government, he ought to be in the place which he (the Inspector General) occupied, and whenever he found that position open to him, he would never have any objection, or any personal regret, whenever the country found it expedient to have somebody else there but himself. He certainly must say that he did not think, that as long as he was honored in holding his present position, that the whole management of the details of his department should be taken out of his hands, and those of the officers. They were just as desirous to avoid useless and improper expenditure as much as the hon. member. He did believe, that it was utterly impossible that all these accounts could be examined by any hon. member who happened [to] be chairman--they might of course, exercise a certain sort of supervision over the expenditure, but, to suppose that everything was going to be examined, was ridiculous, and the hon. gentleman would find that it was just as impossible for him. He was willing to give him great credit not only for cleverness, but more than that, industry, but he (Inspector Gen.) had never, and never would pretend to examine the details of every item of monies relating to Hospitals and so on. The monies were referred to officers, in whom the country had confidence, and nobody imagined, that the head officer of the department should go over all these details--they were entrusted to subordinates and it would be impossible for one individual to attend to them. He did not see that any particular object was to be gained by furnishing all the items of expenditure in public charities to the House. If so it would be requisite to have the name of every sick person, matters not at all interesting, but the hon. member for Haldimand knew that these accounts were left open to any objection that might be wished to be brought forward.⁸⁸

MR. MACKENZIE had read in "Gil Blas," when a boy, a very striking and true remark, namely, that while in workhouses the officers were making their fortunes, the poor were starved, and that was somewhat applicable to the present matter. The hon. gentleman had intimated that he (Mr. Mackenzie) wanted to be Chairman

of a Committee. He had no such wish--he wished to be a member of it. Neither did he say that he wanted to rummage about the accounts of officers, but he believed that he understood what accounts he would ... and in what respect, but he perfectly well understood that it was not his duty, when a committee had been appointed by that House, to interfere between that committee and the Government officers who had chosen themselves to whitewash,--but they well deserved to be whitewashed, although they might be as clean as snow. The hon. gentleman had said that the country had confidence in him. He had not been speaking about want of confidence. He had never been found advocating anything else, but it was one thing to have confidence in a government, and another to have such examination made as would show, that that confidence was deserved. He wanted to be sure of that, and he did not wish to cringe to any government. They told him that he was a troublesome fellow, but with all that, he had been longer, he believed, than any member present, upon the floor of the House, and he did say, that by voting these sums from time to time, without making a careful investigation to see how things go, evils would occur. In that place, where a Committee of the whole House were assembled, was the place that he had a voice in. He did not think though, that he was deserving of any blame--he had merely said that the Inspector General was mistaken as to the conversation that took place between them. He had said, that he wanted thoroughly to examine for one session the accounts of the Province. The Inspector General and his friends were responsible for that, and when he (Mr. Mackenzie) saw in the Gazette, Chronicle, and Mercury, reports of statements made by the Inspector General and his friends, without notice taken of one word of comment that he had made in answer to these hon. gentlemen; he could then see how things stood. Hon. gentlemen might like their mode of proceeding, but the time would come when their constituents would not--they were liberal with money that did not belong [to] them, and ill-liberal with their own. He had very little confidence in jobs like these, and he was not speaking so for the first time--for 30 long years had he talked in that way, and he never wished to live more, when he ceased to so talk, and he wished that a greater portion of the public of the Province were there to hear him speak in that way. At a proper time he would go into that, but the expenditure shown by the hon. Inspector General, was profligate in a great degree.⁸⁹ Without wanting to take the Inspector General's department out of his hands, [he] did not think it was right that that gentleman should appoint the Committee which was to audit the accounts of himself and his colleagues. As things were at present, it was a farce to tell of the House of Assembly originating money grants. Here he went over the intended grants to members of the Legislative Council--who represented nobody--and to various employees of the House of Assembly, and said these things were divided on without any check from the House. It was all of a piece with the most profligate Government that ever ruled the country.⁹⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Although the hon. member imputed in him profligacy in the greatest degree, he was doing like the preceding night, taxing him with a thing, with which he had nothing to do. Several of the charges he had made he (Inspector General) knew nothing about.⁹¹ Government had nothing to do with the expenditure of Parliament, which was made by the contingent Committee⁹². He had been told, that the hon. gentleman was one of the most extravagant members of the contingent committee. (Hear, hear, and confusion). Yes, he was ready to join in every job that could be brought forward, and he was one of the most profligate members of that House when engaged in his jobs.⁹³ (Cheers and laughter.)⁹⁴

MR. MACKENZIE.--Would the hon. gentleman tell him one of those jobs that he had been voting for? He did not recollect one.⁹⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS could not tell one in particular⁹⁶; but that was what he heard.⁹⁷ What were the cases that he had cited? What had the Government to do with them?⁹⁸

MR. MACKENZIE.--Yes, everything that was done in the country. The Government paid the money, and their conduct should be looked well into.⁹⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Then, did the hon. member choose to take this ground, that the expenditure of the House should be brought under the control of the Executive Government, and did the hon. member mean to infer, that that House was not to be at liberty to discuss a single salary or emolument made to its own officers, without the Executive Government coming down and taking the responsibility of it? All he could say was that it was a doctrine which had not been so treated as long as he had been in Parliament. The House had always been very jealous, indeed if the Executive Government interfered with it as to how it remunerated its officers.¹⁰⁰

The motion of £50 for a grant to a Mechanic's Institute [was made]¹⁰¹.

MR. MACKENZIE said that this gave him an opportunity to say that it was highly proper that the Museum now kept in the Parliament House and the Parliamentary Library should be made available for the public. At present hardly any one in Quebec knew there was such a Library, and no one could make use of it. People had to come and beg members for a single admission. How ... [different] from Albany where every one had free access to the Legislative Library, and two other public libraries. There everything was done to give the people an opportunity of improvement. Here we stuck to the old exclusive system--keeping people out of their own property, as if members would be contaminated by meeting them.¹⁰²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS, then moved that £2,000¹⁰³ be granted towards disseminating Agricultural Instruction throughout the Province, and facilitating immigration.¹⁰⁴

MR. BROWN wished to have an explanation from the head of the Bureau, as to the manner in which this money had been or was to be expended.¹⁰⁵

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN.--It was very well known that the Bureau of Agriculture was intended to advance agriculture and emigration, and a whole year had not passed since it had been established. He knew that a person had been sent to Europe with a view of making enquiries, and getting information about emigration.¹⁰⁶ A message had been sent to Europe to inquire about the culture of flax.--Then there were two clerks sending information through the country, and a very meritorious attempt was being made to improve agricultural machines.¹⁰⁷ Those were the objects that had been promoted that year, and he only regretted that, in his opinion, the £2,000 would not be sufficient for the purpose; and besides, that was admitted as a correct thing at the time the bill passed, for the establishment of the bureau--it was no new thing. At the end of the year, when the accounts came, it would appear for what the expenditure had been; it would, he thought, be found not useless.¹⁰⁸

MR. BROWN thought the House entitled to some comprehensible explanation of £2,000 item, ere it was voted; for really he must confess that the explanation of the hon. Provincial Secretary was far from clear. The hon. gentleman says when the public accounts come down, we will see how the money has been spent--but the accounts have come down and there is no such explanation in them. Does the honorable gentleman forget that we are voting the supplies of last year, and not of this? The hon. gentleman has given us a dark hint that somebody has been sent to Europe about something--but who the ambassador is, or what is his errand, or what spot of Europe is to be honoured with his presence--who can tell?

Again, the hon. gentleman talks of disseminating agricultural information throughout the Province; why should we not be told how it is to be disseminated, and by whom?¹⁰⁹

MR. MACKENZIE.--Nobody knows!¹¹⁰

MR. BROWN.--Very true--nobody knows. Why is not the member for Huron in his place to explain about his department? Why are the Treasury benches almost vacant on a night when the supplies are being noted?¹¹¹

MR. CAUCHON desired to know if there were to be agricultural preachers throughout the country? He was told that they had been appointed by the Government, and they were to be employed to preach throughout townships and parishes¹¹². He heard that the gentlemen who were being thus employed to teach agriculture to others had not the remotest idea of agriculture themselves¹¹³ and they were to be well paid. He would like to know if this £2,000 would cover that?¹¹⁴

MR. MACKENZIE.--The hon. gentleman did not know what preaching was.¹¹⁵

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN.--The matter had better be postponed.¹¹⁶

MR. J.A. MACDONALD (Kingston).--Yes--until they had an opportunity of having explanation upon it from the Minister of Agriculture who was not then in his place.¹¹⁷

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON, here entered the House amid cries of "Here's the Bureau--here's the Bureau!"¹¹⁸

MR. CAUCHON would like to know from [the] hon. gentleman for Huron how this £2,000 was to be spent? Was not a portion of it to be spent in paying the salaries of agricultural preachers? (Laughter.)¹¹⁹

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON believed that no expense that could be made in the bureau would be more¹²⁰ effectual and popular¹²¹ than the delivering of¹²² these lectures on practical agriculture throughout the parishes¹²³ in various parts of the country; reports upon the crops, and lectures upon the actual state of agriculture within the province. Nothing had yet been done (because they had been too much engaged) except to correspond with the Secretary of Agriculture in Toronto.¹²⁴ Some conversation had been had with him (Mr. Cameron) and he had it in contemplation, that if proper persons could be got, they might visit the parishes and report upon what he had just stated, which would be the means of improving the state of agriculture. He did not know what the hon. gentleman meant by preaching, but he thought, that agricultural instruction was the best means that could possibly be devised for improving the agriculture of this part of the Province.¹²⁵

MR. CAUCHON admired the explanation given, but was not yet satisfied. He believed, that preaching¹²⁶ agriculture might be very good if it were done by those who were competent. But suppose the case of a lawyer being sent and not only a lawyer but a bad one.¹²⁷ What would be the consequence?¹²⁸ He doubted if that would do much good, if it were the case, as he did not allege.¹²⁹

MR. ROBINSON said, that the House ought to have some plan laid before it, that they might know how this money was to be spent before they voted away so large a sum.¹³⁰

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON said, that it must be evident that a great deal must be done, and that money would be required to do it. For instance, a gentleman had been sent to Ireland--a Mr. Kirkwood--to enquire into the best mode of growing and scotching flax. He would be at no great expense, but still

money would be required. Then he (Mr. Cameron) had employed a competent person to draw up a pamphlet on the state of the country, for the purpose of giving information to emigrants¹³¹ [to be] disseminated by Agents in Ireland with a translation for Germany. In that country too he was about to employ an agent highly recommended to him; but not at the same expense as if he were to be employed entirely by the government as a great part of his expenses were to be paid by other people.¹³² Then he had ordered 2000 maps for the same purpose. He found that the Americans¹³³ had an agent everywhere on the continent of Europe,¹³⁴ all over Ireland, England and Scotland, and Germany, for the purpose of attracting emigration to the United States¹³⁵, and the first thing they did was to lay a map before the people. On that map Canada¹³⁶ was put down just in one corner, and the only town marked upon it was Detroit!¹³⁷ He had therefore contrived to get a map as he believed on very easy terms. It would be remembered that the Montreal Herald had published a very useful railway map, and he had called on the proprietor of that, and learned that it would cost very little to¹³⁸ have a large number of copies of the same map published, with all the Counties laid down upon it.¹³⁹ In this way he had got what was wanted for sixty or seventy Pounds, which must be admitted to be very low prices.¹⁴⁰ Then it must be remembered that there were three departments under his control, and all of them would involve some expense. He had authorised a person who might be trusted to do his work perfectly, to get up a pamphlet on the subject of emigration. Then there were a number of other papers connected with various agricultural improvements which were to be published, and all of these things, which were the principle [sic] items of expense, would soon eat up the £2,000--he thought it was the smallest sum that could be named for the purpose.¹⁴¹

MR. LANGTON said that all these things that had been mentioned were prospective, and the money to pay for them would not be called for till 1853, and he had no doubt that then the President of the Bureau of Agriculture would come down and ask for a further sum.¹⁴²

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON said that this amount was to cover the expenses of the year 1853.¹⁴³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that it was not intended to ask for any further sum during the present year.¹⁴⁴ This sum was intended to cover the expenses of 1853. Of course the Bureau was but an experiment, from which, however, the government expected a good deal¹⁴⁵, and if it was not found to do good the country could refuse to go to any further expense about the matter. There had been one thing mentioned by the Provincial Secretary--the invention of Mr. Romain which would be a credit to Canada, and to aid the projector of it to carry it out they had given him a small sum. All this showed that it was impossible to tell exactly what the expense of this department would be. These sorts of things might come forward every day, and it would be impossible to tell what they would cost till they were tried so that Government must have some latitude in the matter.¹⁴⁶ Some discretion must be left to the head of the department.¹⁴⁷

MR. CAUCHON did not think that the mere sending of maps to England would be of any great use.¹⁴⁸ [He] was willing to encourage emigration but he did not think that the distribution of a few thousand maps would do that. Nor the distribution of a little book.¹⁴⁹ It would be necessary to have gentlemen on the spot to disseminate and make use of these maps and pamphlets.¹⁵⁰ The only effective means would be employment of an emigrant agent.¹⁵¹ He had not objection to spending a large sum of money for the promotion of emigration or agriculture if it was to be usefully applied.¹⁵²

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS said that it was very well known that there had been an appropriation to sustain the line of ocean steamers from Quebec to Liverpool, and the owners of these vessels would have an interest in promoting emigration, and it was evident that if they supplied to those parties the means of adding to the emigration, and if they obtained the aid of those gentlemen in promoting emigration it would be better to do that than to go to any great expense themselves in appointing agents.¹⁵³

MR. DIXON did not mean to oppose this grant, but he thought the plan of lecturing on agriculture, as proposed by the Minister of Agriculture, was the most useless way of expending the money of the country that they could have devised.¹⁵⁴ [He] contended that practical teaching would do much more.¹⁵⁵ Unless they had really good lecturers, it would be of no use at all, for bad lecturing was a mere nothing. They should have good persons in each parish, to instruct the people. They had not got so many good lecturers well acquainted with the practice of agriculture, as would go through the country in five years.¹⁵⁶

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON said that the system of model farms which was one of the means adopted to initiate people in agriculture, had been found to be perfectly useless.¹⁵⁷ [He] cited Mr. Buckland's opinion in support of this view.¹⁵⁸ Every good farm was in fact a model farm. He would like to know if a lecture on some agricultural matter written by the professor of agriculture at Toronto, who was known to be a clever man, and delivered upon the farm by a person competent to read and explain it, and to show practically how to carry it out, would not be as effective as if it was delivered by that professor himself. All the model farms that had been tried had been found to be mere jobs.¹⁵⁹

MR. BADGLEY said that the most useful means of promoting a good system of agriculture had been found both in England and in the United States to be the agricultural journals.¹⁶⁰ The agricultural journals contained the marrow of the information necessary for farmers to know¹⁶¹. Model farms were not required in England or in the Lowlands of Scotland, where tillage was carried to such perfection, but in Ireland it was different. There they had a college with a farm attached to it where young men were educated, and then sent all over the country to spread abroad the information that they had obtained, and great advantage had been derived from this system. He thought that if an establishment of this kind was got on foot in Upper Canada, and another in Lower Canada, but more particularly in the latter, it would be attended with the best effects. It was found that when in Lower Canada English or Scotch farmers had settled, the Lower Canadians themselves had improved, and when agricultural societies had been established, it was found that the farmers of the Lower Canadians soon began to rival those of the English settlers. There was no doubt but that the information contained in the agricultural papers was of the very best kind, and that most useful to the farmers. Allusion had been made to the lectures of Mr. Johnston, who was sent over to New Brunswick; but he had spent most of his time in investigating the nature of the different soils, and it was not merely in delivering lectures that he employed himself. At the large agricultural meetings in England lectures were delivered but it was only the better class of farmers, the gentlemen of the country in fact who derived any benefit from them. People who had not received some elementary knowledge were generally speaking not capable of understanding them. The best information is that which can be conveyed by means of agricultural journals, and giving accounts of all the latest improvements in husbandry.¹⁶²

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON said, that they had in no way neglected the publications spoken of by the hon. member for Montreal, and they had reduced

the price of these papers, which were published under the direction of the Board of Agriculture in Upper and Lower Canada. He then went on to speak of the lectures of Mr. Johnston, which had, he said, produced a great effect.¹⁶³

MR. BADGLEY said, that they had not.¹⁶⁴

The living voice, MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON continued, is much more effective than printed documents--and it was found in England as elsewhere, that by that and not by printed papers, that information was most easily disseminated.¹⁶⁵

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN said, that journals of agriculture were very good, but a better way was, to disseminate information by means of oral instruction. He also admitted that Agricultural Societies and Model farms, were very excellent in their way, but the latter were too expensive. It would cost at least £30,000 in each section of the Province to maintain such institutions. He then went on to speak of various institutions of the kind spoken of, that had been established in different parts of France--but he said that the expenses were so much more than the returns, and so many disputes arose about them, that they had deteriorated, and had become an inferior class of schools to what they were at first intended to be. He had read of English and American institutions of the same kind, all of which had failed in the same way. There was no one sufficiently interested in them to make the returns meet the expenses that were incurred, and which were heavy. These model farms were very costly, although they were very good things. Lectures were very good too, they might not succeed in all places, but they were one of the means that it was proper to employ.¹⁶⁶

MR. BROWN said, Mr. Chairman, I think we have not yet had any satisfactory information in regard to this £2000 item. When the hon. member for Huron took office in the present Government, the country was assured that wonderful things were to be done for the farmers by the establishment of this Bureau of agriculture. The office has been in existence nearly a year and a half; the hon. gentleman has drawn some five thousand dollars of salary, and about as much more for the salaries of his clerks, and yet not one word can we learn as to what he has done for the farmers! True, when we force him into an explanation, he tells us a long meaningless story about what he intends to do hereafter; but, sir, I submit that we have heard long enough about the fine things coming. We have a right to know what has been done, what we have got for the eight or ten thousand dollars paid him, and his clerks for salaries, since January, 1852; and what has or is to be done with these other eight thousand dollars, we are asked to include in last year's expenses? The hon. gentleman tries to mystify us by critical dissertations about the benefits of agricultural lectures, but as yet, at any rate, no lectures have been delivered--they are all to come. Nor does it appear what connection exists between this £2000 and these said lectures. Does the hon. gentleman mean to say that a portion of this sum is to be devoted to maintain lecturers in going from farm to farm?¹⁶⁷

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON.--Yes!¹⁶⁸

MR. BROWN.--How much of it? How many lecturers do you propose to send out, and at what salaries?¹⁶⁹

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON.--I do not know.¹⁷⁰

MR. BROWN.--No,--and you never will know! The whole thing is a ridiculous farce! For sixteen months the hon. gentleman has been devising means for the advancement of agriculture--six months ago he demanded this £2,000 to enable him to carry out his plans--when he is called upon to explain in what way the money

is to be spent, he mutters something about lectures and lecturers--and when urged to give details, he is forced to make the lamentable confession that he does not know how many lecturers he will employ, what he will have to pay them, or where he will employ them! Of all the mad schemes ever laid before a deliberative assembly, this certainly is the most absurd. The proposal, as I understand it, is, that lecturers shall be sent all over United Canada from farm to farm, to instruct the farmers in their business--to hold "conversations," as the hon. gentleman styles it--as a species of agricultural dry-nurses. And all to be effected with a portion of this two thousand pounds! Why, sir, just fancy the absurdity of the thing--suppose one of these lecturers with superhuman energy and endurance could go over one farm each working day in the year, it would take him 660 years to get over the ground! There are 200,000 farmers in Canada, and to give each of them one day's lesson, would require 220 teachers employed constantly for three years. To pay for their services and expenses would swallow up half the revenue of the Province--and what good would be effected after it was done? If men are too stupid or too illiterate to read the admirable agricultural journals of the day, would oral instruction be of any use whatever to them? And has the grand Bureau of Agriculture dwindled down to this? Are all the exhibition speeches, all the St. Lawrence Hall lectures really to end thus? What of those strange seeds that were to be imported? --What of the fat oxen?--What of the inimitable swine the hon. gentleman was to introduce?¹⁷¹ Where were the ... model horses, and cows that they were going to have?¹⁷² Has nothing--literally nothing--been done in the Agricultural Bureau since its establishment? What has the hon. gentleman been doing for the last eighteen months? What have the regiment of clerks, with high salaries been doing? Do they go to the office at all?--and if so, how do they fill up their precious time when they are there? Why was there not a written report of the past year's proceedings of the department? Is it that there are literally no proceedings to relate? Mr. Chairman, I do protest that of all the gross jobs ever witnessed in Canada, this Agricultural Bureau business is the most indecent. The thing was created to throw a thin covering over the hon. gentleman's acceptance of an office he had twenty times declared "useless" and indefensible. At the end of eighteen months we have the hon. gentleman confessing that he has done nothing--that he proposes to do nothing but talk about lectures! Are we about to have a repetition of the scenes of 1849? Will the hon. gentleman, one of those fine days, throw up office in a fit of patriotic indignation, and tell us once more that his conscience will not permit him to rob the country any longer--that he had drawn his salary for two years, but that he had really nothing to do--not two hours' work per day? Will the hon. gentleman come out once more as a model retrenchment man? Will he again assail his colleagues as traitors and impostors because they did not abolish the "useless" office which he himself filled--pocketing the emoluments? Will he again take the stump at Nelson and unfold to the admiration of his dupes a "mammoth scheme of retrenchment," and a grand plan for "a road through each county?" Is there to be no end to this miserable humbug? But, says the hon. gentleman, I am minister of immigration as well as of agriculture, and there I am doing service--I have hired a man to write a pamphlet, and his pay is to come of the £2,000! Who is the man? What is to be the subject of his book? When is it to be out? How is it to be circulated? What is the use of it, now that it is too late for the emigration season? It is just the same here as elsewhere--no plan, no method, no forethought. And what about the ambassador to Europe? Who is Mr. Kirkwood? What has he gone for? What are his emoluments? Not a word are we told. And then this grand idea of the map. A stereotype plate borrowed from a newspaper office--2000 copies struck from it as a national work, and sent across the Atlantic to

inundate Europe! Really the conception is worthy of the Minister of Agriculture, and must be more than adequate return to the people of Canada for the salaries of the hon. gentleman and his staff in the last year and a half! Two thousand copies--only think of it!--to let the people of Europe know where Canada is!¹⁷³ It was a farce to distribute a couple of thousand maps in Europe--seventy five thousand would be required to produce any effect. But the hon. member had shewn them no plan of distribution; nor had he given them any information.¹⁷⁴ Mr. Chairman, I have never viewed the Bureau, as now constituted, otherwise than as a grand humbug--but that it would so soon show itself in its true light, I confess I had not anticipated. The end of the matter is just this, that the member for Huron has succeeded in opening a sluice for the easy expenditure of twenty thousand dollars a year of the public money, without one shadow of benefit to show for it.¹⁷⁵ The whole thing was ridiculous, and was evidently a mere cover, for the job of the hon. member's appointment, who would get his six hundred pounds a year for doing nothing as before.¹⁷⁶

MR. HARTMAN said that it was very evident that the hon. member for Kent was not a candidate for the office of dry-nurse to the farmers of Canada, or he would not have ... been talking as he had. He was surprised to hear a Scotchman, who ought to know something about the lectures of Professor Johnston, undervalue agricultural lectures.¹⁷⁷

MR. BROWN said that he did undervalue lectures, but the absurd system of "conversations," of which the President of the Council had been talking.¹⁷⁸

MR. HARTMAN could not see the difference between lecturing and having "conversations." The hon. member for Kent spoke in this way just because there was an attempt to do something. If there was no attempt to do something, the cry would be that nothing was done, and now that they were doing something it was too much. It was all of a piece with all the actions of that hon. member.¹⁷⁹

MR. MACKENZIE said that he was one of those unfortunate persons who from his extreme veneration for the ministry helped to manufacture this Bureau of Agriculture, but he now found that the hon. member who has been drawing his salary for a twelvemonth--there could be no doubt but that he had drawn salary enough--had done nothing else¹⁸⁰ except a little political business for the government.¹⁸¹ It was just in the same way that he had drawn a salary for two years and then gave it up because he wanted to get a little popularity. Had the hon. gentleman done anything to show that he was fit for his office? Certainly not. He (Mr. McK.) had seen nothing to show that he was worthy of the office he held. He was candid enough to confess that he had a very poor opinion of the hon. gentleman except as a stump orator. (Laughter.) He says he does not know what preaching is, but if they were to give him a decent salary to go and do the preaching, and get some [sic] practical farmer to take his place in the Bureau of Agriculture, and then send the hon. member for London with him to tell him when he could get intelligent audiences, he would do well enough, but the fact of the matter was that the less intelligent the people were, the better he would succeed--(laughter)--for his nonsense would suit their nonsense. He had expected to have seen some report from this great department and what he most found fault with was that there was no report. The hon. gentleman sat there as coolly as possible, and took attacks from all sides of the House, and drew his salary all the time, and did not seem to have spunk enough to show the House that he knew what the duties of his office were. He was a very miserable Minister of Agriculture not to have given any report of what he had been doing.¹⁸² They had had no report, and indeed he did not know where that would come from, for he doubted if the hon. member's brains were adequate to the task of writing one.¹⁸³ It is very

well for him to talk about model farms--what does he know about model farms? As for his flax he need only get the numberless essays that are published on the subject, and he will get better information than his fourth-rate man can get for him. He has got a few maps drawn up, and for that he expects to get the salary of a Minister of the Crown. Mr. Mackenzie then went on to speak of the Nepean lot, and said that the member for Huron was a partner in that affair.¹⁸⁴

MR. MALLOCH.--It is false and untrue, and you know it is false. (Confusion --and cries of order, order.)¹⁸⁵

MR. MACKENZIE said, that the hon. member was exceedingly polite, and choice in his language--and it would be a pity if the people of Carleton did not send him back again, for if they did not, he would not have an opportunity of telling any one that they were liars before their faces. (Confusion.) Hon. members had better all speak at once--but they were not going to stop him. However, he would drop that subject. If they had sent the member for Huron to Ireland or England, to learn how to cultivate flax, he would have been satisfied--but to stick him up there and call him minister of agriculture, was as great a farce as was ever perpetrated on this side of eternity.¹⁸⁶ Mr. Mackenzie ... continued to ridicule Mr. Cameron and his office at some length, but in such a manner as to render it impossible for the reporter to follow him.¹⁸⁷

MR. J.A. MACDONALD had not been able to follow the hon. member for Haldimand in all that he had said but he must say, that many things that he had said about his hon. friends [*sic*] from Huron, were very true. It was well known a year ago that this office was to be established--and it was announced with a good deal of ostentation. It was held out as a great blessing to the farmers, and he took it that when the hon. member for Huron took the office of President of the Council, that he had undertaken to bring this bureau into play and do some good for the country--but it was quite true that they had no account at all of any benefit that had been conferred on the farmer by it. Now this was established a year ago.¹⁸⁸

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON said, that it had not been established so long.¹⁸⁹

MR. J.A. MACDONALD said that the clerks had been paid since the first of April 1852.¹⁹⁰

MR. BROWN.--And Mr. Cameron since 4th January, 1852!¹⁹¹

MR. J.A. MACDONALD.--It was true the bill had only been passed this session, but it was well known that if the measure had been defeated the Government would have been compelled to resign. As they must have known before they took office that they had the confidence of the country, and would succeed with this measure. They have had ample time to do something which they could have laid before the House; as to sending a person home to Ireland that was such a very trifling matter it was hardly worth mentioning. Encouraging emigration is a very good thing in its way, but it is not the duty of the minister of agriculture to look after emigration--it was his duty to look after those that had come here. He (Mr. Macdonald) had heard for instance, he did not pretend that he was well acquainted with such matters, but he heard that Canadian flour was as good as any in the world, but that it does not bring so good a price as American flour on account of not being properly kept. Now, if such was the case, he should have supposed that it would have been the duty of the minister of agriculture, in showing the farmers the best mode of remedying this evil, and getting the best price for their flour. This was just an instance of what he thought should have been done. The hon. gentleman should have laid down a plan, and that plan should have been laid before the Legislature in the shape of a report, and some

statements should have been made as to the probable cost of these things, and then they could determine whether to adopt it or not. According to the rule they now proposed of voting away this large sum of money without knowing for what purpose, Mr. Egerton Ryerson or any other person at the head of a department, might in the same way say he wanted so much and give it to him all in a lump without knowing how it was to be applied. The minister of agriculture should have explained to the Legislature what he meant to do, as it was, they must conclude that the office was of no use whatever. They should have had a specification of all the patents that had been applied for and for whatever purpose they were intended, how they had been manufactured and so on. It might also be his duty to enquire what improvements in agriculture were going on in other parts of the world, and if he did that, the House would support him. If there was one purpose for which the House was willing to grant money, it would be for the support of agriculture, but they must have some means of knowing how the money is to be spent.¹⁹²

MR. LANGTON said he did not blame the hon. gentleman at the head of this bureau for doing nothing as some hon. gentlemen did. From that hon. member's previous pursuits he could not be supposed to know much of agriculture, and for the benefit of the country, it was best that he should do nothing.¹⁹³ [He] did not agree with those hon. members who blamed the member for Huron for not having made a report. He thought they ought rather to thank him for not having made any. (Laughter.) If the matter had been in the hands of one who knew anything about agriculture--of a person of the attainments of the hon. member for Wentworth, for instance--they might fairly have expected something. As it was, they ought to be rather thankful than otherwise. (Laughter.)¹⁹⁴

DR. LATERRIERE ... [made] a few remarks¹⁹⁵.

MR. RIDOUT said he would support the appropriation, but he found fault with the manner in which the bureau was conducted.¹⁹⁶

MR. BROWN said this scheme came from a model clear grit retrenchment government. The honble. gentleman had been appointed sixteen months ago with a whole host of clerks, and yet he had not even a report.¹⁹⁷

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON said that the country would understand the opposition of the hon. member for Kent on this as well as on other occasions. The bill had only just passed, and now before there had been time to do anything it was opposed. It was merely out of opposition to the Government.¹⁹⁸ It was enough for the people of the country to know that the only opposition came from Editors and Lawyers¹⁹⁹, all the agricultural community was in favour of it.²⁰⁰ As to himself he did not care about the attacks upon him. It was not true that this bureau had been sixteen months in operation. It was only created this session, and it was absurd to expect a report of that time. It was not true that he had a whole host of clerks²⁰¹. There were only two clerks in the office and one of them had been spared from the Crown lands office, and the other from the Executive Council office, so that no extra expense had been incurred.²⁰²

MR. BROWN said that if it was only editors and lawyers who had opposed the creation of the Bureau, the result showed that they were right. Not one of the fine promises that had been made to the farmers of Upper Canada had been fulfilled, and it was evident that the utter delusion of the thing would soon be understood, if it was not already²⁰³, unless this bureau had a more efficient head.²⁰⁴ The whole concern had turned out, as had been anticipated, a perfect farce. As to the clerks of the Bureau having been taken from other departments

where they were not wanted--even if true, that circumstance did not make the Bureau one penny the less costly--for they might have been discharged and their salaries saved, but for the Bureau.²⁰⁵

The motion, was then put, and carried on a division.²⁰⁶

Some unimportant items were then passed without debate²⁰⁷ [and] without division²⁰⁸.

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Fortier reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until Monday next.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards, seconded by Mr. Christie of Wentworth,

The House adjourned until Monday next.

[NOTICE OF MOTION RE: REPEAL OF BANK ACT 13 AND 14 VIC.]

MR. TERRILL--Lundi prochain--Proposera que la chambre se forme en comité de toute la chambre, pour considérer s'il est expédient de révoquer l'acte passé dans la session tenue dans les 13e et 14e années du règne de sa présente majesté, intitulé: "Acte pour établir le libre commerce de banque en cette province, et pour d'autres fins relatives aux banques et aux affaires de banque."²⁰⁹

[NOTICE OF MOTION RE: BILL TO REPEAL COUNTY OF L'ISLET GAME PROTECTION LAWS.]

MR. FOURNIER--Lundi prochain--Demandera la permission d'introduire un bill pour abroger certains actes y mentionnés, pour la protection du gibier sauvage, dans le comté de l'Islet.²¹⁰

[NOTICE OF MOTION RE: BILL TO AMEND MONTREAL AND NEW YORK RAILROAD INCORPORATION ACT.]

MR. BADGLEY--Lundi prochain--Demandera permission de présenter un bill pour amender l'acte incorporant la compagnie du chemin de fer de Montréal et New York.²¹¹

[NOTICE OF MOTION RE: BILL TO AMEND INDUSTRIE AND RAWDON RAILROAD INCORPORATION ACT.]

MR. BADGLEY--Lundi prochain--Demandera permission de présenter un bill pour amender l'acte incorporant la compagnie du chemin de fer des villages d'Industrie et de Rawdon.²¹²

[NOTICE OF MOTION RE: COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE ON PRINTING COMMITTEE REPORT.]

MR. LANGTON.--Lundi prochain--Proposera que la chambre se forme en comité de toute la chambre, sur le septième rapport du comité des impressions.²¹³

[NOTICE OF MOTION RE: BILL FOR AN ELECTIVE MAYORALTY AT QUEBEC.]

MR. STUART--Lundi prochain--Demandera permission de présenter un bill pour rendre la charge de maire de la cité de Québec, élective par le peuple.²¹⁴

[NOTICE OF ADDRESS RE: LIST OF GASPE LAND CLAIMANTS GIVEN LETTERS PATENT.]

MR. R. CHRISTIE--Lundi prochain--Proposera qu'une humble adresse soit présentée à son excellence le gouverneur général, priant son excellence de vouloir bien faire mettre devant cette chambre, une liste des personnes réclamant des terres dans le district de Gaspé, en vertu de l'acte 10 et 11 Vic., chap. 30, et [sic] en faveur desquelles des lettres patentes ont été émises ou que l'on a ordonné d'émettre pour toutes telles terres ainsi réclamées par telles personnes.²¹⁵

[NOTICE OF ADDRESS RE: QUEBEC MARINE HOSPITAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

MR. STUART--Lundi prochain--Proposera qu'une humble adresse soit présentée à son excellence le gouverneur général, demandant qu'il lui plaise de vouloir

bien faire mettre devant cette chambre, copies de tous les papiers, documents et correspondances en la possession du gouvernement, ayant rapport à l'hôpital de marine de Québec, et plus particulièrement de toute correspondance entre M. Nelson et M. McDonald, avec le gouvernement exécutif, relativement aux services du Dr. Robitaille, pendant les six dernière années, comme l'un des médecins visiteurs du dit hôpital de marine,--ainsi que toute correspondance [sic] entre le Dr. Robitaille et le gouvernement, sur le même sujet.²¹⁶

FOOTNOTES: 29 APRIL 1853.

1. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 May 1853. The motion was noted in partially identical accounts by: GLOBE, 3 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 May 1853.
2. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 May 1853. The motion was noted in identical accounts by: GLOBE, 3 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 May 1853.
3. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853, and BRITISH COLONIST, 6 May 1853, reported in identical accounts that the motion passed.
4. The following papers noted the discussion on this matter in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853, and BRITISH COLONIST, 6 May 1853. The discussion was also noted by GLOBE, 14 May 1853.
5. GLOBE, 14 May 1853.
6. IBID.
7. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
8. GLOBE, 14 May 1853.
9. IBID.
10. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 May 1853, PILOT, 5 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 6 May 1853 (which misdated its account as 20 April 1853), HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 7 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 12 May 1853. The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 14 May 1853. The following papers noted the debate in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 30 April 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 30 April 1853.
11. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
12. GLOBE, 14 May 1853.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
16. GLOBE, 14 May 1853.
17. IBID.
18. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 May 1853, PILOT, 5 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 6 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 7 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 12 May 1853. The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 14 May 1853. The beginning of the MORNING CHRONICLE account was too confused to be used in reconstruction of the debate:

"Mr. RICHARDS moved to amend Upper Canada Municipal Loan Fund Act.

"Mr. RICHARDS, as we understood, explained that the object of the bill was to extend it to towns and render the loan fund available to towns to make macadamized roads.

"Mr. BROWN moved in amendment to insert plank roads after macadamized roads.

"Mr. MERRITT thought the same privilege should be permitted for Water and Gas Works.

"And Mr. Langton, that it should be extended to townships."
23. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.

24. GLOBE, 14 May 1853.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.
28. IBID.
29. IBID.
30. IBID.
31. GLOBE, 14 May 1853. Ellipsis represents illegible words.
32. GLOBE, 14 May 1853.
33. IBID.
34. IBID.
35. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
36. GLOBE, 14 May 1853.
37. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
38. GLOBE, 14 May 1853.
39. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
40. GLOBE, 14 May 1853.
41. IBID.
42. IBID.
43. IBID.
44. IBID.
45. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
46. IBID.
47. IBID.
48. IBID.
49. IBID.
50. IBID.
51. GLOBE, 17 May 1853. Ellipsis represents illegible words.
52. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
53. IBID.
54. IBID.
55. IBID.
56. IBID.
57. IBID.
58. IBID.
59. IBID.
60. IBID.
61. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 May 1853, PILOT, 5 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 6 May 1853 (which misdated its account as 20 April 1853), HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 7 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 12 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 24 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 26 May 1853. The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 17 May 1853. The following papers noted the debate in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 3 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 5 May 1853.
62. GLOBE, 17 May 1853. Ellipsis represents an illegible word.
63. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
64. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
65. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
66. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
67. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
68. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
69. IBID.

70. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
71. IBID.
72. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
73. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
74. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
75. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
76. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
77. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
78. IBID.
79. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
80. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
81. IBID.
82. IBID.
83. IBID.
84. IBID.
85. IBID.
86. IBID.
87. IBID.
88. IBID.
89. GLOBE, 17 May 1853. Ellipsis represents illegible words.
90. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
91. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
92. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
93. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
94. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
95. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
96. IBID.
97. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
98. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
99. IBID.
100. IBID.
101. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
102. IBID.
103. GLOBE, 17 May 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853: "2500."
104. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
105. IBID.
106. IBID.
107. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
108. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
109. IBID.
110. IBID.
111. IBID.
112. IBID.
113. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
114. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
115. IBID.
116. IBID.
117. IBID.
118. IBID.
119. IBID.
120. IBID.
121. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
122. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
123. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
124. GLOBE, 17 May 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853: "the agricultural professor at Toronto."

125. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
126. IBID.
127. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
128. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
129. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
130. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
131. IBID.
132. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
133. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
134. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
135. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
136. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
137. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
138. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 7 May 1853.
139. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
140. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
141. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
142. IBID.
143. IBID.
144. IBID.
145. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
146. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
147. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
148. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
149. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
150. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
151. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
152. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
153. IBID.
154. IBID.
155. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
156. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
157. IBID.
158. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
159. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
160. IBID.
161. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
162. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
163. IBID.
164. IBID.
165. IBID.
166. IBID.
167. IBID.
168. IBID.
169. IBID.
170. IBID.
171. IBID.
172. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
173. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
174. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
175. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
176. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
177. GLOBE, 17 May 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853, noted that "Mr. Hartman was not distinctly audible in the gallery."

178. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
179. IBID.
180. IBID.
181. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
182. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
183. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
184. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
185. IBID.
186. IBID.
187. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
188. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
189. IBID.
190. IBID.
191. IBID.
192. IBID.
193. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
194. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
195. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
196. IBID.
197. IBID.
198. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
199. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
200. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
201. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
202. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
203. IBID.
204. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
205. GLOBE, 17 May 1853.
206. IBID.
207. IBID.
208. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1853.
209. LA MINERVE, 4 May 1853.
210. IBID.
211. IBID.
212. IBID.
213. IBID.
214. IBID.
215. IBID.
216. IBID.

MONDAY, 2 MAY 1853.

(795)

On the report of the Legis., the following petitions were read:--
Of Louis Leduc and others, of the Seigniory of Cap de la Madeleine; praying for the remission of the amount of cens et rentes and lods et ventes due to the Government on the lands held by them in the said Seigniory.

Of J.B. Beaulieu and others, Proprietors of Steamboats, and others interested in the navigation of the River St. Lawrence; praying that any Bill proposing to impose a tax on Vessels drawing eleven feet of water or under, for passing through Lake St. Peter, may not pass into Law.

On motion of Mr. Christie of Gaspé, seconded by Mr. Malloch,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to cause to be laid before this House, a List of the persons

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claiming Lands in the District of Gaspé under the Act 10 & 11 Vic. cap. 30, in whose favor Letters Patent have issued, or are ordered so to be, for the Lands so by them respectively claimed.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of MR. BADGLEY,¹

(796)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the provisions of the several Acts for the Incorporation of the City of Montreal;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Brown reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an Amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Brown reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendment was read, as followeth:--

Page 2, line 2. After "debt" insert "and no assessments for which the said Corporation shall have been collocated by any Judgment of distribution of the proceeds of any real property, to the prejudice of any mortgagee or privileged claimant thereon, other than for the assessments upon such real property, shall be held to be paid by the person or persons owing such assessments, but the mortgagee or privileged claimant so prejudiced shall be to all intents and purposes subrogated in the rights of the said Corporation as to such assessments, and shall have the power to proceed in his or her own name for the recovery of such assessments, either by action or opposition to the same extent and in the same manner that the said Corporation could have done, if such collocation had not taken place."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

On motion of MR. J. SMITH, of Durham,²

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The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Hartman reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Hartman reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

MR. STUART moved the House into Committee on the bill to increase the stock of the Quebec Bank.³

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The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Quebec Bank, and to facilitate the transfer of Shares in certain cases;

MR. MACKENZIE attacked the bill and the general banking laws with great vehemence.⁴ Either it was the duty of the House to repeal the general banking laws or else to enforce it. He contended that there was no difference between a certain number of persons having a charter in Stanstead, and another body of persons having the same rights given them at Quebec. He contended that some check on, or security for, the redemption of the notes of this institution ought to be provided, like that which existed on the issue of the Bank of England. He objected to the monopoly of the present banks, and illustrated what he thought ought to be done, by stating the steps by which Sir Allan McNab had obtained the Incorporation of the Gore Bank. The experience of the continent warned the House that it might be very much for the convenience and interest of the Inspector General and the bank, but it was opposed to that of the constituency.⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, that the member for Haldimand had, as usual, attacked him, and held him responsible for everything that was done in the House.⁶ [He] believed it most desirable that issues of notes should be made either on a basis of coin, or that of Government funds.⁷ He said that if hon. members who stated that the General Banking Law would never be brought into effect, would state what they really did object to, he would be ready to meet them.⁸ He knew people who were disposed to go into it, and he would gladly make any amendment; but he was glad to say⁹ he had received a letter from a gentleman in the State of New York, who had great experience in these matters, who stated that the banking law of this country was much better than that in the States, the security for the public being better.¹⁰ One improvement in our law was that notes could not be issued on mortgages of real estate, which had led to much fraud. He therefore agreed with much that Mr. McKenzie said, and¹¹, as far as his own individual opinion went, he would rather not see the capital of any of the banks increased¹², still the Government was not prepared as a Government to oppose these extensions.¹³ The Government had no intention of opposing the bill before the House. He saw a wide difference between extending the capital of old established banks, and chartering new ones.¹⁴ He should however, be ready to give still further inducement to the existing banks to come under the new system. At present, banks under that law paid no impost on their circulation. He thought something more might be done to give still further encouragement to come under the new law, which he considered the best for the mercantile community, for it was found best to have the circulation founded on specie and Government funds in times of crisis, such as Canada had had, and certainly would have again, perhaps before any one expected. He was in no way interested in any bank; but if he had £15,000 to begin banking with, he would go into the business under the new law.¹⁵ He defended the banks of this country from attacks that had been made upon them by the hon. member for Haldimand, who had blamed them for the commercial crisis of the year 1837. The banks then took the course that was best for themselves and for the country.¹⁶

MR. BROWN would support the bill before the House, or any other bill to increase the capital of the Banks now in existence. He could not agree with the Inspector General that it was desirable to coerce the chartered Banks to come under the general banking law. He had been in favour of that law when it passed--not, however, from a desire to bring the chartered banks under its operation, but to encourage the introduction of more banking capital into the Province, and to raise the¹⁷ then low¹⁸ value of the public securities which were made the basis of the system.¹⁹ That was no longer necessary.²⁰ The chartered banks of Canada were all that could be desired; their safety was beyond question--the system of management was healthful and beneficial to the community, and the stockholders were amply remunerated. The Banks of Canada might compare successfully with any banking institutions in the world. In his opinion, it would be worse than folly to interfere with them and compel them to change the system which had worked so well, for one that was as yet untried. He did not see any necessity for uniformity in the banking system--so long as safety to the public was secured. The two ends of the general law were to increase the amount of banking capital, and to raise the value of Provincial debentures. The latter object had been fully attained by other causes--the former had not as yet been attained by the Bill--and it would therefore be absurd to refuse an increase of capital under the old system which had worked so well. He did not think the true cause of the non-success of the general law had been given: he believed the uncertainty which attached to all general laws deterred persons from risking large sums under them--and the difficulty of obtaining Provincial debentures except at a large premium, had also operated against the Bill. A Banker at Buffalo had assured him (Mr. Brown) that if he could purchase \$200,000 of debentures, at about par, he intended to commence banking operations under the Bill.²¹ The reason this was not carried out, was he believed, the impossibility of getting government funds at par.²²

MR. CAUCHON contended that the Inspector General's course was utterly inconsistent²³ in stating that his private opinion was against the extension of the charter while as a member of the Government he did not oppose it.²⁴ Either the new system was bad, or it ought to be enforced on all parties.²⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS felt quite sure that the year would not pass over without some banks being established under the new law. He believed that some of the largest capitalists in Canada were going to enter into the banking business. He said that at present not only Government funds but the consolidated loan fund could be made the basis of issues. Of the consolidated loan fund only £200,000 had yet been placed, and he believed that by-laws had been passed authorising demands upon it to the amount of £400,000; he thought that the parties in Buffalo spoken of by the hon. member for Kent had tendered for a large amount of that fund²⁶ but at a price much below par.²⁷ The bank of British North America proposed to issue notes under the new law.²⁸ [They] had taken a certain amount of these bonds, and he believed desired to get more for the basis of their issues.²⁹

MR. BROWN asked if parties were at present allowed to exchange Provincial securities for sterling ones, as had been reported?³⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that such was not the case.³¹

MR. MERRITT was in favor of allowing banks and all other chartered institutions to have just as much capital as they liked. He would as soon give them millions as thousands. (Hear, hear.)³² This could not injure the public. On the contrary, it kept stocks from running up too high. In Rhode Island they had fifty-five banks, but being obliged to redeem in gold and silver over issues

came back to them at once. That was the safety of the system.³³

MR. MACKENZIE accused the Inspector General of advocating now a system of monopoly which, when he did not hold the reins of power he learned from him (Mr. Mackenzie) to be a great evil. He was now supporting those monopolies which were of so much evil to the country, and which in former days he had denounced.³⁴

MR. STUART said that the Quebec bank was the oldest institution of the kind in Canada, and had for the last forty years been doing business to the satisfaction of the community. It had been originally chartered with a much smaller capital than any of the other banks, and had ... already been allowed to increase its capital to the amount of £100,000, and it was in consequence of the expiration of the act by which that increase was given that this act was brought in. He then moved the adoption of the first clause.³⁵

MR. MACKENZIE then moved in amendment, to the effect, that before any advantage was taken of the extension of the capital, the bank should give the same security as that required by the general banking law. If he said that law was such a good one as the Inspector General thought, there could be no opposition to it.³⁶

MR. BROWN did not see any reason why restrictions should be placed on this bank which had not been imposed on the Bank of Montreal under similar circumstances. He thought that the old banks were fulfilling all the purposes for which they were chartered, most satisfactorily, and should receive every facility afforded them for extending their operations. It was all very well to have a new law for any banks that might hereafter be established, and might prefer to come under it, but he did not think that the existing banks should be interfered with.³⁷

MR. MACKENZIE attacked the member for Kent with great vehemence, telling him that though he had a few hobbies, that he rode for the benefit of the people; yet when anything came up really affecting their interests, he was to be found on the side of the aristocracy. He was in favour of taking the money from the people, and making the rich richer and the poor poorer. He never did anything for the people unless something put up his Protestant Presbyterian blood, and then he tried to put the Protestants over the Papists.³⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that he thought the amendment of the hon. member for Haldimand would benefit the Bank of Quebec. As he had said before, if he desired to go into banking business, he would rather do it under the new law than by taking stock in any of the chartered banks. He thought that at this time they should be exceedingly careful in any extension of the paper currency, for a crisis would come, and that before long; and he desired hon. members to mark his words that a commercial crisis was at hand which would affect, to a great extent, all classes of the community who had any paper afloat.³⁹ If the expansion of bank currency on the basis of discounts, given in a time of great prosperity, were pushed very far now, when the revulsion came, as come it would as certainly as the House was assembled that evening, the ruin of the country would be tremendous.⁴⁰ He believed that the banks of this country had always been managed with the greatest care, and he had the utmost confidence in them; but he contended that unless the legislature kept a check over these institutions; if they chartered too many small banks, they would all endeavour to spread their currency as far as possible, and that would add to the danger of an inflated currency.⁴¹

MR. BROWN did not think there was any danger to be apprehended of the kind mentioned by the Inspector General, as far as the chartered banks were concerned. The danger he apprehended, in a commercial panic, would be much greater from the banks under the general law, than from those under the old system. The chartered banks had their whole capital to redeem their notes with--the banks under the general law had to have a large amount of capital boxed up in Government Securities, and had to redeem their notes on demand, in specie besides. The latter might be more safe, but the former assuredly were less likely to become embarrassed at a moment of pressure.⁴²

MR. MACKENZIE's amendment was put and lost--although the Inspector General and other members of the Government voted for it.⁴³

MR. MACKENZIE then moved an amendment to make the Directors give notice of the opening of the books for the new stock, and that any person should be allowed to subscribe for a certain blank amount of shares; but if more than the whole amount were subscribed for, then the new stock should be divided pro rata among them. This he said he did to give the people in the country a chance to hold stock.⁴⁴

The amendment was lost.⁴⁵

The remaining clauses then passed.⁴⁶

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Crawford reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Crawford reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read.

Mr. Stuart moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley, and the Question being proposed, That the amendments be now read a second time;

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. White, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, in order to add the following Proviso at the end of the 1st Clause: 'Provided further, that the said Bank shall give such security as is required under the General Banking Act, for all Notes circulating as money, beyond the amount which they are authorized to issue under their present Charter, before they shall be

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able to avail themselves of the provisions of this Act authorizing an addition to the Capital Stock of the said Bank'" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Mackenzie, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, and White.--(5.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Cauchon, Solicitor General Chauvin, Christie of GATTE, Johnson, Langton, LaTerrière, Lemieux, Malloch, McLachlin, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Ridout, Robinson, Seymour, Shaw, Smith of DURHAM, Stuart, Tessier, and Willson.--(26.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the amendments be now read a second time;

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Poulin, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of leaving out the 4th Clause, (allowing the Directors of the said Bank to monopolize the said additional Shares, and dispose of the same from time to time, at their pleasure, for the advantage of the present Stockholders,) and inserting instead thereof, "allowing the People of Canada a fair and equal opportunity to subscribe for the said Stock" instead thereof;

MR. BROWN thought it wrong to put such an amendment on the journals, as it was a direct imputation on the honor of the Directors.⁴⁷

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And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Mackenzie, Poulin, and White.--(3.)⁴⁸

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Cauchon, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Johnson, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Malloch, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Attorney General Richards, Robinson, Rolph, Seymour, Shaw, Smith of DURHAM, Stuart, Tessier, and Willson.--(27.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the amendments be now read a second time.

And the said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Stuart moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley, and the Question being put, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

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YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Cauchon, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Johnson, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Malloch, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Robinson, Rolph, Seymour, Shaw, Smith of DURHAM, Stuart, Tessier, White, and Willson.--(29.)

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NAY.

Monsieur Mackenzie.--(1.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Montreal, to borrow a certain sum of money and to erect therewith Water Works for the use of the said City, and to extend and amend the provisions of any Act relating thereto," without any Amendment: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for supplying Towns with Gas and Water," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for supplying Towns with Gas [and] Water," was read for the first time.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway Company, being read;

MR. MERRITT then moved the second reading of the bill⁴⁹,

(798)

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Quebec and Trois Pistoles Navigation Company, being read;

MR. LEMIEUX moved the second reading of the bill⁵⁰,

(798)

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to provide for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Piers, Wharves, and Harbours; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cauchon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Morin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 12th ultimo, for the Report of the Supervisor of Cullers for 1851 and 1852.

For the said Return, see Appendix (G.G.G.G.)

Return in part to the Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 13th April, 1853, for copies of certain Seigniorial documents.

For the said Return, see Appendix (H.H.H.H.)

(799)

Ordered, That the two preceding Returns be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of MR. STUART,⁵¹

(799)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Quebec Bridge Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Smith of Durham reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Smith of Durham reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

On motion of MR. POLETTE,⁵²

(799)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to allow the Fabriques of the Diocese of Quebec to form a Mutual Insurance Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mackenzie reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Mackenzie reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to establish a Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund in Upper Canada,'" was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Amendment, do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same with an Amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the more speedy distribution of the Statutes, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal such Clauses of the Common School Acts of Upper Canada as authorize the establishment of Sec-tarian Schools endowed with the public money, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to increase the Terms of the Circuit Court in the Circuit of St. Hyacinthe, in the District of Montreal, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to abolish the Office of Queen's Printer, and to provide for the public printing and legal advertizing, being read;⁵³

MR. MACKENZIE moved the second reading of the bill⁵⁴.

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN suggested that the hon. member had better postpone this motion. The subject he said was one of importance, and the Government would meet it on its merits.⁵⁵

MR. MACKENZIE ... postponed it on the suggestion of Mr. Morin till Monday next.⁵⁶

(799)

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday next, and be then the first Order of the day.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act therein mentioned for the protection of Indians in Upper Canada, by repealing the third Section thereof, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

(800)

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate La Corporation des Honorables de Ville Marie, in the City [of] Montreal, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 10 & 11 Vic. cap. 23, relative to Masters and Servants, and to extend the provisions thereof to Mechanics and others, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the eleventh instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the discharge of hypothecs, charges and servitudes on real property, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to remove doubts regarding the right and liability of Foreign Executors, Administrators and Corporations to sue and be sued in Lower Canada, and for other purposes, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the eleventh instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to make better provision for the collection of Claims against the Owners of Vessels, being read;

*Mr. White moved, seconded by Mr. Wright of the East Riding of York, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;*⁵⁷

MR. BROWN called the attention of the House to the character of this bill. It was a very extraordinary and arbitrary measure. It provided that when any master, owner or agent of a vessel or steamboat owed a debt exceeding two pounds, for seamen's wages, for towing, for fuel, for work done, for provisions or for wharfage--such debt was to become a lien on the vessel, and the creditor might at any moment by summary application to any Justice of the Peace obtain a warrant and stop the vessel! (Hear, hear.) It would be readily seen how such a law might be used to work the ruin of a ship-owner; any scoundrel might trump up a claim against any boat and just as she was leaving the wharf step on board with his warrant and compel the master to pay his demand or be affronted and have his credit hurt by the detention of his vessel. It was quite clear that no man who owed any debt whatever could venture to hold property in vessels if this law passed--as he must be prepared to discharge all his obligations at a moments notice. (Hear, hear.) It was placing a premium on wealth and a bar in the way of men of moderate means--driving them out of the trade. And the principle of the bill was wrong. Why should the creditors of ship-owners be better protected than the creditors of other trades? Why not give a lien on merchandize of all sorts if you gave it on ships? Only fancy the perpetual annoyance which ... such ... a bill would cause to owners of steamers on the lakes calling at a number of ports? Think of the numerous hands from time to time employed, the stores of all kinds purchased--the endless number of petty transactions that must occur in the course of a year--and then imagine the injury and loss which this bill would inflict if a quarrel could be extracted from every separate transaction of £2, and the vessel stopped at the wharf at a moments warning and held there until the debt was paid or secured! The thing is quite unreasonable and not to be entertained for one moment. Certainly it would drive every American vessel away from our ports.⁵⁸

MR. WHITE supported ... [the bill] at some length⁵⁹. [He] said that the object of this bill was to extend the provisions of the act for the benefit of laborers and mechanics. The same principle existed in the United States, where any Canadian vessel might be attached by any of her crew under the American law. The same principle also prevailed in England, and he quoted from the English navigation act to show that he was correct, so far as seamen's wages were concerned. He also read the opinions of Capt. Sutherland, and other persons commanding vessels on the lakes, in favor of the bill.⁶⁰ He thought their opinions worth more than that of the hon. member for Kent.⁶¹ He contended that some protection should be given to sailors.⁶²

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON said that the case had been stated with perfect correctness by the member for Kent. It was true that the bill in force in the United States was a very stringent one, and it was frequently very detrimental to the course of trade. He had himself frequently experienced this as a ship-owner, and it often happened that the masters of vessels did not venture to go into an American port for one unruly man who had one month's wages, or even part of a month's wages due might attach the vessel and prevent her proceeding on her voyage. The hon. member for Halton had not stated the English law at all correctly. There were no such provisions in it as in the bill now before the House. He had no objection that some law should be introduced, giving seamen a lien on a vessel, but he altogether objected to the power given by this bill to stay vessels from proceeding on their voyages.⁶³ Mr. Cameron ... intimated his intention to move the six months' hoist.⁶⁴

MR. WHITE hoped the bill would not be so summarily disposed of, but that it be allowed to go to committee.⁶⁵

MR. BROWN said that the quotations of Mr. White only extended to mariner's wages--but this law did not apply only to that class of debts but to all debts that a ship-master could incur. No sufficient plea had been offered for the adoption of so tyrannical a measure. He would, therefore, move in amendment that the bill be read a second time this day 6 months.⁶⁶

(800)

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Stuart, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

MR. HARTMAN thought the bill should be allowed to go to a committee.⁶⁷ [He] spoke in favor of the bill, but he was inaudible in the gallery.⁶⁸

MR. BADGLEY considered this measure a most arbitrary one, and one that would be attended with the greatest possible inconvenience; but to extend its provisions not only to expenses incurred for tonnage, for wharfage, repairs, in fact to cover every possible liability that a vessel might incur, was very objectionable. He thought this a most extraordinary power to be put into the hands of a magistrate, and he considered the measure most arbitrary and uncalled for, and one that would be most injurious in its effects. He should never agree to see such a bill applied to Lower Canada, and should support the amendment of the hon. member for Kent.⁶⁹

MR. MACKENZIE thought that that would be a harsh vote, and held the bill should be allowed [to] go to a committee.⁷⁰ [He] said that this was a just and necessary measure, and that it prevailed in the United States, and was found to work well there. He concluded by again attacking the member for Kent, for taking the side of the rich against the poor.⁷¹

MR. STUART said that the only people who would be benefitted by this bill would be the lawyers. It would be absurd to put into the hands of Justice of the Peace the power of deciding upon the manifold claims that might be made against sailing vessels, and to interpret the navigation laws. The state of the inland navigation was very different from that of the ocean, for on the lakes all the parties owing vessels were [sic] on the spot and were known, and the amount of their property was known, and could be attached at any time. He should for these reasons vote for the amendment.⁷²

(800)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Chapais, Solicitor General Chénier, Christie of JAMPE, Dixon, Dubord, Egan, Fortier, Johnson, Lymbon, LaTendresse, Malloch, McLaughlin, Mongenais, Morin, Patrik, Polette, Attorney General Richards, Robinson, Shaw, Stuart, and Taché.--(25.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Christie of WENTWORTH, Fournier, Hartman, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Poulin, Smith of DURHAM, White, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(10.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Ecclesiastical Society of St. Michel, being read;

*Mr. Polette moved, seconded by Mr. Mongenais, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;*⁷³

MR. POLETTE ... explained that he had been requested by Mr. Chabot to take charge of the bill for him.⁷⁴

MR. BROWN said the name of Mr. Chabot, a member of the government, was on the back of this bill, and it appeared singular that it should be moved by the hon. member. The government had a general bill before the House, why not let this society come under it?⁷⁵ Had the Government resolved to throw the general incorporation bill overboard, and was this shifting of the cards intended to conceal the fact? It looked very much like this. He would not detain the house at any length on this bill. Suffice it to say, it was a Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Corporation Bill of the worst kind--as lax and loose as a bill could be drawn--giving the right to hold real estate to the value of £1,500 per annum--with no check as to the manner of acquisition--and no check as to the real value of the property. The members of the society were to be all priests. His views were well known in regard to such bills, and he would therefore move at once that the bill be read a second time this day six months.⁷⁶

(800)

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Wright of the East Riding of York, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

DR. FORTIER would like to know in what waters the hon. member had fished up all his hatred of Roman Catholicism. If any thing savoured of Catholicism that was enough to arouse the hon. member's opposition. He contended that Roman Catholics were never so intolerant as to refuse such acts of incorporation to Protestants.⁷⁷

MR. MACKENZIE said he had supported the general bill of the government for such incorporations, but he opposed this particular one.⁷⁸ He had never done anything to injure Roman Catholics, but he could not support this bill on account of its being partial, and on account of a general bill being before the House to incorporate all these societies. He had been attacked in the Globe for his conduct with regard to Roman Catholics, but he had always done what he thought to be right.⁷⁹ He asked why the hon. member had assumed charge of this bill introduced by a member of the government? That looked very strange.⁸⁰

MR. POLETTE said this bill was introduced before Mr. Chabot became a member of the government, and that hon. member had requested him (Mr. P.) to take charge of this bill and two others, as he had not time to attend to them since

he joined the government.⁸¹

MR. SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU said, that the reason why this bill was introduced, independent of the general bill was, because it was very doubtful if that bill would include an institution of this kind, which was merely to make provision for the support of the clergy, when they became too old for duty.⁸² [He] did not see how any objections would be urged against passing this bill.⁸³ He complimented the member for Haldimand on the liberality of his views towards Roman Catholics, and said that they contrasted most favourably with those of the hon. member for Kent.⁸⁴

MR. HARTMAN thought it unjust to the House to force this bill upon its attention now. He was in favor of a general bill, and had voted for the second reading of⁸⁵ the General Incorporations Act, and he thought that while the details of that measure were unsettled, he could not vote for this bill. He had no objection to these institutions, and his only reason for not voting for this bill was, because of the general measure before the House. The principal part of the hon. member's remarks were inaudible.⁸⁶

MR. STUART did not see why the hon. member for South York should object to voting for this particular bill, while he was willing to swallow them whole-sale under the General Act, which had not yet been passed, and which, perhaps, never would pass. If this bill did come under the General Act, what difference did it make under which law it was passed, and if it did not the hon. gentleman should vote for it as he did not object to the principle of it. He was told by the member who had charge of this bill that it did not come under the General Act, and as that gentleman was a person of high legal attainment, he was willing to take his word for it. He then went on to defend the principle of the bill, which was one of pure benevolence, merely to allow a few clergymen who had worn out their lives in instructing their flocks to save out of their small salaries something to sup[p]ort them in their old age.⁸⁷

MR. HARTMAN begged to explain. He opposed this bill only on the ground that there was a general law before the House. He did not object to this bill--he only meant to oppose it at this stage on the ground that he had stated.⁸⁸

MR. BADGLEY entered into the reasons why he thought a general bill was pernicious. He gave this bill his cordial support.⁸⁹ [He] contended that the society which now sought to be incorporated was just like one of the benefit societies in England which were established under a general act. This society, he contended could not be incorporated under the General Act.⁹⁰

MR. POLETTE ... [said] a few words ... in favor of the bill⁹¹.

(800)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(801)

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Christie of WENTWORTH, Fergusson, Hartman, Mackenzie, Malloch, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(8.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Duhord, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Guin, Johnson, LaTerrière, McDonald of CARNWALL, McLishlin, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Robinson, Shaw, Stuart, Taché, and Willson.--(25.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Cameron, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Dixon, Dubord, Egan, Fortier, Fourmier, Gouin, Hincks, LaTerrière, McDonald of COWAN, Missionary of KESWICK, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Shaw, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, and Willson.--(25.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Christie of WENTWORTH, Fergusson, Hartman, Mackenzie, Malloch, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(8.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Mr. Polette moved, seconded by Mr. Fortier, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills;

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Hartman, That all the words after "to" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "a Committee of seven Members, with instructions to prepare and report a general equitable measure alike for all Religious Bodies whatever, and of which persons of the different Christian denominations may equally avail themselves; that the Clerk of this House be directed to obtain a copy of the by-laws, rules and regulations of the said Society now in force, and proposed to be sanctioned and adopted; as also a Return of the receipts and expenditure for the last year, and of all the real and personal estate held and enjoyed by the said Society, for the use of Members" instead thereof;

MR. MACKENZIE ... supported [sic] the bill at some length.⁹²

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON said that the conduct of Mr. Mackenzie was just that course which was calculated to damage the existence of the union. He never felt as indignant on behalf of the people of Upper Canada, as he did on this occasion. The hon. member talked of living in the hearts of his constituents.⁹³ [He] was very much surprised at the course taken by hon. members, and it was enough to disgust him that Upper Canada should be so misrepresented. That the people of Upper Canada were to be so gulled, were so ignorant,⁹⁴ so easily humbugged,⁹⁵ that in a mere clamour upon religious prejudice, they could be carried away and deluded as to a measure so simple as this, he did not believe. If they were called upon to legislate over these matters, did they never do so before for Upper Canada? Did they not in 1851 incorporate a society for the purpose of supporting the worn-out Methodist preachers' mission, to superannuate their preachers?⁹⁶

Hear, hear, from the French Canadians.⁹⁷

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON: And yet, when any measure was brought in there to incorporate societies in Lower Canada, they were to be told that they threw Lower Canada into the hands of the priests!⁹⁸

Loud cries of hear, hear, from the Lower Canadians.⁹⁹

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON: It was degrading to the common sense of the people of Upper Canada.¹⁰⁰

MR. BROWN said that the speech just made was a most extraordinary one for a gentleman, who had in Upper Canada steadily opposed all these acts of

incorporation. He had already quoted the land bills, which the hon. member had published, in which he had declared himself in the strongest manner opposed to all ecclesiastical associations, and he had made it a great and serious charge against him (Mr. Brown) that he had defended the passing of these bills by the late ministry.¹⁰¹

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON.--Of which I was a member.¹⁰²

MR. BROWN.--Yes, of which the hon. member was a member; but the hon. member told his constituents that he was obliged to go with the ministry in this matter; but he was entirely opposed to all these institutions.¹⁰³ Mr. Speaker, I am not astonished at the hon. member for Huron appearing here as the defender and panegyrists [*sic*] of bills to increase the already dangerous and hurtful power of the Roman Catholic priesthood in Lower Canada. It has been too long manifest that the hon. gentleman has reached that happy pitch of subserviency to French Canadianism--ready for anything. But, sir, I confess I am astonished at the argument to which the hon. gentleman has resorted as a course for his degradation. What he exclaims in a burst of indignation--shall we, the Reformers of Upper Canada refuse this bill to Lower Canada when we have claimed and received bills precisely similar for ourselves! Did we not pass the Wesleyan Incorporation Act of 1851! What a triumphant air the hon. gentleman assumed when he told us this, and what a cordial round of cheering he received from his Lower Canadian allies! No, Mr. Speaker, we did not pass the Wesleyan Incorporation bill of 1851--the allegation is a gross libel on the Reform party. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman knows as well as I do, that the passage of that bill, not only caused violent excitement among the intelligent laymen of the Methodist Church in Upper Canada, but that it was earnestly opposed, almost unanimously, by the Reform press and politicians of the whole Western Province. The hon. gentleman ought to have cited the Wesleyan bill to show the consistency and propriety with which the Reformers of Upper Canada might now vote against this St. Michel's bill--it is utter perversion to quote it as an argument in favour of the measure before us. (Hear, hear.) I hold in my hand the Journals of 1851, and I find that on the third reading the names of Messrs. Burritt, Fergusson, Hall, Holmes, Hopkins, John Sandfield McDonald, Mackenzie, McConnell, Morrison, Notman, Attorney General Richards, (hear, hear,) Sanborn, Scott, Smith of Durham, and Smith of Wentworth--all Reformers, are recorded against the bill. How did the hon. gentleman in the face of this, dare to represent the Reformers of Upper Canada as the promoters of the measure? He says the bill before us is a transcript of the Wesleyan bill, we are therefore to enjoy the exhibition of Reformers voting to the Priests of Rome in Lower Canada what they dared not grant to the Methodist Clergy of Upper Canada! But, Mr. Speaker, it is altogether a misrepresentation to class the two bills in the same category; the one bill was for the management of a book and publishing establishment owned [*sic*] by, and open to inspection by a large body of Christian clergymen and laymen; its management is regulated by the bill, and all its transactions are patent to the world. This bill before us is to incorporate certain Priests, bound by solemn oath to obey the commands of a foreign potentate--it enables them to wield all the dangerous influence of their peculiar system in the acquisition of property by working on the fears of their penitents. It is purely a personal matter--a society for unknown priestly objects. (Confusion.)¹⁰⁴

Here there were great outcries from DR. FORTIER, and other members of French origin¹⁰⁵.

MR. BROWN said, if gentlemen opposite had anything to say let them bring forward their argument; but they had nothing to say, they could only bah! bah!¹⁰⁶

MR. TACHE rose with some warmth, and exclaimed that if the hon. member used any argument there would be twenty persons to reply to him, but for a man than whose brain none could be more filled with fanaticism, more clouded with ignorance, there could be nothing but contempt and laughter.¹⁰⁷

MR. BROWN [continued:] It is all very well for the hon. members from Montreal and Quebec (Messrs. Badgley and Stuart) to get up here and tell us a fine tale about charity and benevolence, and what an admirable institution this is--but with all deference to those learned gentlemen I beg to say that they delt [*sic*] entirely in imagination. The Brothers of St. Michel may be very benevolent, but certainly this bill will not make them so--under its provisions the purposes of the society are in no way defined. (Cries of "yes they are"--"read it.") Hon. gentlemen are mistaken. The 3d clause declares that "assistance shall not be granted out of the funds of the society for any object foreign to the PRINCIPAL object of the society" UNLESS three-fourths of the members agree to it. Who ever heard of a priest disagreeing with his superior? And what are the "principal" objects of the society? (Cries of "read the preface.") Oh, yes, I have read the preface--it recites that the "main object of the society is to help the members in sickness and old age"--but I apprehend that the definition is wide enough to cover anything; and at any rate the consent of two-thirds of the members removes all restriction whatever. Another peculiarity of this bill is the legalization, by the 4th clause, of all the by-laws and rules of the Brothers of St. Michel, passed since the year 1799 up to this day. What those rules are, nobody knows; but Parliament must, notwithstanding, declare them all valid and good and wise laws. Mr. Speaker, it is lamentable enough to see French Canadian representatives crowding our statute-book with such bills as these, forging chains for the degradation of their country--but I confess it is to me intensely humiliating to see men who have not been born and bred to the system, like the member for North York (Mr. Hartman) hunting round for apologies to the Lower Canadians for voting against them! The hon. gentleman intreats them to bear in mind that he is not against the principle of this bill--but only votes against it, because another bill will carry out the same end! And this from men pledged to the brim against all Ecclesiastical Corporations!¹⁰⁸ Mr. Brown ... declared that he had no feeling against any one religion, and merely opposed this act as he would oppose any protestant one, as he had opposed the Bible Society Bill and other bills, on account of their temporal effect and sectarian character.¹⁰⁹ For my part, sir, I am opposed to the whole system of church corporations. Roman Catholic or Protestant--but doubly opposed to all that partakes of the blind and injurious spirit of the eleemosynary institutions which the Church of Rome gathers round her. As far as the legislature is concerned, I hold that we have nothing to do with such matters--that the law should know no man as a religionist. Hon. gentlemen charge me with being opposed to their religion; of course I differ from them completely in matters of faith--but they wrong me when they state that I would deny to them one iota that I would give to another. We never can have peace in Canada until the principle is acknowledged and established that every church is to stand on its own foundation without aid from the government or legislature--that legislation is to be adapted to the wants of all, and not to the requirements or prejudices of sects. Let everyone think, speak, act as he likes--but let him not ask Parliament to give legal sanction to his sectarian views. This is the whole sum and substance of what I contend for; and if it were established, the union of the Provinces might remain forever undisturbed by one serious difficulty.¹¹⁰

MR. D. CHRISTIE, of Wentworth, said he quite accepted and agreed with

continued.¹²²

DR. FORTIER.--How could we do otherwise?¹²³

MR. MACKENZIE thought if the hon. member had passed the Maine Liquor law, it might have been something to the present purpose (laughter).¹²⁴

DR. FORTIER said to make such a measure perfect, it must have been followed by a bill to restrain the use of two [sic] much tongue (laughter).¹²⁵

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON here said that Mr. McKenzie had himself brought in a bill to incorporate a society with £25,000 called the Wesleyan Methodist Society, with power to hold land in mortmain.¹²⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS here said that the appeal of the hon. member of Haldimand had really something very touching in it. He did not think the hon. member for Kent had anything to complain of on the part of the hon. member for Haldimand; but at any rate it was very hard that the latter hon. member could not give satisfaction to either side, (laughter).¹²⁷

(802)

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau, seconded by Mr. Wright of the East Riding of York,

The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 2 MAY 1853.

[NOTICE OF MOTION RE: BILL TO PREVENT MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE FROM RECEIVING RAILROAD COMPANY PAY.]

MR. BROWN [gave notice that] on Wednesday [he would introduce a] Bill to prohibit any member of the Executive Government of this Province, from holding any office of emolument in any Railway Company.¹²⁸

[NOTICE OF ADDRESS RE: LETTERS PATENT OF PALACE HARBOUR AND FINLAY MARKET AT QUEBEC.]

MR. LEMIEUX [gave notice that] on Wednesday next [he would move an] Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to cause to be laid before this House, copies of two several Letters Patent granting to the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec, the Palace Harbor in the River St. Charles, and the Finlay Market or a portion thereof in the City of Quebec.¹²⁹

FOOTNOTES: 2 MAY 1853.

1. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 May 1853. The motion was noted in an identical account by GLOBE, 3 May 1853.
2. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 May 1853. The motion was noted in an identical account by GLOBE, 3 May 1853.
3. PILOT, 5 May 1853. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 May 1853, PILOT, 5 May 1853, and BRITISH COLONIST, 10 May 1853. The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 19 May 1853. The following papers noted the debate in identical accounts: GLOBE, 3 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 May 1853.
4. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
5. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
6. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
7. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
8. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
9. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
10. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
11. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
12. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
13. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
14. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
15. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
16. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
17. IBID.
18. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
19. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
20. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
21. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
22. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 May 1853, which quoted Mr. Brown as saying that the Buffalo banker "had intended to invest \$50,000 in this plan."
23. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
24. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
25. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
26. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
27. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
28. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
29. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
30. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
34. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
35. IBID.
36. IBID.
37. IBID.
38. IBID.
39. IBID.
40. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
41. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
42. IBID.
43. IBID.
44. PILOT, 5 May 1853.

45. IBID.
46. IBID.
47. IBID.
48. PILOT, 5 May 1853, reported that "Messrs. Mackenzie and White only" voted for the amendment.
49. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
50. IBID.
51. GLOBE, 5 May 1853. The motion was noted in identical accounts by: GLOBE, 5 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 May 1853, PILOT, 5 May 1853, and LA MINERVE, 4 May 1853.
52. PILOT, 5 May 1853. The motion was noted in an identical account by MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 May 1853.
53. The following papers reported the exchange on this matter in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 5 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 May 1853, PILOT, 5 May 1853, and LA MINERVE, 4 May 1853.
54. GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
55. IBID.
56. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
57. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 May 1853, PILOT, 5 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 10 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 11 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 12 May 1853. The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
58. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
59. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
60. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
61. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
62. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
63. IBID.
64. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
65. IBID.
66. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
67. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
68. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
69. IBID.
70. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
71. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
72. IBID.
73. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 May 1853, PILOT, 5 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 10 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 10 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 11 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 12 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 24 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 26 May 1853. The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 19 May 1853. The following papers noted the debate in identical accounts: GLOBE, 5 May 1853, and LA MINERVE, 4 May 1853. The debate was also noted by JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 7 May 1853 (which included some commentary).
74. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
75. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
76. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
77. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
78. IBID.
79. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
80. PILOT, 5 May 1853.

81. IBID.
82. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
83. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
84. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
85. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
86. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
87. IBID.
88. IBID.
89. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
90. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
91. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
92. IBID.
93. IBID.
94. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
95. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
96. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
97. IBID.
98. IBID.
99. IBID.
100. IBID.
101. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
102. IBID.
103. IBID.
104. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
105. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
106. IBID.
107. IBID.
108. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
109. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
110. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
111. IBID.
112. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
113. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
114. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
115. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
116. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
117. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
118. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
119. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
120. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
121. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
122. BRITISH COLONIST, 10 May 1853.
123. PILOT, 5 May 1853.
124. IBID.
125. IBID.
126. IBID.
127. IBID.
128. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
129. IBID.

TUESDAY, 3 MAY 1853.

(802)

MR. SPEAKER acquainted the House that the Clerk of this House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery a Certificate of the Return of the Honorable Henry Sherwood, for the City of Toronto, in the room and place of William Henry Boulton, Esquire, whose Election for the said City of Toronto had been declared void.

And the said Certificate was read; and is as followeth:--

Province of Canada.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Quebec, 3rd May, 1853.

This is to certify, that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the thirty-first day of March last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and directed to the High Sheriff of the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel, (Wm. B. Jarvis, Esquire,) Returning Officer ex-officio for the City of Toronto, for the election of one Member to represent the said City of Toronto in the present Parliament, in the room and place of William Henry Boulton, Esquire, whose Election for the said City of Toronto had been declared void, the Honorable Henry Sherwood has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ of Election, dated the twenty-eighth day of April now last past, which is now lodged of record in my office.

To. W. R. Lindsay, Esquire,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Philip Perrin,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Badgley,--The Petition of Firmin Perrin, of Berthier,
Petitioner.

By Mr. Stuart,--The Petition of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade.

Mr. Hartman, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Thirty-eighth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petition of J. H. Dorwin, for certain amendments to the Act incorporating the Industry Village and Rawdon Railroad Com-

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pany, and they find that Notices have been published in English and French newspapers for the requisite length of time, but no proof has been afforded of the publication of Church-door Notices; as, however, these latter have been dispensed with in many cases during the present Session, Your Committee would respectfully recommend that they be not insisted on in the present case.

Mr. Smith of Durham reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the several Acts for the construction of Plank and other Roads by Joint Stock Companies in Upper Canada, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Wednesday the eleventh day of May instant, and be then the first Order of the day.

Mr. Christie of Wentworth reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend an Act of the Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada relating to Mutual Insurance Companies, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Conner, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of A. Jeffry, Esquire, Mayor, and others, of the Town of Cobourg and the Township of Hamilton, and other references, with power to report by Bill or otherwise, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee considered it unnecessary to collect the statistics of misery, pauperism and crime, convinced as they are that public opinion will bear them out in asserting, that three-fourths of these evils have their origin in the use of intoxicating liquors. Your Committee are therefore willing to believe that Your Honorable House will sustain them in asserting, that from the use of alcohol, society has suffered irreparable injury, and that the evil is of increasing magnitude. It would be impossible for Your Committee, under any circumstances, to present by statistical evidence, a correct estimate of the effects of the use of intoxicating drinks upon the peace, happiness, health, morality and prosperity, of the people of this Province; nor would they have been justified in bringing witnesses from different parts of the Country, at great public expense, to prove what is self-evident in every community in which this habit is indulged. Your Committee, nevertheless, were desirous of presenting such evidence as was within their immediate reach, and accordingly procured the Report of the convictions at the Police Court in this City for the past year, from which it appears that not less than two-thirds of the prisoners had been arraigned for drunkenness. They also examined the Coroners' Reports, but from the irregular manner in which the records of these functionaries were kept, Your Committee could not arrive at any definite conclusion. Your Committee have had correspondence with gentlemen whose position afforded them more ample means of bearing testimony to the effects which result from the use of spirituous liquors. Your Committee have likewise examined several of the Annual Reports of the American Temperance Union, and two Reports of the British House of Commons, which, with other evidence, enables them to form some correct idea of the nature of alcohol and its effects; and, in common with many others who have examined the subject, they have adopted the following conclusions:--

1st. That alcohol, the intoxicating ingredient in spirituous liquor, is not the product or creation of any living process in nature.

2nd. It is the fruit of various fermentation; and is generated by a process which takes place in certain vegetable substances after they are dead.

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3rd. It is not as a beverage, needful for or conducive to the enjoyment of health, nor for the greatest ability for bodily or mental effort and length of life.

4th. It is, to the human constitution, a poison; the use of which, as a beverage, is always hurtful.

5th. It produces many, and aggravates most of the diseases to which the human frame is liable.

6th. It tends to render diseases hereditary, and thus to deteriorate the human race.

7th. It weakens the understanding, stupifies the conscience, and hardens the heart.

8th. It often causes insanity, and produces predisposition to that disease in the offspring of those who use it.

9th. It occasions the loss of a great amount of property.

10th. It lessens, and often destroys, social enjoyment; and causes in numberless instances domestic wretchedness.

11th. It weakens the power of motives to do duty, and increases the power of motives to violate it.

12th. It causes most of the pauperism and crimes in the community.

13th. It powerfully counteracts the efficacy of all means for the intellectual elevation, the moral purity, the personal benefit, and the public usefulness of men.

14th. It corrupts the public morals, and debases the public mind.

15th. It endangers the purity and permanence of free institutions.

16th. It shortens human life.

17th. It tends powerfully to lead men to dishonor God, and to destroy their souls.

18th. Abstinence from the use, as a beverage, of intoxicating liquor, is safe and salutary.

19th. This is proved by the experience of hundreds of thousands of persons of various ages, conditions, and employments, who have abstained from the use of it.

20th. Should all adopt and perseveringly pursue that course, drunkenness and its evils would universally cease.

21st. The Gospel, and all means for the promotion of the temporal and eternal good of men, would be crowned with greatly augmented success by total abstinence.

22nd. For men to continue to use intoxicating drinks as a beverage, to make it, or furnish it to be used by others, is morally wrong, and ought universally to be discontinued.

Your Committee have to report to Your Honorable House, that two hundred and nine Petitions have been received, with 70,000 names appended to them, praying that the Legislature would enact a Law similar in its provisions to one which was passed by the Legislature of the State of Maine, and which prohibits the traffic in intoxicating drinks, except for chemical, mechanical, and medicinal purposes. Your Committee have studied the several provisions of that Act with considerable care, and are convinced that it is well adapted to the circumstances and necessities of this Province. That measure has already been adopted by the Legislatures of the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Minnesota. It has become law in the Province of New Brunswick, and has found many advocates among distinguished men in every State of the Union. The necessity for such a law, and the duty of the Legislature in regard to it, are topics which have been discussed at public meetings and through the press both in England and Scotland. In those places where the law has been adopted and strictly enforced, the statistics from the official Reports of Mayors, Chiefs of Police, Poor-House Superintendents, and other public functionaries, are said to prove conclusively, that pauperism, vagrancy, assaults, and crime, are reduced to more than half their former extent.

The following extracts from the Report of the last Massachusetts Temperance Convention, shew the effects of this law, as reported from various localities:--

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Chicopee.--"The results of the enforcement of the law have been highly beneficial in our Town. * * * There is less rowdyism; the lovers of rum, and those who are ready to 'keep toll-gate on the road to hell' for the sake of the profits, have raved furiously against the law."

Ware.--"The law has apparently been popular with us, and no desire is expressed for its repeal. * * * We see great good in the working of the law, inasmuch as no open places of sale are now known. We have much less noise in our streets, and cases of intoxication are rare; and when one occurs, it attracts attention at once."

Framingham.--"We prosecute all violations, and are now beginning to see the fruit of our labors; that is, quiet and peace. We think that the law has gained many friends."

Randolph.--"There were six shops in operation before the law went into effect, which they closed promptly and quietly. They are watched closely, and we believe they do not sell any. A great deal of good has been done. The friends of order see, feel, and appreciate the good effects of the law."

Concord.--"Before the law went into effect, our two Hotels and one Restaurant were openly and largely engaged in the traffic. The keepers at once suspended the sale, and have not, to our knowledge, sold since, with one exception (which was prosecuted). We think it is only necessary to show a firm uncompromising determination to do our duty, particularly in the small towns, in order to suppress the traffic. The results here have been more than equal to our just expectations."

Canton.--"The beneficial results of the law have exceeded our expectations. The law has closed three-quarters of the rum-shops in this region. Crime, quarrels, and drunkenness, have greatly diminished. The Report of the Grand Jury of Norfolk County, at its last Session, will prove this. One great benefit the law has accomplished is this; it has driven the rum traffic into secret places. The fact that it cannot now be found without seeking, will prevent the fall of many young men."

S. Deerfield.--"The beneficial results of the law have exceeded our expectations. As far as we can judge, the law has gained public favor since its enactment."

Springfield.--"I am not aware that the state of things differs materially from that which existed some months ago, when a communication from me was published. (The statement referred to, was dated 9th October, 1852, and contains the following language:)

We are not without proofs positive and unmistakable, such as must rejoice the heart of every friend of humanity among us, that the Maine Law is beneficent in its working in Springfield. By a careful collation of the records, it is shewn, under all the above unfavorable circumstances, that there has been a diminution of thirty per cent in the commitments to our House of Correction. Then I am sure no dispassionate, unprejudiced citizen will hesitate to affirm that there is less of noise and rowdyism in our streets at night, and more of quiet and good order generally. Many a family among us, I am confident, looks forward to the coming winter with far more pleasing anticipations of comfort and enjoyment, and far less of foreboding that the hand of 'chill penury' will freeze up the fountain of life, than they would do if this 'plague' had not been even partially 'stayed.' And many a dollar will go to the butcher, the baker, the grocer, or the clothing establishment, which had else gone for the purchase of alcoholic drinks."

The Judge of the Police Court of Springfield informed one of the Committee about six weeks ago, that his books shewed a most astonishing diminution of intemperance and crime, since the law passed. He remarked that, were it not for the prosecutions of rum sellers; he should have comparatively nothing to do. Arrests for drunkenness has [sic] diminished more than seventy-five per cent.

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Disturbances at night, formerly common, were now of rare occurrence. The strongest opponents of the law had become its warmest friends. No difficulty had been experienced in enforcing the law. A large number of seizures had been made, and the liquor destroyed 'without any disturbance.' * * * Judge Morton has promised some valuable statistics to illustrate these statements, but they

could not be prepared in time for publication in this document. He states also, that there has been a remarkable diminution in the number of inmates in the House of Correction in that City.

Taunton.--"The cleansing of 'Rum Hollow,' the quiet, and utter absence of intemperance on 'High Court Day' and 'Cattle Show Day,' the increase of trade on those days, and the general order, has, since the law passed, prevailed throughout the Town, have been the subject of remark among the best citizens of the place. Many of those persons who, before the law passed, were its strong opponents, are now its friends."

We will not here insert the letters received three months since, from the Mayors of Springfield, Salem, Lynn, and Worcester; they are familiar to the community, and we can afford to confine ourselves to more recent intelligence.

The operation of the law in Lowell, however, has been of such peculiar interest, that we insert entire the Letter of the Mayor of that City, now Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth:

Mayor's Office, City Hall, Lowell,
September 25th, 1852.

Mr. Otheman,

Dear Sir,--Your favor of the 17th instant was duly received, and I have delayed answering it, that the first two months of the operation of the new law might expire. In comparing the amount of intemperance for those two months with an equal term of time before the law went into operation, I consider it the fairest to take the corresponding months of last year. For a month or two previous to July 22nd, there was, perhaps, more than the usual quota of drinking, in anticipation of the supply being cut off. Every case of drunkenness observed by a Watchman or any member of the Police, is reported at the Police Office, whether a prosecution is instituted or not.

For the two months ending September 22nd, 1851, there was com-

mitted to the Watch-house	110
Reported as being seen drunk, not arrested	255

Total	365
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Two months ending September 22nd, 1852, committed to the	
Watch-house	41
Reported as being drunk, but not arrested	66

Total	107
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These statistics are taken from the records of the City Marshal. The testimony of the Watchmen and other Police Officers is uniform, that there is much less disturbance and rowdyism than under the old regime. It is the testimony, too, of the grocers, that their customers of a large class pay better than formerly. Previous to the law's taking effect, in behalf of the Executive branch of the Municipal Government, I addressed a communication to the citizens, calling upon them to observe the law, and declaring the determination of those entrusted with its execution, to enforce it faithfully and impartially. At that time there were 227 shops and places in which intoxicating liquor was sold. Whatever has been sold since, has been sold secretly and clandestinely. There is no place where it is sold publicly or openly. The largest Restaurateurs were closed up. Two men have opened rum shops just over the line of the State, three miles only from this City. Large numbers have, at times, been out there, and scenes of drunkenness

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have ensued. Much rum has been brought from there in small quantities. But,

notwithstanding these drawbacks, our statistics show a hopeful diminution of intemperance:--

Search warrants issued, where liquor has been found	19
Gallons of liquor found and destroyed	249
Liquor prosecutions followed by acquittal (and of these 5 for infor- (malities).....)	7

With sentiments of great regard, I am your friend and servant.

The Petitions presented to Your Honorable House have been numerous and respectfully signed. Your Committee respectfully submit for your consideration that the evils of intemperance are, in all respects, great, and in spite of all the limitations and enactments which the Legislature has passed for the protection of society, those evils have spread and are spreading so fast in several localities, that the Petitioners are convinced that nothing but a total prohibition of the traffic can stem the tide of immorality, misery and destruction which it produces. Among the Petitions presented, are, one from the County Council of Essex and London, --one from the County Council of Stormont, Dundas and Glengary, --the Petition of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, --the Petition of A. Jeffry, Esquire, Mayor of Cobourg, --the Petition of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, numbering 400 divisions and 17,000 members, --the Petition of A. Huntington, Esquire, Mayor of the Town of Brantford, on behalf of the inhabitants of that Town, --the Petition of William Smith, Moderator, on behalf of the Grand River Association of regular Baptists, --the Petitions of several Township Municipalities, --together with others from almost every Township, Town and City in Upper Canada.

Your Committee desire to embrace this opportunity of bearing testimony to the good which has resulted from those organizations, which exist in every part of Canada, under the name of "Total Abstinence Societies," "Sons of Temperance," "Daughters of Temperance," and "Cadets of Temperance." Those institutions have appealed with great success to the reason, the conscience, and self-interest of men. They have proved that intemperance does incalculable injury to individuals and to communities, and the zeal which they have manifested, and the self-denying, self-sacrificing spirit which has characterized their efforts, is a bright trophy to philanthropy. But Your Committee are of opinion that the Temperance reformation cannot be completely successful while the Legislature countenances, encourages, protects, and legalizes the pernicious traffic in alcoholic drinks. The Legislature has not taken a neutral position in this matter, its aid has been extended, and its power used as a shield to this evil, by which so many thousands of the people of this Province have been destroyed. The law authorizes the mischief against which these organizations have so long and faithfully contended. The Government derives revenue as an equivalent for the legal sanction which extends to the traffic. Thus the Civil power, instead of serving the purpose for which it was instituted, becomes the abettor of crime and misery. Ordinary means cannot be thoroughly efficient, while the legislation of our Country is in direct opposition to them, and while vice and crime are sustained by the Statute Book.

Your Committee are of opinion that it is the duty of the Legislature to inquire whether or not it be a just and true principle of Government to authorize the sale of an article which is acknowledged to be destructive of the peace and well-being of society. The license system has not been enacted for the purpose of revenue,

but the Legislature of this Country having always viewed the sale of spirituous liquors as an evil, deemed it to be essential to the interests of the people that it should be placed under certain regulations, which course of action

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distinguishes it from the general traffic in other commodities. Thus Your Committee find that persons desirous of keeping spirituous liquors for sale, are required to obtain a special license or permit for that purpose; they have been required to enter into bonds to keep orderly houses; the names of such persons were advertized, and a penalty imposed upon all others who sold without license. In the Preamble of the Act 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 27, it recites "that experience hath shewn that the laws then in force were insufficient to suppress the great evils arising from the abuse of spirituous liquors." By the Act of 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 65, provision is made to invest the Municipal Corporations with power to fix the number of taverns, to prescribe the conditions on which licenses shall be granted, and to prohibit the issuing of licenses altogether, if they deem it expedient. From this it is evident that the law has heretofore viewed this traffic in a very different light from any other; by these limitations and conditions it was assumed that the use of spirituous liquors was dangerous and was an evil which required to be regulated, and that the interests of society needed to be protected by extensive and careful restrictions.

Your Committee are of opinion that a law is only valuable in so far as it is in conformity with truth and justice. When the law of the land sanctions a wrong principle, it cannot be respected, and must fail to answer the ends for which civil society was instituted. In the case of murder, theft, burglary, and other crimes, the law bears testimony to the benefits accruing from virtuous actions, and by its enactments marks its condemnation of evil ones by subjecting those who perpetrate them, to pains and penalties. But the law teaches error, and is inconsistent with itself, when it legalizes the traffic in spirituous liquors, for since it is to be presumed that what the law enacts is right, still the law itself, as well as experience, assert that the traffic is an evil. It is not, therefore, surprising that crime should be increased rather than diminished, by the operation of the present law.

Those who have petitioned Your Honorable House have asked for a prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, except for chemical, mechanical, and medicinal purposes. Your Committee are of opinion that if the use of spirituous liquors be a curse instead of a blessing to the community--if crime, pauperism, disease, immorality, and almost every species of vice, have their origin in the indulgence of this habit, then the Legislature cannot any longer sanction or give facilities to a traffic which produce[s] evils of such magnitude. Civil Government would be manifestly a powerful engine for evil instead of good, if by its action it attempted only to regulate, instead of using its power to suppress that which has been proved to be dangerous and pernicious to society. Your Committee are of opinion that Your Honorable House is called upon to assert the immorality and injustice of the license system, and to restrain instead of encouraging the evils of intemperance.

The Legislature does not permit the existence of other evils which endanger and injure the well-being of society. Then why should this evil, which is of the greatest magnitude, be allowed to spread its desolating effects? If the Legislature in some cases enacts laws that are restrictive in their operation, when the design of making such laws is to promote the public good, then it is right that the same rule should be applied in all cases. That this has been the policy and design of English Legislators is abundantly evident. In support of this view, Your Committee can cite the highest authority known in England and America. Blackstone says, "If a man makes his vices public, though

they may be such as seem principally to affect himself, (as drunkenness or the like,) they then become, by the bad example they set, of pernicious effect to society; and therefore it is then the business of human law to correct them."-- Vol. 1, page 124. Kent, in his Commentaries upon the Laws of the United States, lays down the same principle in these words: "Every person ought so to use his property as not to injure his neighbours, and private interests must be made subservient to the general interests of the community."--

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Kent, 340. Again, Blackstone says,--"The law of England enforces that excellent rule of Gospel morality, of doing to others as we would they should do unto ourselves."--3 Black, 218. In accordance with the principles laid down in these extracts, Your Committee are of opinion that it is the duty of Civil Government to make provision for that which affects the good order, the safety, the prosperity, and the peace of the community, and that it should extend protection to what is right, and to what would promote the object for which civil society was instituted. This is not the case when every member of society cannot claim and obtain the protection from the wrongs with which he may be threatened, or which may in any material degree abridge his rights and privileges. The law acts upon this principle when it prohibits the exercise of a trade which creates [an] offensive and an unwholesome atmosphere, and when it prevents the deposit of any combustible substance near densely populated places,--when it allows a house to be torn down or blown up to stop the progress of a conflagration,--when it prohibits the sale of any article having an infusion of some deleterious drug, or of bad meat,--when it requires vessels to go into Quarantine,--when it imposes duties on articles purchased and imported from a Foreign country,--and in many other instances which it is unnecessary to enumerate. These laws are enacted, not from any desire on the part of the Civil power to interpose obstructions in the way of commerce, private enterprize, or convenience, but because the prevention of crime, the preservation of the public peace, health, and morals, and the protection of life, and liberty, are matters of primary importance, and necessarily compel all matters of secondary interest to give way when they come in collision with them. Private enterprize or interest ought always to be sacrificed to the public good, and society has a right to require the Civil power to exercise such control over personal property as shall prevent its being applied to purposes detrimental to the public good. Your Committee are of opinion, that if these general principles be recognized and acted on, it will be impossible for Your Honorable House to refuse to accede to the prayer of those who ask for an enactment similar to the Maine Law. It therefore becomes the duty of the Legislature to withdraw its sanction from a traffic which is proved and admitted to be dangerous to the lives, health, peace and comfort of the people of this Province. The existing Legislative enactments do not prevent the evils of which the Petitioners complain, and they are convinced that nothing short of the entire prohibition of the traffic will prevent them.

When Your Committee look to the broad fact, that immense and increasing evil does result from the traffic in alcoholic drinks, and that no other evil is so aggravated, so extensive, or so destructive to the best interests of the people of this Province, that the Legislature in no other instance seeks to protect, shield, regulate, or patronize anything which is so mischievous, they think that it is the duty of Your Honorable House to extend to society that protection from the evils of intemperance, which is afforded from other and minor evils, by interdicting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks throughout this Province, except for chemical, mechanical, and medicinal purposes.

Ordered, That two thousand copies of the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Badgley have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Industry Village and Rawdon Railroad Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Stuart have leave to bring in a Bill to render the Office of Mayor of the City of Quebec elective by the People.

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He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.¹

Ordered, That the Bill to repeal an Ordinance therein mentioned, intituled, "An Ordinance for regulating the Markets of Quebec and Montreal, in the Province of Quebec," as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

A Bill to regulate the Currency, was, according to Order, read the third time.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the provisions of the several Acts for the Incorporation of the City of Montreal," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Amendment, do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Badgley do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same with an Amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Quebec Bridge Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Stuart do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Quebec Bank, and to facilitate the transfer of Shares in certain cases, was according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Quebec Bank, to facilitate the transfer of Shares in certain cases, and for other purposes relative to the said Bank."

Ordered, That Mr. Stuart do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Mr. Smith of Durham moved, seconded by Mr. Fergusson, and the Question being put, That the Bill be amended, by inserting the word "Manvers" after the word "Emily" in the fourth line of the second Clause; and leaving out the words "Provided always that no subscriber to the Stock Book under the original Act incorporating the Company, shall be held to be a Stockholder, or responsible as

such, under the Act passed during the present Session amending the same, if such original subscriber shall, within one month from the passing of this Act, signify in writing to the President of the Company his intention of withdrawing, or unless he shall, before the passing of this Act, have renewed his subscription, or voted, or done some other act as a Stockholder of the Company" in the fourth Clause; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(810-811)

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Chammond, Ferguson, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Jobin, Lacoste, LaTerrière, McDonald of CORNWALL, McLachlin, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Smith of DURHAM, Valois, Varin, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(25.)

(811)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Christie of GASPE, Crawford, Dixon, Langton, Marshallon, Malloch, Ridout, Robinson, Shaw, Stuart, and Willson.--(14.)
So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the said Amendments were made to the Bill.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company."

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Durham do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to allow the Fabriques of the Diocese of Quebec to form a Mutual Insurance Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the Mutual Assurance Associations of the Fabriques of the Dioceses of Quebec and of Three Rivers, and of Montreal and Saint Hyacinthe."

Ordered, That Mr. Polette do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Willson reported the Bill to confer Equity Jurisdiction upon the several County Courts in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

A Message from the Legislative Council, By John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendment made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Corporation of the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec to borrow an additional sum for the construction of the Water Works," without any Amendment.

And then he withdrew.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee of Supply;²

A short time was then spent in committee of supply, and several unopposed items were passed.³

and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move

for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Friday next.

*The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill supplementary to the Common School Act of Upper Canada, being read;*⁴

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS then moved the second reading of the Upper Canada School bill. Whether he had succeeded in preparing a bill that would meet the views of all parties, he did not know; but he did know that no pains had been spared to make the school law work in a manner just to all.⁵ [He] said the Government were entitled to the favorable consideration of the House, and of the country, for the steps they have taken in this matter. I cannot hope, that any project, however reasonable or just, that differs at all from the views which some hon. members entertain on this subject, will meet their support. There are some classes of the community who look on questions of this kind as affecting themselves as individuals⁶, who erected themselves and their own little set into a special tribunal, and who desired to try before it the opinion of all others⁷; but that is not the way in which I trust, this House will view the question. It is not the way in which men who look on things as they are, and who are acquainted with the real state of the country, will meet this question. It is all very well for hon. members who have made up their minds to certain views, to satisfy themselves that their views are correct; but it must be recollected that ours is a community in which very opposite views prevail on the question, and we must deal with men as they are, and not as we would have them. In tracing the history of this question from the time of the Union of the Provinces it will be found that the Legislature has always considered the different views which prevail among different classes of the community as to this question. The broad ground on which it ought to be viewed appears to me to be this, that when any portion of the community think that any of their religious opinions or feelings or those of their children will be injured by their connection with these schools, they should be allowed to withdraw from them. They have a right to demand that nothing may be done with their money which will be injurious to their views. This is a principle which I think all will be prepared to admit, and therefore I think that this bill will be likely to give the most satisfaction of any that could be adopted. The first school bill that was passed was in the year 1841. By the 11th section of that Act, it was provided that any person dissenting from the system might have a separate school and receive the public money in proportion to their numbers. This principle Mr. Speaker is no new one; it was introduced into the Act of 1841, which applied to both sections of the Province. Subsequently to the Act I have just quoted, the Act 7 Vic., chap. 21, was passed in the year 1843 with reference to Upper Canada alone. By the 55th section of that Act it was provided. (Here the Attorney General quoted the words of the Act named.) The Act 8 Vic., chap. 21 passed in the year 1845 has reference to Lower Canada alone. Then the 9th Vic. relating to Upper Canada provides the mode in which they are to be paid, then the 26th chap. 26 section preserves throughout the same principle with regard to the separate schools. That has been the course of legislation down to the year 1850. Then a school act was introduced into the legislature of United Canada in which nothing was said of these separate schools. A strong pressure was then brought to bear against the Government and they were compelled to introduced [*sic*] those clauses which the hon. member for Kent has given notice that he wishes to repeal. In the first instance this system was not very popular, not so much so as it is now; and perhaps public opinion was not so much directed to this point as it has been since; but be that as it may the system as it then

obtained did not bring forth the difficulties now argued against.⁸ There were points in the last law which had received much greater prominence.⁹ The Act which gives to the school trustees the power of establishing free schools, and enables them to levy taxes on the whole community to maintain these schools was, in my humble opinion, the principal cause of the difficulties which arose. In most parts of the country the people have settled according to their faith: Roman Catholics are generally all settled together, and different other denominations are generally settled together. In these cases the difficulty which has arisen in the towns and cities would not occur, for trustees would naturally be chosen who held the same opinions as the majority of the people. But when we come into the towns and cities we find a considerable population differing widely in their mode of faith, and not only that, but their differences are brought into play much more strongly than in the rural districts. Circumstances arise in the towns which bring them out very strongly, and these differences find their way at last into the schools themselves, and want of harmony ensues, and the difficulties which arise out of the system are brought more prominently forward, and are felt keenly. Many persons who oppose separate schools entirely lay down the broad principle that all children should be educated together, and thus they think religious difficulties will die away--all will grow up harmoniously together. I, for one, am most anxious that it should be so, but if you say that under the present school law of Upper Canada you would not support the separate schools as they now exist in Upper Canada, when the feeling in favour of them is so strong, you would in my opinion very much exaggerate the evils. So far from getting rid of the difficulty, you would add to the feeling that already exists, instead of doing away with it.¹⁰ If you were to say there should be no separate schools, did any one believe that there would be no such schools?¹¹ Now, I would ask any hon. member from Upper Canada who knows anything of the feelings of the people of Upper Canada, whether if the school law was altered, Roman Catholic schools would not be started in Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton and other places?¹²

MR. BROWN.--To no considerable extent. The moment the new principle came into operation, large numbers of children were marched from the public schools of Toronto to the Roman Catholic schools. If these were closed undoubtedly they would go back to the common schools.¹³

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS.--If the views of the hon. member himself were carried out, there is no doubt in my mind, but that these schools would exist as separate schools. There are persons who entertain strong feelings on this subject, and the very fact of their being taxed for these schools, would make them feel more strongly the sense of injustice, and the natural tendency of their feelings would be to resist what they considered an injustice. What I desire is, to put things in such a shape that it shall be the interest of all to work together; that the indiscreet zeal of either party will be checked by the feeling that what they are going to do will not be disadvantageous to them, and that on the other hand, they will not be induced to leave a system which does them good, while they cannot feel that they are being improperly dealt with. In the first place, I presume that no one will seek to continue the present system. By it no party knows what its rights are, whilst it has, at the same time, the effect of keeping up a bad feeling among all classes. At present, certain portions of the community may withdraw from the rest, and set up schools of their own; but what I want to do is, to put a stop to this altogether, and the proposition made in this bill is this, that if any considerable portion of the community feels that the faith of themselves and their children is not treated

with proper respect, they may withdraw from the common schools and be relieved from taxation, and may, according to their numbers, receive a portion of the Government school fund; they will, of course, have to pay the same in the end for the education of their children, though not in the shape of a tax to the general fund. I think there is nothing unfair in this, and that it is the only way in which we can carry out the common school system.¹⁴

MR. BROWN asked if the minority of any faith were to be allowed to retire?¹⁵ I understand the distinction to be only as between Roman Catholics and Protestants.¹⁶

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS.--Yes, only between Roman Catholics and Protestants. I could understand perfectly the position of the hon. member for Kent in this matter, if he would come forward and say that he would by law exclude the ... bible from our common schools. I could understand, then, how he would propose to educate the children of the country, together in our common schools, but I understand that he is not prepared to do that. He must know that the use of the bible will separate the children of the Protestants and the Roman Catholics, although it is not a question which divides the Protestants; but he is not prepared to exclude the bible, and the Government are not prepared to take that ground.¹⁷ He (Mr. Richards) ... believed ... that the country was not prepared for it.¹⁸ They must, therefore, take the only other ground of getting rid of the difficulty, and that is by allowing either portion of the community to support themselves from their own resources, if they object to the plan laid down by the Government--which relieves them from the tax, and gives them a portion of the Government fund, according to their numbers. Now, I would ask the hon. member for Kent, to put this question home to himself: suppose that he lived in Lower Canada, and had no school to send his children to, but schools in which the lives of the saints were read as religious instruction,¹⁹ and commented on,²⁰ and miracles talked of constantly, and other things of that kind, would he send his children to those schools and pay for them out of his own pocket? I do not think that he would, but the fact is that that would be putting the question in a way that does not suit his views. But if, in the schools of Upper Canada the Westminster Confession of Faith were taught, as the creed of his own church, he would then think it quite right to make all children go to these schools whether Roman Catholics or not. A man who endeavours to act for the benefit of the people, must think of the wishes and views of that people.²¹

Ironical hear, hear, from MR. BROWN.²²

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS: If he is not prepared to take the ground that has been taken and adopted, in England and Ireland, he must agree that the position taken by the Government is the correct one. I do not think that the people of Upper Canada desire that the Bible should be withdrawn from the common schools. I think they would rather that it should not. If the hon. member for Kent and those who think with him on this question, imagine that they have the majority of the people of Upper Canada in favour of their views, I am prepared to meet them on that argument also, for I find from the census returns that the population of Upper Canada amounts to 950,000. Of that population there are 165,000 belonging to the Church of Rome. In Lower Canada the returns give 890,000 and of them, over 700,000 belong to the Church of Rome. Now, what is the course pursued in Lower Canada towards the minority there? Are they called on, are they asked whether they desire or not to contribute to the support of the common schools of the country, when they think anything is taught which they do not like? No, sir, they are allowed to pay their portion for the support of their

own separate schools. Does the hon. member for Kent desire them to give up this? Does he wish to force them to go to schools where doctrines are taught which they do not approve of? Or is he prepared to say that they shall pay taxes and reap the benefit from them? If he is not prepared to say that, I can only look on his conduct as very inconsistent.²³ The Protestants were not compelled there to pay for Catholic schools--why then should the Catholics be called on to pay for the Protestant Schools in Upper Canada?²⁴ As I said before, whatever may be the individual opinions of members of this House, it is our duty to endeavour to carry out that system most likely to give the greatest benefit to the greatest number. What has been the practical result of the present system? I understand that there were last year but twenty-eight separate schools, and that they are now diminishing. And there is one fact which ought to startle the hon. member for Kent, that there were in 1850, more separate schools among Protestants, than among Roman Catholics. It seems to me that in this way you get rid of a great deal of difficulty. You do not ask on the part of the Legislature for exclusive privileges for any; but you rather allow all parties to work together if they can, or you give relief to either if they cannot. I, for one, am not prepared to say that with the Roman Catholic population which we have in Upper Canada, we can safely or properly legislate on the principle that the Legislature of the country has not done them justice. If they get that idea abroad you can scarcely expect them to be satisfied; and when they point to the minority in Lower Canada and say that they are treated with less consideration than a Protestant minority in Lower Canada, they will certainly have good reason to complain. And however hon. members may endeavour to satisfy themselves on this question, we shall make out such a strong case in the minds of all just men, that you will not be able to resist it. The impression that it is in truth a desire rather to tyrannize over a minority than for any principle that we desire to carry out, is one that will do more harm than good. The injury that would be done to the common school system, as now existing, by permitting this system to prevail there, will be very trifling indeed; it will only act in the cities and towns, where there are means of sustaining their schools at less expense than in the rural districts.²⁵ It must be remembered that Catholic separate schools may be supported much cheaper than protestant separate schools owing to the peculiar order of men that that church had devoted to the business of teaching²⁶ who manage their schools at less expense; therefore it is much more entitled to their respect than if it were as expensive for them to sustain their separate schools as it is for others. I feel satisfied that in the larger towns you will have separate schools; and if you exclude them from the Act you will have a pressure on the Legislature that will destroy the whole system. If you really wish to support your own system as the one best suited for the country, you must give up your ultra views so as to relieve the Roman Catholics, from what they believe to be an unjust burden. Unless you take away all grounds of complaint, your Government will always be looked on with distrust. If the hon. member for Kent looks at the matter of numerical majority in favour of one side or the other, he will find that those who are of his opinion do not possess any great stress or power²⁷, and if the hon. member for Kent would compare the relative numbers of the professors of the different creeds, he would not find much to hope for, for his own views, in that direction.²⁸ I have endeavoured to impress on the House, that in dealing with this subject you must take into consideration, that the whole community entertain their own opinions on it, and the only way to govern any community, is that each party should have a due regard for the ... views of others, and that no one should endeavour to force his views on others. If that course was taken by all, no one would have reason to oppose our system of

education, under which a great deal of good is done for the country. I, for one, am willing that all classes should be educated. I am willing to trust to the power of education, under whatever circumstances it may be given²⁹, no matter by whom communicated. He for one thought that in whatever manner they were taught it was most important for the country that her people should be taught--for men could not fail to be wiser and better in proportion as they had learned to read and think.³⁰ It is of vast importance in any country that all classes of its inhabitants should be virtuous and intelligent. That, all will admit, and that education induces this, all will be equally ready to admit. I therefore shall move, with those remarks, that the bill be now read a second time.³¹

MR. BROWN said: Mr. Speaker, I shall only detain the House a few moments at this stage of the Bill. I am prepared to admit that there are changes required in the school Act of Upper Canada, and as the measure must be in the hands of the Government, I will vote for the second reading with a view to opposition at a later stage. I need not say that I am opposed to the sectarian clauses, and that unless these are struck out, I will vote against the Bill at the third reading. There are other details of the measure from which I dissent, but these will come up in committee. I have placed on the notice paper an amendment I intend to move, when the order is read for the House to go into committee. I cannot, however, sit down without saying a few words to repel the imputations which have been laid at my door by the Attorney General. I must say, sir, that the line of argument adopted by the hon. gentleman, seemed to me not only unusual but far from commendable. The learned gentleman did not follow the ordinary course of laying open the nature of his Bill, and expatiating on its merits; his great object seemed to be to forestall the opinions and patience of the House by caricaturing the views of those he expected to find arrayed against him. He did not attempt to defend the position he has assumed in this Bill--he knew the impossibility of doing so--but he worked up the ordinary difficulties in the way of national education into a bug-bear, and having created imaginary arguments in favor of secular education, he proceeded to demolish them. I can only say, sir, that I do not hold one of views attributed to me by the Attorney General. I was certainly surprised at the coolness with which he attributed them, and I refrained from interrupting him just to see how far he would go. One of the positions which he took and which he seemed to think a very strong one, was that the reading of the bible in the common schools was a chief cause of the demand for separate schools. Now, Sir, this I totally deny. I defy the learned gentleman to lay his finger on one instance in which this has been the cause of separation between Roman Catholics and Protestants. In all the meetings, protests, and newspaper articles on the subject, there is not one word to justify such a supposition; nay, on the contrary, the Roman Catholic Hierarchy have always declared that nothing less than handing over the children to clerical control, will satisfy them. They rejected with scorn the unworthy proposal of some Protestants to take the bible from the hands of Protestant children to appease the papacy. (Hear, hear.) The Attorney General says he could understand my position as a secular educationist if I were willing to banish the Protestant bible from common schools, but he cannot understand with what justice I can refuse to vote for separate schools so long as I am willing to force children to read the bible. The hon. gentleman entirely mis-states my position; as long as I live I trust I never will give a vote to banish the bible by statute from the common schools, but I am not, and never have been, in favour of forcing any child to read the bible or any other religious book. The hon. gentleman knows well that I have always supported the

system, now in use in Upper Canada, of leaving the question of religious exercises to be settled by the Trustees chosen by each locality, under the restriction that such exercises shall be conducted at a special hour and that every child objecting, or whose parent objects, shall be excused from attendance at that hour. Nay, Sir, the hon. gentleman knows that I have no objection that the Douay version of the bible shall be read in the schools by the children of Roman Catholics, under the same restriction. I am just as anxious that the faith of no child shall be interfered with, as the learned gentleman can be, and no one could be more ready to assent to any restrictions it may be necessary to impose for that end. I do think, then, it is highly censurable in the Attorney General to endeavour to raise a prejudice, so entirely without foundation, in the minds of the Roman Catholic members of this house. These members must not be drawn away from this fact that the full extent of the demand of those who think with me, is, that the State shall have nothing whatever to do with religious teaching in any shape--that it should not give the public funds for the inculcation of any theological dogma, Roman Catholic or Protestant.³² As to the case put by the Attorney General of his (Mr. B.'s) living in Lower Canada, he could only say that the hon. gentleman ought to know there was no similarity in this respect be[twe]n the two sections of the Province.³³ The hon. gentleman attempted to draw a comparison of liberality in this matter between Upper and Lower Canada in favour of the latter; but he ought to have stated that the practice in the two sections is essentially different. The schools of Lower Canada are sectarian schools,--Roman Catholic schools--avowedly so; the schools of Upper Canada are non-sectarian--the faith of no one is infringed upon. The Attorney General asks me if I could send a child to a Lower Canada common school to be taught prayers to the saints and made to join in the ceremonies of Roman Catholicism; certainly not--but abolish these things,--protect the Protestant child from prosleytism [sic] as the Roman Catholic is in Upper Canada--adopt the Upper Canada system in Lower Canada, and I would do so readily.³⁴ The Attorney General had made this statement to excite prejudices against him; but the hon. member knew that there was no analogy in the two cases.³⁵ The hon. gentleman says I object, in Lower Canada, to the dogmas of Papacy being taught in the national schools, but I would be well content to have the Protestant Bible, and the Westminster catechism, and the doctrines of John Knox taught in the schools of Upper Canada. He is entirely mistaken; I would oppose such teaching in the national schools just as strongly as I would any other sectarian system. I could not be so unjust. What I could not accept myself, I could be no party to imposing on others. I have no sympathy with that narrow-minded spirit, which, because it cannot have its own theological tenet inculcated, would leave the child in the misery of ignorance. When you educate the youth of a country, you rescue a large proportion from the seductions of vice to which they would otherwise have yielded--you make them thinking beings, you bring them within the voice of the preacher. For my part, Sir, I am well content that to secure a thorough and general education for the masses of our people--the teaching of theology should be entrusted to the parent and the clergy,--should be received at the fireside, and in the church and Sunday-school.³⁶ Indeed the first time he entered upon this subject was in respect to the Free Kirk schools, against which he had always protested, and in the end the schools were broken up.³⁷ With these explanations, Mr. Speaker, I will detain the House no longer at present, as the subject will be fully before us at [the] next stage of the bill.³⁸

MR. D. CHRISTIE of Wentworth, said, that he had come to the same conclusion as the hon. member for Kent had done, with regard to the second reading of this

bill. He should vote for that, but with the distinct understanding, that when the House goes into committee upon it, he will move, if no other member does, that the clause relating to separate schools shall be expunged. He should go, not merely for the repeal of the separate school clause, but also, that a distinct provision should be made to guard against any violence being done to the religious feelings of any one in Upper Canada. If he failed in carrying these amendments, he should then move that the Government grant be withdrawn altogether, because he believed that it was wrong for any portion of the funds of this country to be applied to any religious teaching whatever. There is no difference between this and the Clergy Reserve question. He would not refuse to any one the right to think for themselves on religious matters, and he held, that the public school system of this country should be of a character that no violence should be done to the feelings of any one.³⁹

MR. LEBLANC postponed his observations.⁴⁰

MR. CAUCHON gave notice that he should move an amendment in the bill to make the whole of the money distributable among schools divisible according to the number of children attending the schools. He understood that by the bill as it stood, the distribution was to be made in part according to the taxes paid by the parties. In Lower Canada what had been understood by religious freedom was to leave each church to do what it pleased, and this had succeeded so well in avoiding disputes, that he thought it should be adhered to. He, therefore, desired to have in Upper Canada, just the same rules that existed now in Lower Canada.

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to define the rights of Seigniors and Censitaires in Lower Canada, and to facilitate the redemption thereof, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until To-morrow, and be then the first Order of the day.

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The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Upper Canada Jurors' Act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to repeal certain parts thereof; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Johnson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Friday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to make better provision for the administration of Justice in the unorganized Tracts of Country in Upper Canada, being read;

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS moved the second reading of the bill⁴².

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Municipal Acts of Upper Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal such Clauses of the Common School Acts of Upper Canada as authorize the establishment of Sec-tarian Schools endowed with the public money, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next, and be then the first Order of the day.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Act 7 Will. 4, cap. 18, "to regulate the expenditure of District Funds within this Province," and to provide for the auditing and payment of certain accounts by County Councils, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the eleventh day of May instant.

The Order of the day for the House again in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act authorizing the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other Works in Upper Canada, so as to compel them to keep their Roads in repair, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Wednesday the eleventh day of May instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Upper Canada Municipalities Act of 1849, and to grant to the several Municipalities the power of assessing for public improvements and the support of indigent infirm persons, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the eleventh day of May instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the better securing the Freedom of Elections, by the use of the Ballot in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the seventeenth day of May instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to extend the provisions of an Act, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery therein," to afford relief to certain persons who were in

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practice as Physicians and Surgeons in this Province at the time when the said Act became Law," being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time of Tuesday the seventeenth instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend a certain Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain enactments therein mentioned, and to make better provision for Elementary Instruction in Lower Canada," being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the eleventh day of May instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the recovery of the rates and taxes intended to be imposed by certain By-Laws of the late District Councils in Upper Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal so much of the Act 32 Geo. 3, cap. 8, as applies to the appointment of the Keepers of Court Houses in the several Counties in Canada West, and to vest the same in the County Councils, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the eleventh day of May instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act authorizing the Grand River Navigation Company to raise a certain sum of money by Loan, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to separate the County of Halton from Wentworth, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to exempt certain Vessels from the Duty imposed by the Act to provide for the Medical treatment of Sick Mariners, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to establish a Board of Examiners for School Teachers in the District of Kamouraska, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Morin, seconded by Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau,

Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee to consider the expediency of extending the provisions of the said Bill to the several Districts in Lower Canada.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for incorporating and granting certain powers to a Company for the purpose of creating and using Water-power on the Grand River, being read;

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to declare valid the Indentures of Law Students enregistered within a certain period after the delay granted by the Act to incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Dubord reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report now be received.

Mr. Dubord reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Marchildon, The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 3 MAY 1853.

[NOTICE OF MOTION RE: COMMITTEE OF WHOLE ON INDEMNITY TO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS.]

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN [gave notice that] on Friday next [he will move] for a Committee of the Whole House to consider the expediency of indemnifying members of the Legislative Council for, and during a time to be specified, for their expenses in attending the Sessions of the Legislature.⁴³

[NOTICE OF MOTION RE: NEW RESOLUTIONS FOR CONSTITUTION OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.]

MR. PROV. SEC. MOTIN [gave notice that he will move] in Committee of the Whole, on the subject of the Constitution of the Legislative Council, to substitute other Resolutions instead of those already proposed, except as to the first.⁴⁴

[NOTICE OF MOTION RE: ABOLISHMENT OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS.]

MR. BROWN.--When the Order is read for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 311,) "An Act Supplementary to the Common School Act for Upper Canada," will move that it be an Instruction to the Committee to make provision in the Bill for the repeal of such clauses of the School Acts of Upper Canada now in force, as authorise the establishment or continuance of Separate Schools, and to remove from the said Supplementary Bill all recognition of any portion of the community in a Sectarian capacity.⁴⁵

[QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: MORIN'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL.]⁴⁶

MR. BROWN [asked a question]⁴⁷.

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN ... stated that on Tuesday he would proceed with his Legislative Council Bill.

FOOTNOTES: 3 MAY 1853.

1. GLOBE, 5 May 1853, reported that this bill was read a third time.
2. The following papers noted this motion: GLOBE, 5 May 1853; and GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
3. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
4. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 May 1853, PILOT, 7 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 10 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 10 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 11 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 12 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 24 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 26 May 1853. The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 19 May 1853. The following papers noted the debate in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 5 May 1853, PILOT, 5 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 6 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 7 May 1853. The debate was also noted by GLOBE, 5 May 1853.
5. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 May 1853.
6. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
7. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 May 1853.
8. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
9. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 May 1853.
10. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
11. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 May 1853.
12. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 May 1853.
16. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
17. IBID.
18. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 May 1853.
19. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
20. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 May 1853.
21. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 May 1853.
25. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
26. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 May 1853.
27. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
28. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 May 1853.
29. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
30. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 May 1853.
31. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
32. IBID.
33. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 May 1853.
34. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
35. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 May 1853.
36. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
37. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 May 1853.
38. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
39. IBID.
40. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 May 1853.

41. IBID.
42. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 May 1853. The motion was noted in identical accounts by the following papers: MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 May 1853, PILOT, 7 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 10 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 10 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 11 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 12 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 24 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 26 May 1853.
43. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
44. IBID.
45. IBID.
46. The following papers reported this Question and Answer in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 May 1853, PILOT, 7 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 10 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 10 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 11 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 12 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 24 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 26 May 1853.
47. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 May 1853.
48. IBID.

WEDNESDAY, 4 MAY 1853.

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THE Honorable Henry Sherwood, Member for the City of Toronto, having previously taken the oath according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

The Honorable Mr. Morin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency, the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, of the 27th ultimo, for copies of any Report or Reports made by Captain Fortin, or the person in command of the Vessel despatched by the Government in 1852, to protect the Fisheries in the Gulf of the River St. Lawrence.

For the said Return, see Appendix (I.I.I.I.)

The following petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Cartier,--The Petition of the National Institute of the City of Montreal.

By Mr. Christie of Gaspé,--The Petition of George Wade Foote, of the Township of Dover East, County of Kent.

By Mr. Street,--The Petition of the Municipality of the Village of Thorold; and the Petition of Jacob Keefer and others, of the Village of Thorold.

Resolved, That the Petition of Anne Macdonald and other Ladies, be referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Merritt, the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau, Mr. Langton, and Mr. Street, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Mr. Cartier, from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Twenty-fourth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have taken into their consideration the Bill to incorporate the

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Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway Company, and have agreed to report the same with several amendments, which they humbly submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House for Friday next.

Mr. Langton, from the Select Committee appointed on Thursday last, to prepare and report a Bill upon certain Resolutions, presented to the House a Bill to amend and consolidate the Assessment Laws of Upper Canada, which was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Twenty-eighth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have again examined the Bill to incorporate "The Canadian Steam Navigation Company," which has been referred back to them by Your Honorable House; and having given it the most careful consideration, they have prepared certain amendments which they now submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have also examined the following Bills, and have agreed to

certain amendments to each of them respectively, which they beg to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House, viz:

Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Quebec and Trois Pistoles Navigation Company:

Bill to incorporate the Ecclesiastical Society of St. Michel.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate "The Canadian Steam Navigation Company," as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Quebec and Trois Pistoles Navigation Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Ecclesiastical Society of St. Michel, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Hartman,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for supplying Towns with Gas and Water," be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Fournier have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act for the protection of certain species of Game in the County of L'Islet, and any other Acts relating to the same subject, and to enable the Municipalities of the said County to make regulations for that purpose.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

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On motion of Mr. Lemieux, seconded by Mr. Laurin,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to cause to be laid before this House, copies of two several Letters Patent granting to the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec, the Palace Harbour in the River St. Charles, and the Finlay Market or a portion thereof, in the City of Quebec.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Stuart, seconded by Mr. Burnham,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to lay before this House, copies of any papers, documents, and correspondence in possession of the Government, having relation to the Marine Hospital of Quebec, and more particularly of any correspondence between Messieurs Nelson and MacDonnell, with the Executive Government, relative to the services of Doctor Robitaille, for the last six years, one of the Visiting Physicians of the said Marine Hospital, and also of any correspondence between Doctor Robitaille and the Government, on the same subject.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Ordered, That the Seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Printing be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said

Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Taché reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Special Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act for the relief of William Henry Beresford," presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the allegations of the Preamble to the Bill referred to them, as to the Marriage of the Parties, and the Adultery charged as the ground for the dissolution of the Marriage; and upon evidence satisfactory to Your Committee, they found the same, and the other allegations to be true; and having gone through the Bill, they have agreed to amend the same so as to confine to the Petitioner, William Henry Beresford, the relief extended by it.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Honorable William Badgley in the Chair.

Friday, 3rd May, 1853.

The Reverend William Bond, Assistant Minister in St. George's Chapel, Montreal, called in; and examined:--

1. Have you the Register of St. George's Chapel?--I have; and now produce it.

2. Look at the Certificate of Marriage fyled on the 5th April, 1853, before the Legislative Council, upon this case, and state whether it is signed by you; and compare it with the Register?--The written Certificate is in my hand-writing, and the signature is mine. I solemnized the Marriage in the Certificate mentioned, between the said William Henry Beresford (for whose relief a Bill is now before the

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Committee,) and Emma Catharine Lawrence, in the Certificate mentioned, who both signed the Register in the form required by the law of Lower Canada, in the presence of George Platt, of Montreal, Notary, and Thomas Critchley, of Montreal, Sexton of the Chapel, who also both signed the Registry of such Marriage in my presence. The Certificate produced is in the words of the entry in the Register, having compared the two together, word for word. The Marriage was solemnized on the 10th of July 1850, under a license then produced, and the William Henry Beresford therein mentioned, is the individual now present before the Committee, for whose relief the Bill has been submitted to the Legislature. I saw the parties again after the Marriage, at the time of their departure for Upper Canada, on the day of the Marriage, and I have not since seen Mrs. Beresford. I have only again seen Mr. Beresford within a day or two.

Mr. George Platt, of Montreal, called in; and being interrogated, answered:--I am a Notary of Montreal, and was so in the year 1850. On the 10th of July, in that year, I executed a Contract of Marriage, in Notarial form, according to the laws of Lower Canada, an authentic copy whereof was fyled before the Honorable the Legislative Council in this case, and which I now recognize as being under my hand as such Notary. That authentic copy is, according to the law in force in Lower Canada, equivalent to the original minute, which cannot depart out of the possession of the Notary executing the same. The Parties therein

mentioned were afterwards married at St. George's Chapel, in the City of Montreal, by the Reverend William Bond, in my presence, as a witness to the Marriage, and in the presence of one Thomas Critchley. We both signed the Register as witnesses to the signatures of the Clergyman and the Parties. The William Henry Beresford mentioned in the Contract and Certificate filed in this matter, is the same individual who executed the Contract. I have not seen Mrs. Beresford since that time, and I have only seen the said William Henry Beresford within a day or two, who is now present before the Committee. They left Montreal, on their way to Hamilton, on the day of their Marriage, and I have since corresponded with Mr. Beresford at Hamilton.

William Henry Beresford, Esquire, being present, and interrogated, answered:--Immediately after our Marriage, I proceeded with Mrs. Beresford to Hamilton, where we resided. Early in the month of May, 1851, suspicions were communicated to me of my wife's infidelity, but without any evidence of the fact; and having taken legal advice, I discharged my man-servant, Daniel Gallagher, which gave occasion to the violent conduct of my wife, as stated in the testimony before the Legislative Council. From the 10th of May, in that year, we occupied different apartments, and had no communication with each other; and disagreeable occurrences happening induced me to write to her brother at New York upon the subject. He came to Hamilton in June following, and by the advice of Mr. Gamble, a Solicitor of Toronto, acting for me, and Mr. Freeman, as her agent, we agreed to separate; and I made her an allowance for her support. On the 30th of July following she left Hamilton, accompanied by her brother, on their way, as I understood, to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where her family lived, and I heard nothing of her until the ensuing December, when I was informed of her being in Rochester, New York, where a collection was made for her allowance; and it was only then I was informed for the first time, of her having been seen in the company of a person answering to the description of the servant Gallagher, who I had discharged. Some time afterwards I was informed by Mr. Breck, of Rochester, that a man answering to the description of Gallagher, was residing in the same house with Mrs. Beresford. I had not seen Gallagher since his discharge from my service in May, nor have I seen Mrs. Beresford since she left Hamilton in July, 1851, nor have I had any communication with either since those periods. I advised Mr. Breck as to the propriety of instituting a suit at law in Upper Canada against Gallagher, but was informed by him that such proceedings could not be had in Upper Canada, in consequence of the parties being absent in a Foreign

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Country. I also advised with him as to the adoption of proceedings in the United States, and he advised me that it was unnecessary; and then a Petition to the Legislature for relief was presented in September, 1852, which was dropped in consequence of the Standing Orders of the Legislative Council requiring a longer notice than I had been able to give. It was in consequence of this that I commenced proceedings during the present adjourned Session. In September, 1850, I retired from Her Majesty's Service, and having continued to be a permanent resident of the Province, in Upper Canada, since that time, and have purchased property in the neighbourhood of Toronto, where I have established my residence.

Wednesday, 4th May, 1853.

John Sheridan Hogan, Esquire, called in; and being interrogated, answered:--I arrived in Hamilton in July, 1850, and recollect the arrival there, from Montreal, as I understood, of Captain Beresford and his wife. He is the person whom I now identify as the Petitioner for whose relief the Bill is submitted to the Committee. They became residents in Hamilton at that time, and Mr.

Beresford continued to reside there until the autumn of 1851. I recollect Mrs. Beresford's departure from Hamilton, and the circumstances attending it, as detailed in evidence.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Evidence taken before the Legislative Council, and the Evidence adduced before the Special Committee of this House on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act for the relief of William Henry Beresford," be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Badgley, seconded by Mr. Street,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for copies of all remaining Ratifications of Seigniorial Concessions which have not already been brought down to this House.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Industry Village and Rawdon Railroad Company, being read;
The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Perth and Kemptville Railway Company, being read;
The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Institute of Montreal, being read;
The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

A Bill to confer Equity Jurisdiction upon the several County Courts in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

(819)

A Bill to declare valid the Indentures of Law Students enregistered within a certain period after the delay granted by the Act to incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to declare valid the Articles of Clerkship of Law Students enregistered within a certain period after the delay granted by the Act to incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada, and to amend the said Act."

Ordered, That Mr. Gouin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to define the rights of Seigniors and Censitaires in Lower Canada, and to facilitate the redemption thereof, being read;

On motion of MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND,¹

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House.

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Chapais, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Jobin, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Mongenais, and Taché.--(10.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cartier, Solicitor General Chauveau, Clapham, Crawford, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Hartman, Johnson, Lacoste, Langton, McDonald of CORNWALL, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McLachlin, Merritt, Morin, Murney, Patrick, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Seymour, Shaw, Sicotte, Street, Stuart, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(38.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the amendments be now read a second time;

Mr. Fournier² moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Laurin, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of leaving out the word 'majority' in the 75th Clause, and inserting the word 'two-thirds'" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEA.

Messieurs Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Fortier, Fournier, Jobin, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Taché, and Varin.--(10.)

(820-821)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cartier, Clapham, Crawford, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Gouin, Hartman, Johnson, Langton, McDonald of CORNWALL, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Seymour, Shaw, Sicotte, Stuart, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(32.)³

So it passed in the Negative.

(821)

And the Question being again proposed, That the amendments be now read a second time;

Mr. Sicotte moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Varin, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of leaving out 'six per cent' in the 57th Clause, and inserting 'one per cent'" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cartier, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Lacoste, Laurin, Lemieux, Mongenais, Sicotte, Taché, and Varin.--(12.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Jobin, Johnson, LaTerrière, Morin, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Seymour, Stuart, Smith of DURHAM, Turcotte,

Valois, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(20.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the amendments be now read a second time.

And the said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Order[e]d, That the Bill be read the third time on Friday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Morin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond,

Resolved, That To-morrow being a Statutory Holiday, this House will, at its rising this day, adjourn until Friday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Ordinance passed in the second year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes and the building of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and Church Yards," being read;

Mr. Sicotte moved, seconded by Mr. Chapais, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;⁴

Mr. BROWN called the attention of the House to the nature of this Bill. It sets out by declaring that the legal process necessary to be followed in building and repairing Roman Catholic Churches in Lower Canada is difficult and expensive, and to remedy the evil, it goes on to provide that the Gov. Gen. "by Commission under the Great Seal of the Province, shall appoint and constitute in the name of Her Majesty, in each of the Roman Catholic Dioceses canonically acknowledged and erected in this Province by THE ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITIES," that is, by "the Pope and his emissaries--"five persons to be commissioners for the purposes of the ordinance aforesaid"--that is for erecting parishes, and building, and repairing Roman Catholic Churches and Parsonages. The 2nd clause contains a still more direct recognition of the authority of the Papacy: it enacts that "all the powers, rights, and duties vested in and devolving upon the Roman Catholic Bishops of the dioceses of Quebec or Montreal, shall be exercised and performed by the Roman Catholic Bishop of each diocese, canonically erected and acknowledged by Ecclesiastical authority!" This is to convey to the two new Roman Catholic Bishops and to any other Bishops the Pope may appoint the full power of dividing this country into ecclesiastical divisions. The 3rd clause provides that "all cases respecting the erection or division of parishes shall be proceeded with and adjudged upon by the Roman Catholic Bishop," and by the commissioners appointed under the great seal. Mr. Speaker, I ask, if this is not a direct recognition of the Roman Catholic Church as the established religion of this Province? Not only do we impose taxes on the Roman Catholic people to build churches and support the clergy--but we appoint Crown Commissioners to regulate the repairing of their Parsonages, and to impose taxes for the purpose. And I call the attention of the House to this point, that the machinery provided in this bill, over which the Pope's vassal is to preside, is not alone for Roman Catholic purposes, but for civil purposes. The erection, dismembering, union or division of all Parishes is to be sued for by "petitions and requests" to the Roman Catholic Bishops--he, in his pleasure, may call on the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to proceed with the matter--and the country having thus been cut up to suit the views of Romanism, the divisions are adopted for all the civil purposes of the State. He knew that in the present constitution of the House, no effectual opposition could be made to any bill demanded by the Roman Catholic hierarchy--even to one so very objectionable as this, but he would at least place his views of it on record by moving that it be read a second time this day six months.⁵

(821)

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Wright of the East Riding of York, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN said the hon. member for Kent wished to impose his views upon Roman Catholics. That would not do--such oppression[s] were the worst of all.⁶

MR. BROWN said the hon. gentleman was entirely wrong. He (Mr. B.) wished to impose nothing on the Roman Catholics--on the contrary it was they who wished to impose their views on Protestants--it was they who sought to make the state a vehicle for the extension and maintenance of their religious system. What in the name of common sense, had the Legislature to do with Roman Catholic parsonages and repairing of churches? What right had they to appoint state commissioners and impose taxes for such purposes? Why should the boundaries laid down by Roman Catholic bishops become the civil divisions of the country? He desired not to prevent the Roman Catholic church doing anything its people were willing to submit to--but he was utterly opposed to lending the Roman hierarchy, or any other hierarchy, the aid of the law in the management of their flocks. He was opposed to all connection between church and state.⁷

MR. CAUCHON did not think that any hon. member of that House, who understood anything about the object of the law, would say that he would be ready to take religion out of the hands of the law; but he could not understand how, in order for religious societies to be able to act, they must be incorporated by law. If the word "religion" was so frightful to the hon. member for Kent--if the people whom he represented in Upper Canada, were those who had such extraordinary opinions upon these matters, and were to change those opinions to-morrow, he would not care for them. Upon the whole, he held that religion wanted legal protection to protect the rights of individuals and to preserve public property.⁸

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON.--If he understood the bill, it only referred to the bishops and clergy or trustees of the parishes. It gave them no new rights whatever, but it wished to give to the outer districts those rights which the inner possessed. He could not understand how the objections that had been raised could be made with any propriety. There was a time in the darker ages when the world knew but war and hostility where national or religious liberty were in question; but that time had passed, and the man who now tries to create religious prejudices would see himself miserably disappointed. It was the man who laboured to promote a kindly feeling between his neighbours and who was willing to bear and forbear, to give up, if necessary, even his own rights, who would be supported and maintained by the people of this country, and by every part of this country, and, even from the hon. member for Kent's county as well as many others. He was constantly receiving letters to that effect--that the course he was pursuing on that question was universally condemned. There could not be a more wicked course than this continual raising up of religious prejudices. Religious bodies had a right to exercise all their own powers in their own way--that had always been his idea. He had no sympathy whatever with the man who pretends that he is very much afraid that such and such people will be imposed upon, if they themselves were willing to submit to it. He did not care what the imposition was. No man was bound to abide by it. This bill gave nothing new--they always had the right to build their churches and have their trustees appointed, but they would certainly have this carried out more favourably under this bill, than any other.⁹

(821)

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(2.)

(821-822)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Christie of GASPE, Dumoulin, Gouin, Jobin, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Macdonald of KINGSTON, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Sicotte, Taché, Valois, and Varin.--(22.)

So it passed in the Negative.

(822)

Then the main Question being put;

MR. BROWN would like to say a few words in reply to what had just fallen from the President of the Council. The hon. gentleman says there is nothing new in this bill--it only carries out the system which has long existed. And is it any reason that we should pass a bad law because others did so before us? Shall we put our hands and seals to the continuation of a bad principle? Is there to be no advance in Legislation?--Is the wisdom of past days to be a final argument against reform? But perhaps the hon. gentleman can see no evil in the measure--it may appear quite right in his eyes to give to the Roman Catholic Hierarchy the power of dissecting the country and erecting wards and townships for civil and ecclesiastical purposes, as suits the papal ends! He may think it right that the law should force the people to pay tithes and taxes into the papal coffers. But such views will hardly chime with his loud professions in past days of voluntary principles. There was a day when the hon. gentleman preached that church and state should be entirely separated--that the church should rest for its maintenance on the voluntary contributions of her adherents. How earnest was the hon. gentleman a few nights ago to show that it was the ecclesiastical authority he had waged war against on the Rectory question--the division of the country into rectories, and not the mere money. But was a tithe of the power ever claimed under the Rectories, which would be conveyed or at least continued by this bill? Why is the hon. gentleman so intensely sensitive as to Protestant ecclesiastical ascendancy, and so ready to pander to the every demand of the Papacy? The hon. gentleman says he would let the churches have all the machinery they need: do they "need" to have their ecclesiastical districts made the civil boundaries of the Province? Do they "need" to have commissioners under the Great Seal to put new roofs on their parsonages? Do they "need" to have Roman Catholic taxes imposed and collected by law? What will he not grant because it is "needed" if he will grant all this? The hon. member for Huron has got to that point in the descending scale of inconsistency and base subserviency that it is hardly worth while to expose his deviations. He talks of having received numerous letters from my constituents, condemning my public conduct--10

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON.--Yes, daily--from dozens of them--from men who voted for you!11

MR. BROWN.--The hon. member says he has had dozens of them--may I beg of him to name some of them?12

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON.--Mr. Dunlop!13

MR. BROWN.--The schoolmaster in Plympton--very good--any other? (A pause.) Cannot the hon. gentleman name another--just one more? (A pause.) No--the hon. gentleman cannot name another out of those dozens of correspondents! I

challenge him to do so, or to have this too, classed with the rest of the veracious appearances he has made in this House.¹⁴

(822)

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time;¹⁵ and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee;

On motion of MR. SICOTTE the following clauses were added:—

"V. And be it enacted, That the Bailiffs of the Superior Court shall be, for all the purposes of the said ordinance, officers duly qualified to act as well for the publication of notices as for any other purpose."

"VI. And be it enacted, That the Commissioners shall collectively or severally, have power to swear any witnesses who shall be produced before them, &c."¹⁶

(822)

and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Valois reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Valois reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the building of Churches in certain cases, being read:

Mr. Fortier moved, seconded by Mr. Fournier, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Fergusson, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

MR. BROWN ... said this was another bill, like the last, to confirm the Catholic Church in its dominant position. Its main object is to provide for "a valuation and assessment roll of real property" in each parish, to regulate the levying of taxes for building and repairing churches. The ecclesiastical assessors are to "enjoy the same powers and authority as ... if they had been appointed assessors by the Municipal Council." He was utterly opposed to all such legislation.¹⁷

(822)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

Messieurs Brown, and Fergusson.--(2.)

YAY.

Messieurs Morin, Shaw, Sicotte, Stuart, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, and Willson.--(22.)

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Fortier, Mr. Sicotte, Mr. Dumoulin, the Honorable Mr. LaTerrière, and Mr. Cartier, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to confirm certain proceedings of the Catholic Inhabitants of the Parish of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin at Three Rivers, relative to the property of their Fabrique, to impose and levy an assessment upon the said Inhabitants, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

Mr. Dumoulin moved, seconded by Mr. Turcotte, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time; 18

MR. BROWN was sorry that this bill should be proceeded with when so many members were now away; the House hardly exceeded a quorum. The measure was one of great importance, and he thought it should be considered with more care than it was likely to meet with just then. He hoped the hon. member would allow it to stand over for another day.¹⁹

MR. DUMOULIN persisted in going on with the bill.²⁰

MR. BROWN.--As the hon. member insists on going on with it, I shall move that it be read a second time this day six months. It will be recollected, he continued, that this bill is founded on certain resolutions passed in the early part of the session. It was then represented to us that the Freeholders to be taxed by its provisions were unanimously in favour of it; but it has since come to light that this was not the case. At the meeting of the Roman Catholic parishioners called in the church to consider the matter, opposition was made to the proposal at the very outset, notwithstanding that the Bishop had from the altar warned all who opposed it to stay away and not risk themselves with "the friends of Satan"--and immediately after the meeting a formal notarial protest was recorded against it. The whole circumstances of the case are simple [sic] these: By the law of Lower Canada, the Roman Catholic church is placed in close connection with the State--the law lends it every power to enforce the priestly mandate on the people. When the priest desires a new church, or a parsonage to be built or repaired, he calls a meeting in the church after service and the question is put; if a majority assent to the proposition--and it must be a very extreme case when a majority of the parishioners will oppose the priest on his own ground--the Government commissioners referred to in a previous bill of this evening's debate, are called on to impose a tax on the real estate of all Roman Catholics in the parish. In the case of Three Rivers, there are unusual circumstances. The parish includes the town and the country around it, and a jealousy exists between the town and country parishioners. The clergy are supported by a tithe levied on all grains; the country people raise grain and pay heavily to the clergy--the town people raise no grain and therefore pay no tithe. The country people say that the tithe has been so large of late years that had proper economy been used there should have been quite enough to pay the clergy and rebuild the church besides; but that the town people have managed the funds and have squandered them. They say it is unfair--even on the principle of this bill--to make them pay the full share of the cost of erecting the church, but that the town people should make up the undue advantage they have had in regard to the tithe, or the dime as they term it. Then there is a second unusual feature in this case; a Bishopric has just been established by the Pope at

Three Rivers, and following up the policy of the Papacy all over the world to get the church property wherever possible, under the unrestricted control of the hierarchy--the new bishop insists that the new church shall be vested in him. In Lower Canada, the churches and other parish property have been heretofore retained by the people and managed by church-wardens and this, (with the simultaneous movement at St. Hyacinthe) is the first attempt to upset the arrangement. As a bribe to the people to consent to the transfer of the title, the bishop promises if the people will be taxed for £5,000 that he will spend £7,000 on the church--that is, will subscribe £2,000 to the fund. This last feature in the Three Rivers matter is the chief reason why the bishop is now an applicant for the bill before us--under the existing law the property cannot be ... to him, but must remain the property of the people, and he seeks a bill to meet his own case. Now, Mr. Speaker, I have had the honour to present to this House two petitions, signed by 160 Roman Catholic inhabitants of the parish of Three Rivers against the Bill; I am advised that all but 6 out of 160 are freeholders and will be taxed under this bill if it becomes law; and I am further assured that the names of the parties who have signed these petitions form a majority in value of the whole parish--that is, that more than one-half of the tax will fall upon the persons who are at our bar petitioning against the bill.²¹ He was not prepared for the [bill] coming on that night, or he could have shown that a majority of the tax payers were against it.²² It is very true, sir, that the hon. member for Three Rivers has presented recently a petition signed by some of the same parties, withdrawing their names from the first one which they signed; but I am assured that this second petition was obtained from them by coercion--that the fear of the church, and a threat that the Bishopric would be removed to Nicolet to the injury of Three Rivers alone produced it. I say we are bound to hold that the first petition was the genuine expression of the minds of the parties--the matter had been long before the public, and had been freely discussed in all the papers, when the petitions against the bill were signed. It will also be borne in mind that the persons who have placed themselves in the absurd position of petitioning on both sides, form but a small proportion of the 160 who protest against the measure. It is also necessary to bear in mind that the parties who petition against the bill, do so on different grounds; some are opposed to all compulsory taxation for church purposes--others object to the transfer of the property to the bishop--and others to the injustice done to the country parishioners. From all I have heard, I do not hesitate to express my opinion that but for the moral thralldom which the Papal Church exercises over the minds of its votaries--and which we are daily increasing by our insane legislation,--there are few of the parishioners of Three Rivers who would not now be petitioning against this bill. Even as it is, I confess it is in my view a hopeful sign that so many have dared to brave the anger of the hierarchy in the manner they have done. I confess, sir, I cannot see how the House, with any show of justice or propriety, can entertain this measure for a moment, in the face of such facts. What right have we to impose an ecclesiastical tax on anybody? Why should we take the Papal church, or any other church, under our fostering care, and pass laws to sustain it? Have we, as legislators, any right to compel our people to give their means to any church, or to interfere at all in matters of religion? Where will all this end? If we can impose a tax on Roman Catholics, we can do so on Methodists or Episcopalians--if we can tax the people of one church for the support of that church, we can tax them for any other church--if we can tax for five thousand pounds, we can do so for fifty thousand. The principle once admitted, the extent to which it can be carried is entirely a question of discussion. But all this is on the supposi-

tion that the parties are content to be taxed--how infinitely worse is it to force men to pay, who are protesting against such oppression? What right have we to say to the people of Three Rivers--"the Pope has just appointed a Bishop at Three Rivers, the Bishop wishes a Cathedral, and you must build it--sell your goods, give the Bishop the money, and make him a deed of the new Church!" The thing is too monstrous to be reasoned upon, and I hope for the credit of the Legislature, that the bill will be summarily ejected. There is one plea which has more than once been urged in favour of this bill. It has been said, that the hierarchy has now the power to build a church by taxation, but not to build a Cathedral which they must now erect. This story is a mere concoction. There is no necessity whatever for a Cathedral at Three Rivers--and it is very doubtful if one will be erected there. Quebec has been the seat of an Archbishop for long, and a Parish church, owned by the people, has suited all his purposes--and there is no reason why that will not suit at Three Rivers quite as well, as at Quebec. This is a mere pretext to cover the design of getting the Church property into the hands of the Bishop. I will not longer detain the House; but I cannot avoid expressing my astonishment at the absence of many members, who might have been expected to give an earnest opposition to this bill. I will now move that the bill be read a second time this day six months.²³

(822)

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Fergusson, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

DR. FORTIER censured Mr. Brown for intolerance.²⁴ [He] said, that the member for Kent pretended to be wiser than all the rest of the House, and that he made the remarks that he had just delivered, because he had reporters in the box who would send his observations all over Canada West, for the sake of gaining himself a little popularity.²⁵

MR. DUMOULIN (in French) said the opposition of the hon. member for Kent was very much out of place, and intolerant. He analyzed the petitions which had been sent against the bill, stating that many of them had been signed by persons ignorant of what they were doing. They by this bill proposed no new principle, and the persons who objected to it could make no case out.²⁶

MR. CHAPAIS (in French) condemned the opposition of Mr. Brown as most illiberal, and contrasted it with the greater liberality of members on his (Mr. C.'s) side of the House. At present the whole question was one of a mere name, the difference between a Cathedral and a Church. They had a general law for building Churches, and they only wanted to make that apply to building a Cathedral. He regretted the hon. member for Kent should prostrate his undoubted talents to such a miserable purpose--to an opposition so insulting to Lower Canada members.²⁷

MR. MACKENZIE held they should not force any person to pay taxes for building churches. The principle was wrong, and would lead to evil results. He spoke at some length in support of this principle.²⁸

MR. CAUCHON spoke in reply to Mr. MacKenzie, and in review of the debate.²⁹

(823)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Fergusson, Hartman, Mackenzie, Malloch, McLachlin, Patrick, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(9.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Solicitor General Cheneau, Clouston, Fortin, Gauthier, Jolin, Hinde, Jolin, Johnson, Lacombe, Leclerc, Lefebvre, MacDonald of BERNVILLE, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Marchildon, McLaughlin, Morin, Street, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, Turcotte, and Valois.--(87.) 30

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Solicitor General Cheneau, Clouston, Fortin, Gauthier, Jolin, Hinde, Jolin, Johnson, Lacombe, Leclerc, Lefebvre, MacDonald of BERNVILLE, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Marchildon, McLaughlin, Morin, Street, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, Turcotte, and Valois.--(87.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Fergusson, Hartman, Mackenzie, Malloch, McLachlin, Patrick, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(9.) 31

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until Friday next.

Then, on motion of Mr. Wright of the East Riding of York, seconded by Mr. Fergusson,

The House adjourned until Friday next.

[POSTPONED MOTION RE: ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY BEGGING REPEAL OF 26TH SECTION OF UNION ACT.]³²

MR. BROWN rose to move a series of resolutions, of which he had given notice, for the purpose of repealing that clause of the Union Act which requires a vote of two-thirds of the Legislature to make any change in the Parliamentary representation. The absurdity of such a restriction, he said, must be so apparent to every one, that the resolutions he held in his hand would require very little explanation. He then read the resolutions, as follows:---

Resolved, That by the 26th section of the Act of the Imperial Parliament 3 and 4 vic. cap. 35, commonly known as the Union Act, it is enacted, "That it shall and may be lawful for the Legislature of the Province of Canada by any Act or Acts to be hereafter passed to alter the divisions and extent of the several counties, ridings, cities and towns which shall be represented in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, and to establish new and other divisions of the same, and to alter the apportionment of representatives to be chosen by the said counties, ridings, cities and towns respectively, and make a new and different apportionment of the number of representatives to be chosen in and for those parts of the Province of Canada which now constitute the said Province of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, and in and for the several districts, counties, ridings and towns in the same, and to alter and regulate the appointment of Returning Officers in and for the same, and make provision in such manner as they may deem expedient for the issuing and return of writs for the election of members to serve in the said Legislative Assembly, and the time and place of holding such elections: Provided always, that it shall not be lawful to present to the Governor of the Province of Canada, for her Majesty's assent, any bill of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province, by which the number of representatives in the Legislative Assembly may be altered, unless the second and third reading of such bill in the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly shall have been passed with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members for the time being of the said Legislative Council, and of two-thirds of the members for the time being of the said Legislative Assembly respectively; and the assent of her Majesty shall not be given to any such bill unless Addresses shall have been presented by the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly respectively to the Governor, stating that such bill has been so passed."

Resolved, That the said Proviso is restrictive of the constitutional rights of the people of this Province, and inconsistent with the free exercise of the Legislative powers of the Provincial Parliament and ought therefore to be repealed.

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to the Queen, praying that Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to direct such measures to be taken as in her wisdom she may deem best fitted for the abrogation and repeal of the said Proviso, in the above cited 26th section of the said Imperial Act, known as the Act of Union.

Mr. Brown continued--No valid argument, Mr. Speaker, I conceive, can be brought against this proposition. The representation of the people in the National Legislature, formed the basis of all Government, and unless it is founded on sound and equitable principles, the whole structure must be defective. If there is one point on which the people of Canada should be jealous of interference it is on this; for liberty rested entirely upon it. Why should

the Imperial Parliament control so important a matter? Why should the decision of this question alone be taken from the hands of the majority of the people? Why should the decision of a majority on this point be of less value than on other points? Why should the Imperial Government hold a veto on this and on no other local matter? I do think that this restriction can be productive of no good in any shape while great evil may be entailed by it. The one great end of the Union of Upper and Lower Canada was to secure an identity of feeling and interest between the two sections--a fusing of the races--a common nationality. The maintenance of a line of demarcation between the Eastern and Western Provinces, is a great bar in the way of this desirable consummation; contrasts between the two sections are being constantly made; jealousies between the two are fomented; and the feeling which this two-thirds clause tends to uphold--that it is necessary to protect the people of the East from the people of the West, is most hurtful and pernicious. The sooner we are prepared to regard the United Province as one country and its inhabitants as one people, the better will it be. Until we have confidence in the division of a majority of ourselves, and are prepared to bow to it, we can never advance securely. Look, Sir, at the practical effect of this two-thirds clause on the Representation Bill now before the Legislative Council. For years the most unjust inequalities have existed in the system of representation--one member has sat for a constituency of 1,500, and another for 60,000; for five years a measure has been before the Legislature to correct the evil, and though it twice came within one vote, the two-thirds clause has until now barred the progress of reform. And ... the character of the bill which this restrictive clause has compelled us to submit to: the necessary majority was only obtained by sacrificing the great principle of equality--by doing injustice to certain localities of the country in order to buy up the votes of the representatives of other localities. (Hear, hear.) Suppose this bill were to be thrown out in the Upper House, does any hon. gentleman conceive that there is a possibility of its being hereafter carried? No one can imagine another such opportunity as this arising hereafter for carrying it through--much less a better opportunity. Every day increases the difficulty of carrying a just measure of representative reform. The large counties every year advance in population with rapid strides--the small constituencies--the Cornwalls, and Niagaras, and Russells, and Brockvilles are almost stationary, and the value of their votes in the legislature becomes every day greater, and they cling to it with more tenacity. Mr. Brown concluded by saying that he would not further detain the House on so clear a matter, but content himself with moving the adoption of the resolutions.³³

MR. FERGUSON seconded the motion.³⁴

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN spoke in opposition to the motion, but his first words were inaudible in the gallery. He said that all he could say was, that he did not agree to this proposition, the object of which would be to get the majority of one section of the Province against the other. Could it be believed that the Government could be carried on without the consent of both sections of the Province? He did not think that it could. This restriction was one of the conditions of the Union, and as a Lower Canadian, and as a Canadian, he wished to avail himself of these conditions. The Union he thought had worked well, much better than had been expected--than its framers expected. The representatives of all sections had faithfully endeavoured to carry out the Union; but the provision which they considered as keeping the Union together, was attacked by this proposition, and if that provision was done away with, they could no longer continue the Union³⁵ except by means of violence and bloodshed.

That was a state of things he (Mr. M.) did not desire to see.³⁶ They (the Lower Canadians) had not asked for that Union, but they had accepted it, and he was willing to carry it on according to the present conditions. He thought that this discussion had been already gone into, and he would only say that he could not accept resolutions fraught with such consequences as these.³⁷

MR. MERRITT said, that he did not like these resolutions, because they did not go far enough; they were not sufficiently comprehensive. It was to endeavour to alter the constitution for one specific purpose.³⁸ He believed the only remedy for the present evil, was³⁹ that the whole of the British provinces ... be united--and he hoped that before this Parliament was over, such a proposition would be laid before the House. It was absurd to have so many Governments for so few people, and he wished to have an address passed to her Majesty, requesting that a convention of delegates from all the Provinces, might be held to draw up a constitution. Look, he said, at the United States, where they have only one Government for such a large number of people. He thought the proposition before them of altogether too trifling a nature, and he hoped to see the day, when they should have only one Government for all the Provinces--and all custom houses abolished.⁴⁰

MR. TURCOTTE contended the present union had worked well, and did not desire to see it broken up. He would oppose these resolutions.⁴¹

MR. BADGLEY said that the hon. member for Lincoln always exhibited his hobby upon every fitting and unfitting occasion. That gentleman could discover no good thing, either in politics or self-government out of the United States and the State of New York; he declares a convention for the promotion of a new constitution essential and necessary for the prosperity of the province. Why, Sir, the province is admittedly in a very prosperous condition, and would be but little benefitted by the convention or any other of the suggestions of the hon. member. That gentleman never failed to remind him (Mr. B.) of the old epitaph, "I was well and wanted to be better, and here I am."⁴² For his part, he (Mr. Badgley) did not think that we wanted any change in the constitution.⁴³

MR. MARCHILDON launched into a fierce philippic against the union.⁴⁴

MR. SHERWOOD objected to the word unconstitutional used in these resolutions, with reference to the clause they proposed to expunge, as what was part of the constitution could not be unconstitutional. He desired that further consideration of the proposition might be postponed, as the ... subject was one of great importance, and he had no opportunity of looking into it. He would ask the hon. member for Kent to agree to a postponement.⁴⁵

MR. BROWN said, I have no objection to comply with the request of the hon. and learned member for the city of Toronto. The resolution, though obviously just, is one of very great importance, and ought not to be hurriedly decided upon. Before withdrawing the resolution, however, I desire to say a very few words in reply to what has fallen from hon. gentlemen. In regard to the objection of the hon. member, that the two-thirds clause of the Union Act cannot be said to be unconstitutional, I quite agree with him that in our view that is the case. If we hold that the Union Act embodies the constitution of Canada, it cannot be correct to say that a clause of that act is unconstitutional; but I apprehend there is a broader view of the case which may be taken; that there are certain great rights which Britons hold above all law, and any infringement of which, by statute, may be properly designated as unconstitutional interferences with the rights of the subject. I apprehend that this two-thirds clause infringes on the great right of self-government in all local

matters, fully conceded to Canada, and that a due sense of our position should impel us to insist on its repeal. The hon. Provincial Secretary says the union has worked well, and that the carrying out of this proposition would prevent its doing so for the future. Why so? What change is it to make? Is there any injustice in it? "Oh," he exclaims, "do you think Lower Canada will ever consent to submit to this change--to give Upper Canada representation in Parliament according to population--to be placed in subjection to Upper Canada." What is there in my proposition in the shape of subjection? It is simply a question of Canadian independence--a demand upon the Imperial Parliament that we shall control our own system of representation. I am not asking that Upper Canada shall have more representatives than Lower Canada; I am not even asking that representation shall be based on population; I simply seek that a Legislature chosen by the people of Canada, one-half from Upper and one-half from Lower Canada, shall have the same power over this question, as they have over all other questions. Are hon. members from Lower Canada afraid of their own people--are they afraid to trust themselves with the power of controlling the representation? The hon. gentleman must see that, even were every Upper Canadian to vote for representation by population, no change--not even so just a change--could be effected without Lower Canada votes. And have they any cause to fear Upper Canadian patriotism on this point? Let them recall the speeches of the Inspector General, and be satisfied that there will be always a sufficient number of obsequious Upper Canadians in the House to defeat a just scheme of Parliamentary reform, unless it is sustained by a number of Lower Canada votes. But the hon. Provincial Secretary and his subservient Upper Canada colleagues forget one view of the case. The hon. gentleman says, "Do you think that Lower Canada will submit to a change?" But did the thought never suggest itself--"will Upper Canada submit to the denial of a change?" Will she submit to have a minority upheld in a position of dominancy by a system of injustice? Will she submit to be placed in a position of inferiority to Lower Canada, while in the scale of intelligence and industry she is leaving Lower Canada lagging far in the rear? Will she submit to such injustice while she pays at least two-thirds of the customs' duties and almost the whole of the revenue from lands and public works?⁴⁶

Hear, hear. from MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.⁴⁷

MR. BROWN: Does the Inspector General, who cries hear, hear, really fancy that Upper Canada will not insist on getting her just share of representation, but will sit down content with the present system? He makes a great mistake if he does, and the sooner a more fair system is established, the easier will it be of accomplishment. Upper Canada doubles in population every ten years, Lower Canada in 25; a few years will make a wide distance between their relative populations. As yet the difference is something over 100,000 in favour of Upper Canada, and the advantage in representation would but small; the effect in this House would not at first be felt; the process of change would be gradual. But wait a few years until the numerical strength of Upper Canada is overwhelming--until the adoption of representation by population would swamp the Lower Canadian votes, and the effect of a change would be great and immediate, and be resisted with proportionate violence. The change must come--there is no avoiding it, and true wisdom would be to face it now and provide for its gradual accomplishment.⁴⁸ For the rest there was no disposition on the part of Upper Canada members to do injustice to Lower Canada.⁴⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that he had not objected to agree to a postponement of the question; that was a matter for the House to decide. He had

heard this matter discussed over and over again, and he was ready to meet it at any time and at any place. He had been a supporter of the Union on the principle of equal representation between the two Provinces, and he wished to see that principle carried out in good faith. He perfectly concurred with the hon. member for the city of Toronto, in saying that it was perfectly absurd to call anything contained in the constitution under which we live, an invasion to our constitutional rights. This is the union of two independent states, and it is wrong to attempt to invade the conditions of the Act, which alone made the Union palatable to either section of the Province, and by which alone it can be carried on in harmony.⁵⁰ The only basis on which to put this question was the continuance or repeal of the Union. It could take no other form. The hon. member's (Mr. Brown's) argument was most illiberal, and he had taken the narrowest views of the union.⁵¹

Hear, hear, from French members.⁵²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS: This proposition always appeared to him to be a piece of bad faith, and he had told the hon. member, and all who advocated his views, that the only course for them to take, was to declare that the Union had become an unpalatable thing, and must be done away with. If that day did ever come, and he believed that it would be a bad day for Canada, for much good had been effected by the Union, if the day did come when the people of Upper Canada took the same narrow views as those which actuated the hon. member for Kent--if they adopted his argument--he believed that much injury would be done to the country.⁵³ The truth was, that the people occupying Upper and Lower Canada were not homogeneous but they differed in feelings, language, laws, religion and institutions; and the union must be considered as between two distinct peoples, each returning an equal number of representatives.⁵⁴ The question is this--there are two peoples who do not agree in many points, and if you give one an advantage over the other--if you enable one section to govern the other as it pleases--and if you have such a state of things here as is in Ireland, where the great mass of the people have been governed by those who knew nothing about the people of Ireland, it will be no Government at all. Such a union as now exists between the two Provinces existed between Holland and Belgium,--and if the people of those countries had been allowed to carry on their government peaceably, that union would have worked well. It is impossible to carry on any Government, unless you attend not only to the wishes and feelings of the people, but to their prejudices also. He (Mr. Hincks) desired that they should act in harmony with one another, and respect public opinion in each section of the Province. There are points on which differences of opinion will arise, and when there is any strong difference of opinion between the people of the two sections of the Province, it is the duty of statesmen to respect public opinion in each section.⁵⁵

DR. FORTIER said that the people of Lower Canada had done all they could to carry on the Union in harmony, but this motion would prevent their doing so.⁵⁶

Some further conversation [followed]⁵⁷.

At MR. SHERWOOD's request, the motion was then postponed till Wednesday next.⁵⁸

FOOTNOTES: 4 MAY 1853.

1. GLOBE, 21 May 1853.
2. GLOBE, 7 May 1853, attributed this motion to Mr. Fortier.
3. NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 6 May 1853, reported a division of "Yeas, 10, Nays, 31."
4. The debate on this matter was reported by GLOBE, 21 May 1853. The following papers noted the debate in identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 May 1853, PILOT, 7 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 13 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 14 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 24 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 26 May 1853.
5. GLOBE, 21 May 1853.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. GLOBE, 21 May 1853, reported that "the bill was ... read a second time on the same division" (as for the amendment).
16. GLOBE, 21 May 1853.
17. IBID.
18. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 May 1853, PILOT, 7 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 12 May 1853 (which copied the QUEBEC MERCURY), BRITISH COLONIST, 13 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 14 May 1853 (which copied the QUEBEC MERCURY), NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 24 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 26 May 1853. The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 21 May 1853. The debate was noted by HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 7 May 1853. A short commentary appeared in JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 7 May 1853.
19. GLOBE, 21 May 1853.
20. IBID.
21. GLOBE, 21 May 1853. Ellipsis represents illegible words.
22. PILOT, 7 May 1853.
23. GLOBE, 21 May 1853.
24. PILOT, 7 May 1853.
25. GLOBE, 21 May 1853.
26. PILOT, 7 May 1853. GLOBE, 21 May 1853, claimed that "as [Mr. Dumoulin's reply to Mr. Brown] was in French we were unable to follow him."
27. PILOT, 7 May 1853.
28. IBID.
29. IBID.
30. All papers conflict with the JOURNALS, reporting a division of 9 to 28. GLOBE, 21 May 1853, adds Mr. Shaw to the list of Nays.
31. All papers conflict with the JOURNALS, reporting a division of 28 to 9. GLOBE, 21 May 1853, adds Mr. Shaw to the list of Yeas.
32. The following papers reported the debate on this motion in partially identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 May 1853, PILOT, 7 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR WEEKLY, 12 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 13 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 14 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY,

24 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 26 May 1853. The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 21 May 1853. The following papers noted the debate in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 5 May 1853, PILOT, 5 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 6 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 7 May 1853.

33. GLOBE, 21 May 1853. Ellipsis represents illegible words.
34. GLOBE, 21 May 1853.
35. IBID.
36. PILOT, 7 May 1853.
37. GLOBE, 21 May 1853.
38. IBID.
39. PILOT, 7 May 1853.
40. GLOBE, 21 May 1853.
41. PILOT, 7 May 1853.
42. IBID.
43. GLOBE, 21 May 1853.
44. PILOT, 7 May 1853.
45. GLOBE, 21 May 1853.
46. IBID.
47. IBID.
48. IBID.
49. PILOT, 7 May 1853.
50. GLOBE, 21 May 1853.
51. PILOT, 7 May 1853.
52. IBID.
53. GLOBE, 21 May 1853.
54. PILOT, 7 May 1853.
55. GLOBE, 21 May 1853.
56. IBID.
57. PILOT, 7 May 1853.
58. GLOBE, 21 May 1853.

FRIDAY, 6 MAY 1853.

(823)

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Brown,--The Petition of Joseph T. Dutton, of Montreal.

By Mr. Street,--The Petition of Daniel Ward Metler, on behalf of himself and others, executors, heirs, and devisees of and under the Will of the late Philip Metler, junior.

(824)

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Firmin Perrin, of Berthier, Esquire; representing that he is a Judgment Creditor of Doctor Wolfred Nelson, and that the Rebellion Losses Commissioners have rejected the greater part of his claim on the indemnity due to the Estate of the said Doctor Nelson, under the provisions of the Rebellion Losses Act, and praying for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the premises.

Of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade; praying that the Bill to regulate the Pilotage for and below the Harbour of Quebec may not pass into Law.

Of the National Institute of the City of Montreal; praying for aid.

Of George Wade Foote, of the Township of Dover East, County of Kent; representing that at the General Election for the County of Kent, in the year 1848, he was the Returning Officer, and was summoned to appear at the Bar of the House with reference to the Return made by him; that he obeyed the said summons, but by reason of the House being prorogued before the time named for his appearance at the Bar thereof, he could not appear, and praying that the expenses incurred by him in answering the said summons may be repaid to him.

Of the Municipality of the Village of Thorold; and of Jacob Keefer and others, of the Village of Thorold; praying for the passing of the Bill to incorporate the Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway Company.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Twenty-ninth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to amend the Act authorizing the Grand River Navigation Company to raise a certain sum of money by Loan, and have agreed to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Act authorizing the Grand River Navigation Company to raise a certain sum of money by Loan, be read the third time on Monday next.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend certain Acts for the relief of Religious Societies:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to establish the boundary lines of lots in certain ranges in the Township of Grenville:" And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate a Company for the erection of an Hotel in the City of Toronto," with an Amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendment made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend the Act, intituled, An Act to establish a Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund in Upper Canada," without any

Amendment: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Montreal and New York Railroad Company to extend their connections, and granting facilities for the same," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Montreal and New York Railroad Company to extend their connections, and granting facilities for the same," was read for the first time.

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN¹ moved, that the House will immediately resolve itself into a committee to consider the expediency of indemnifying the members of the Legislative Council during a limited time, for their expenses in attending the sessions of the Legislature. His remarks were almost inaudible in the gallery, but he was understood to say that it was not to be supposed that the members of the Legislative Council could not be expected to defray all the expenses consequent upon their attendance at the seat of their Legislative duties. What I propose, he said, is not as a permanent thing, but for the present Parliament and for the present session, because I believe that after the present session things will be put in such a shape that this House will take the necessary means to indemnify the members of the Legislative Council in a regular and permanent manner. Is it not a fact that without the concurrence of the members of that body, we cannot get on with the business of the Legislature of the country. If then it is found that giving them the means of going on with the business of the country will be of such service, we should do it. The motion is to go into committee on the resolution.²

(825)

The Honorable Mr. Morin moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards, and the Question being proposed, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the expediency of indemnifying the Members of the Legislative Council, during a limited time, for their expenses in attending the Sessions of the Legislature;

MR. FOURNIER objected to pay Legislative Councillors who were named by the ministry from one day to the other, who considered themselves as the aristocracy of the country, while they were in fact frequently the refusal of constituencies who had by indirect measures mounted to the Legislative Council. These were the people who were now raising a subscription from the people to pay their travelling expenses and hotel bills. These were the persons who ... had accepted the place because it set upon them the mark of being grave, and great men, because it was an honorable distinction. If this measure were passed to pay the Legislative Council, the country en masse would rise against it. Besides there were some gentlemen like the Mayor of Montreal and the ex-Mayor of Quebec, who would be paid for the whole session, though they had only sat a short time.³

MR. SHERWOOD then rose, and said,--Mr. Speaker, I regret that I shall not be able to support the propositions which the hon. gentleman has placed in your hands, because I think that he has brought them forward at an improper time. It appears to me that these propositions should have been made in the shape of the resolutions already before the House, which propose to make the Legislative Council elective. If the hon. gentleman had taken that course, and his propositions had met with the favour of a majority of the House, I should then have given him my support, to giving to members attending that

Council a fair remuneration; but I cannot at present see the grounds upon which this proposition has been made. We have been here for 60 years in possession of a constitution in Upper and Lower Canada; altogether 60 years from the time of the Union, and during that time, the proposition to pay the Legislative Council has almost been scouted by every member in this House, and they were at one time driven to the necessity in the Upper House of proposing it themselves, but even their colleagues in that House⁴ laughed⁵ it down. Why has this change so suddenly come over the hon. gentleman? Why does he suppose that this House, constituted as it has been, for 60 years past, is now prepared to adopt a proceeding like this? But perhaps I am wrong in saying so, although I withhold at present my assent. I ask why this change is now proposed, namely, to vote out of the fund of the public Province, payment to the members of that House, until the tenure by which they hold their seats in that House is also changed? This House derives its power directly and immediately from the people. We are elected and freely chosen by them, with a qualification as insignificant as possibly could be introduced, where a qualification does exist. The Legislative Council has derived no power whatever from the people. They took their seats at the selection and appointment of the Crown, upon the advice of the members of the Province, as I suppose under our present system of government they are chosen, but whether judiciously or not, perhaps it would not be right for me at this moment to say; but if I were to turn to the public prints of the Province, and to speeches delivered in this branch of the Legislature, and to conversations which have taken place frequently out of doors, I could procure abundant evidence to satisfy this House, that the country looks upon that body as a perfectly useless and unnecessary one. They are merely there, Sir, to register the edicts of this House--they are no protection to the people of this Province against any law that is passed here; they are swamped by the admission of new members into that House, in the carrying of a favorite measure. (Hear, hear.) Those things have been done before, but I do not suppose that any attempt will be made by the Government to adopt the same proceedings as in 1849, when they tried to carry a bill for the indemnification of those who met losses in the late rebellion, when they had but 12 members in that House to enable them to carry it. But there is now, I say, a favorite bill of the Government before us, the "Representation Bill," as to which, in the other House, the tug of war is to come on. While this is a measure, so favourable for some members, and so desirable to have passed in the present session of Parliament, I say that the most extraordinary course has been adopted to procure that result. These members were told that their expenses would be liberally paid, if they would only come down here and give their votes upon the occasion. I heard from one hon. member, a friend of mine, that he had received a letter to that effect, but he could not attend, and that was the course which has been adopted. The Government has felt evidently that it was wrong. In England on one occasion, an attempt was made to increase the number of members in the House of Lords, where, year after year, silence reigned on the subject, but the press, and public opinion was too powerful, and there they did not dare to attempt it, but here it was done, and what has been the result? The course which the Government has adopted in reference to such a public measure ever was condemned--that course has met with the general condemnation of the country. I never heard it justified--it was too clear and barefaced to be denied, and I never heard of any attempt upon the part of any body to justify it. Now, it is said that your [*sic*] are to have two-thirds majority to carry this bill in the Upper House. Well, we cannot adopt the same course as we did with reference to the Rebellion Losses Bill, because it was condemned by the country. We must induce a number of persons to resign their

seats in the Upper House, in order to enable us to get our majority, because we have now got 27, or rather we have secured 26, but we have put off this Representation Bill to the 25th of the month, that we might get a vote from Parliament to encourage them to come to their seats by paying them when for sixty years past we have refused to give them a farthing. This appears to me to be the complexion which the whole thing bears, and I think that I am entitled to characterize it as I may. I shall therefore vote against the Bill going into Committee to pay these members. As to the election of a Legislative Council, I am decidedly in favour of it, and if that is carried out, I will go in favour of the former, but I am not in favour of the propositions made by the hon. Secretary of the Province. I think it was in itself very puerile, if he will excuse me using the word. Instead of allowing the people to select [sic] to the Legislature, the most talented and useful men in the country, he circumscribes their choice to worn-out statesmen. People who had been mayors of cities, and wardens of towns and townships were to be elected, and persons who had been members of Parliament, who had perhaps lost their seats in Parliament on account of their want of popularity, that was their qualification. No, sir, if you make the Council elective, which I trust this Legislature will do, or I hope that they will take means to accomplish it in England, you must leave the people to a free and unrestricted choice, and you must allow them to select whom they please, under whatever qualifications you may prescribe.⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS: hear, hear.⁷

MR. SHERWOOD: I mean as regards property qualification. I do not disapprove of that part of the hon. gentleman's proposition which says, that they shall be allowed £1,000 a year.⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--It does not propose anything of the kind.⁹

MR. SHERWOOD.--Not a thousand a year?¹⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--No.¹¹

MR. SHERWOOD.--Oh! then I made a mistake in saying a £1,000 a year for I am so used to having it.¹²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Hear, hear! and great laughter.¹³

MR. SHERWOOD.--I say again, that you may have that monied qualification of £500 or £1,000, but to confine the choice to any body of people, I look upon as perfectly childish. Now, I am in favour of having these persons that are selected retire every two years--such a thing would be a safeguard and a proper restriction to make in carrying out this new system. I am not in favour of the members of the Legislative Council being elected at the same time that the members of this House are--let there be 60 territorial divisions, the same in number as the members of the Upper House. My objection is confined to this, that I do not wish to confine the choice of the people to any one class of persons in the Province, but when that proposition comes up, it will, perhaps, be more proper for me to make those remarks, and I will only say, that until that proposition is before the House, and meets its assent, I will not sustain it. I am unwilling to vote for the payment of one single farthing to the members of the Upper House, until they are properly constituted. Then I am quite prepared to do so on behalf of the people whom I represent.¹⁴

MR. MACKENZIE.--I would not like to advocate the practice of voting money in the manner proposed, but in the present state of things, if we could get the representation bill carried, I would cheerfully assent to pay the Legislative

Councillors. Take away the real and true cause of complaint in the country, and you will gain a stage under the constitution, and save the country--if not, all you can do, is, to give the people a fair, full, and equal representation. But when I, the other night, saw the Legislative Council, when the representative bill was on, doing all in their power to bring that about, I should be sorry if, for the sake of a few dollars, I should prevent those members coming here on the 25th instant to give us that fair representation¹⁵. They having been selected as the fittest persons to fill their offices, he was quite ready to give them their salaries, if they chose to accept them. Seeing all those respectable old gentlemen--that tall gentleman for instance, so much resembling Dan Webster (Mr. DeBoucherville)--taking so much interest in the welfare of the country, he would be the last man in North America to refuse them.¹⁶ I hope and trust that a large majority will agree to go into committee. I have not read the resolutions, but the impression on my mind is, that it is not a permanent but a temporary payment.¹⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--The hon. member for Haldimand is perfectly correct in saying that this is only a proposition for a temporary payment to Legislative Councillors, and the Government would not like to make any other proposition, because they are fully impressed with the conviction that it is decidedly necessary that the constitution of that body should be changed, and made elective; and they come down with perfect sincerity with these propositions, with the view of taking the sense of the House as to whether it is expedient that the constitution should be so altered as to make the election of that body a selection by the people. It seems to be admitted on all hands, that there is not in this country a class of persons who could be expected to devote their attention to the affairs of the country, without an indemnification for the expense which they are put to, in attending the House, which the members of this House receive, and to which I think those of the other are also entitled. The hon. member for Toronto, who has taken the lead of the opposition, says he is in favor of the Council being elective--he admits, however, that it is necessary to introduce that principle. My impression is, that a very large majority in this House will confirm that principle, it can scarcely be possible that all can agree as to matters of detail, and I hope it will be admitted that the Government have not shown any wish to be portentous, but have proved their sincerity in showing that they wanted to carry out the scheme in the early part of the session.¹⁸ Government had shown no desire to adhere obstinately to their own project¹⁹. When they found that the principles [*sic*] of it was approved of by the House, and when they found that there were objections made to matters of detail, they recognised the matter. But now the question is whether, when it is admitted that we cannot expect to get any body of men in this country to devote any time to those matters without being paid for their exertions, whether it is not expedient at this time to propose that the existing members should be indemnified for their expenses? It must be perfectly obvious that the difficulties we have experienced all along, and which every hon. gentleman who has attended the sessions of our Parliament, has found to exist in former years, as well as in the present year: I say, that these difficulties will be enhanced if this House is prepared to affirm the resolutions of the hon. Provincial Secretary. I say that the difficulty of procuring the attendance of members of the Legislative Council would be very much enhanced. I therefore, think, sir, that the proposition to indemnify them for their expences for a limited time, is one which ought to be carried out. I was astonished in hearing the hon. member for Toronto declare, that this announcement, which was made, was communicated to the mem-

bers of the Legislative Council by means of a circular letter to the Speaker of that House; that that was taken without any communication with this House; and that, in fact, it was quite a new thing, and taken up as if that circular letter to the hon. and learned Speaker of the House was the first communication made upon the subject. The hon. member for Toronto was not here last session, or rather at the early part of it, and he may not have been aware of what took place at that time, but it was distinctly intimated by the hon. Provincial Secretary upon the part of the Government, that they would be prepared with a proposition of that kind, and it was²⁰ unopposed by any one on the other side, but rather supported by²¹ several of the gentlemen belonging to the party with which the honourable gentleman generally acts. Whether they are prepared to eat their own votes, I do not know, but the proposition was made by several leading members of the opposition, who put it to the Government, that they ought to pay the members of the Legislative Council, stating that they would support the Government in doing so. Is that not correct?²²

MR. SHERWOOD.--Yes, it is the fact.²³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--At all events, I stated, that not only was it an announcement made during the early part of the present session, that the Government would be prepared with a proposition for paying the members of the Legislative Council, but it was really pressed upon them by the leading members of the House, and without any dissatisfaction being expressed by the members on the other side.²⁴

MR. SHERWOOD.--Well, I never heard of that.²⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Well, sir, the hon. gentleman in opposing this motion, went into a great variety of subjects, some of them not immediately connected with the proposition now under the consideration of the House. I do not desire to follow him into the general question of the manner in which the Legislative Council ought to be composed. The hon. gentleman declares, that he is decidedly in favour of the principle of election, and he desires, that there should be perfect freedom of choice to the constituents. He was anxious to see talented and useful men in the Legislative Council, and was desirous, that the people should have the free and unrestricted choice of those persons, and yet, sir, what do we find? That he admits in the same speech, not only that he is in favour of a property qualification in the persons to be elected to that House, but that he is willing to support a different franchise for the electors,--he wishes to confine that choice to the selection of a particular class of electors.²⁶

MR. SHERWOOD.--When I stated that, I think I must have been understood, even by the hon. member himself. I meant to confine the choice of the person to take his seat in the House, to no particular class of people.²⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Yes, I understand that perfectly well. This is the hon. gentleman's notion of a free and unrestricted choice. But the hon. gentleman speaks of having no objection to a difference being made in qualification on the part of the electors.²⁸

MR. SHERWOOD.--I said that it was matter of detail as to the mode in which it was done, but that I considered it to be a matter of great importance.²⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--What I want to show is this. The hon. gentleman announces that as a principle, the people are to have a free and unrestricted choice. Now, the difference between this and the Government proposition is, that the hon. gentleman would confine the people to the election of those

having a certain property qualification. He says "you must have so much property"--whereas the Government says "you are to have your choice, and you are not confined to persons of property, only to persons who have received a certain mark of public approbation; which persons have been electives in certain offices which have been defined, and which only can be obtained by the choice of the people. Although we have so far modified our plan, I am always desirous to meet, as far as they can be ascertained, the well acknowledged wishes of the people of the country, and although the proposition of the Government has not met with that favour from the people which they thought it would, and although I am most anxious to see the adoption of a different qualification carried out, yet, I do say, that under the new proposition, if you confine your choice to ... a 5,000%. property qualification, or without any restriction whatever, I am morally convinced in my own mind, that you would not find a single man who could come into that Legislative Council, but who could come in under the first proposition of the Government. I do not believe that if you leave the people to a free and unrestricted election, that they will have every advantage offered to them under the original Government scheme. Now, the hon. gentleman repeated one of the extraordinary statements which were used very much in discussion, during the early part of the session when the matter was before under consideration; he chose to think, upon all occasions, that the members of the Legislative Assembly are persons who have lost their seats from their unpopularity. Now, I do not know how he should imagine, that the people are going to select persons who have so lost their seats. For instance, there are two gentlemen, whose names have been frequently alluded to, who have lost their seats from this cause, and their names have been referred to over and over again during these discussions: I allude to Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Price. It is said they were unpopular, but assuming that to be the case, what would prevent the people electing Mr. Gamble, who took the place of Mr. Price? What we contended was, that under the resolution proposed by my honorable and learned friend, the object was stated, and I believe most sincerely, that it would have had the effect of inc[r]easing the moral weight of the Legislative Council, because the impression would be, that they were the acts of persons, who, before they became members of the Legislative Council, had been elected by the people themselves to fill offices in the gift of the people, and which would show that they enjoyed public confidence, but to say, that there would not have been an ample number of persons of all descriptions, elective for these offices, and to say that the choice of the people would have been confined is saying that which is very erroneous. But I will not argue that now, for the Government have determined to adopt the principle of a property qualification instead of the other.³⁰

MR. SHERWOOD.--They are both adopted.³¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Now, Sir, there is another subject; rather a sorry subject, no doubt, for the hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House, which, although I do not desire to enter into at any great length, yet, following the course which I have adopted, whenever I hear such statements made by hon. gentlemen on the other side, on that subject, I should feel it my duty not to allow the assertions, as if I admitted their correctness, namely, the course adopted in 1849, in reference to the bill for increasing the number of the Legislative Council. All I can say is this, than [sic] so far as those hon. members are concerned, the Government have on all occasions disavowed, (and which disavowal I can now repeat,) that there was any increase of the Legislative Council made with reference to any particular measure whatever. (Hear, hear.) And I state most solemnly and distinctly that the idea

of the opposition that was got up to the measure for the indemnity of those who suffered losses in Lower Canada, was erroneous. No member of the Government imagined that there were going to be any disturbances. No member of the Government thought that, and it was utterly impossible that the events which afterwards took place were likely to take place again. After the excitement had taken place, and after the Government had appointed a commission, and it had made its report, the Government believed that it had carried out to the letter the spirit of their former predecessors, and never thought that the proposition was going to encounter the storm it did; and I am equally free to admit, that looking at the then construction of the Legislative Council, members of the Government did not think it possible that the wishes of the people could be carried out if there were a body opposing the very representatives of that people--and I say, that anybody who analyses the names of the members of that House, and examines and enters fairly into the consideration, will see, that there was no injustice whatever done, and that in the House as now constituted, although changes have since taken place, there is no such political ascendancy of one party over another, as has been imagined. Is it not well known, that gentlemen of the Conservative party, and one gentleman in particular, who, I believe has taken a course that will obtain for him, the respect and admiration of the people of this country, a gentleman, who was too, a colleague of the hon. gentleman opposite, in the old Government, came forward and said, that the measure of the hon. Provincial Secretary, was more than just to the people of Lower Canada; that it was generous. I say, that there was no unfair increase in the members of that House. It was absolutely necessary, that an increase should be made to its members, and with regard to that subject, I have no hesitation in saying, that I think they would bear comparison, (and I am perfectly ready to compare them at any time) with the names of those, the hon. gentleman submitted, who wished to fill the situation. They had no reason to believe, that their places would be obstructed. I am one of those, always ready to support the independence of the Legislative Council, as much as any member of this House, but I do not desire to see the Legislative Council, while it is appointed by the Crown, an obstructive body, because I believe that nothing would tend more to create a bad feeling in the country, and be more adverse to its peace and happiness, than that that body should be obstructive, and I must confess, that I have seen nothing in the conduct of members of that body, which belongs to the party generally known as the Conservative, which adopts the views of the opposition in this House--or anything in their conduct to lead me to believe, that they would act when occasion required in obstructing, in any way, the progress of the public business. (Hear, Hear.)³²

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN.--That is true.³³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--I do not desire to refer to proceedings in that House, but anybody cannot fail to be convinced of this fact--when reference has been made to that measure, which has been before this country for several years, which has passed this House very nearly by a majority of two-thirds--twice by 55; the necessary majority being 56 and the Speaker not voting (he being in the chair)--and a third time by a very large majority, after that a general election taking place and passing again by a majority of more than two-thirds--passed four times over by this Assembly,--in the face of that, I say, that the House of Lords in England would not have dared to obstruct such a measure, that had been so appointed. But when those gentlemen talked about the House of Lords, and say, that a course of this kind would not have been taken in England, they forget. Surely the history of the proceedings with regard to the Reform Bill must be in remembrance. The House of Lords was

obliged, under a distinct threat held out, known now as a matter of history, to act. Lord Grey, on coming into office, had the assurance, that the Crown would support him in what he did, otherwise it would have been necessary to create Peers. It is now, I say, a matter of history, and I appeal to every hon. member in this House who has studied the history of the time, that Lord Grey came back with the distinct assurance that every facility should be given for carrying that measure. I should like to know what was the meaning of the course taken by the House of Peers? Has the hon. member for Haldimand seen a circular letter, written by the private secretary of the king at that time to the members of the House of Peers in which it was intimated to them that the passing of the bill would be secured? How often had that bill been sanctioned by the House of Commons, and by what majority? The first time that the Reform Bill passed the House of Commons, if I recollect rightly, there was a majority of one or two; I know that when the subject was first debated upon, that that was the majority, and yet we find, gentlemen in this country, having no extraordinary stock, and holding no great position; not members of the British House of Peers, or having any great power in any parish, with large property in the country; having indeed nothing to distinguish them from other classes of the community; we find them acting in defiance of majorities; where four times over, the vote has been taken upon the question, treating it altogether as a mere matter of opinion, whether there ought to be 28 members or 30; not thinking of the interests of the people of the country, but satisfying their own whims. But I take it that the Legislative Council are not altogether blind as to what is going on in this country and in this House. I take it that they read the public papers, and they must see that a bill has been before the country, and has passed this House by a majority, and that they are not ignorant of the majority requisite to carry it; but if they determined to add to those difficulties which they have, they have certainly done so after full and deep investigation. Now, sir, I deny the fact, that there was universal condemnation of the course taken by the Government in regard to the increase of the Legislative Council in 1849. The hon. gentleman has rather a habit of speaking about "universal condemnation," when he means the universal condemnation of his own particular friends. I take it, that the majority of the people of this country were not dissatisfied, and, they have certainly not shown it in any manner, so far as I am aware. It may be very well to say that the Legislative Council merely register the acts of this House. I have already adverted to that fact. I do not desire that they should be an obstructive body, but I do believe that they consider the measures which go before them, with the view of giving weight to the opinions of this House. We know that there are improvements often made by them, which, doubtless, are improvements to the bills which are taken before them. But, sir, I do not see that the hon. gentleman has given any just reasons why he should oppose the proposition. He is in favor of a change in that body. It is right that a change, having been determined upon, this principle, which all admit to be an equitable one, and as to which there is no reason, why members should come here to attend, any more than the members of the other House, it is right, in my opinion, that they should be paid. As long as it was a question between the Crown and the people, there might have been reason urged by the people through their representatives in Parliament, to the effect, that they would not pay persons appointed by the Crown, if the Crown were to oppose any obstructions to carrying out the popular wish. I think that the time has arrived when we ought to deal rightly with the members of the Legislative Council, and when they come here to perform important duties, I think it is right they should be paid, and I must say I am sorry that the opposition came

from the quarter it did, although I certainly did expect some opposition to be made.³⁴

MR. STREET.--While the subject of a change in the constitution of the Legislative Council was under discussion at the early part of the session, it was my opinion, that for the purpose of securing a better attendance of the members of that body, it would be advisable that some arrangements should be made by which they should be indemnified in the same manner that members of this House are, because I could not draw the distinction between that and this body so far as the requirements of the country were concerned, and the necessity that devolved upon them for attending here in their public capacity. But, sir, when I was of that opinion, I took it in connexion with a change in the general system. I did not understand, nor do I mean to be understood, to say that it would be desirable for a temporary purpose such as this, to provide indemnity for that body; but I do not think that we should now be called upon to make provision for the payment of the members of the Legislative Council in the face of the resolutions which are to be brought forward in a few days by the hon. Provincial Secretary, which would have the effect of removing those now in the possession of their seats, and make that body elective. Now, if that is to be so, and the whole system is to be altered, why should we not wait to make provision for the indemnification of the members, until the whole matter is finally brought up, considered, and disposed of by this House. Let this House come to the determination, whether it will or not make that body elective, and let it provide the indemnity for its members. I was surprised to hear the hon. Inspector General say that any announcement had proceeded from this side of the House, that that body should be so paid. It is the first that I have heard of an emanation of the kind. I for one stated that, and I believe I am the only Conservative in the House that did.³⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--The hon. and gallant Knight, the head of that body declared it.³⁶

MR. STREET.--I for one said so, but I did not suppose that when I was making an announcement of my own private opinion upon it, that it would be taken to be an announcement by the Conservative party on this side of the House. (Hear, hear.)³⁷

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS.--You have unsaid it now--that puts it all right. (Hear, hear.)³⁸

MR. STREET.--How? I said it then, and say now, that if they remain as they are appointed by the Crown, I am in favour of indemnifying them, but not to bring up a proposition at this stage of the proceedings, when it is declared by the members of the Government, that they intend to make that body elective--how can we be called upon to make indemnity to them now? The very principle upon which we propose to pay the members of the Upper House is, in order that we might secure a better attendance of that body in future by paying them now, in order to procure a better attendance of that body from the time the House met--the object of paying was to induce them to attend, because they declared to us over and over again, that they would not incur the expense of attending here unless they were suitably indemnified. If that be the reason why they should be paid, why should we go to pay them now when you do not gain the advantage of their attendance? The intention is, to pay them from the commencement of this session until the close of that present Parliament, but why will you pay them when you do not get the desired advantage?--why should you give them an indemnity from the beginning of the session, when you do not secure their services? It seems to me that the very reasons that

were urged, altogether fail when you make the indemnification payable from the commencement of the session. The hon. gentleman says, that the House of Lords would never have dared to reject a measure passed so many times through the House of Commons? Does he mean to say, that because the Legislative Assembly passes measures which they believe to be for the interests of the country, and sends that measure to the Upper House, that they must necessarily receive its sanction? Why, if that be so, it destroys the system of Government. If the members of that House are so entirely useless, and are altogether under the control of this House,--that because this House chooses to pass measures which they believe to be for the interest of the country, and the members of the Upper House do not, that they must necessarily sanction it, what sort of Government is it? If that is the reason, why are you going to pay them at all? Why not let us go adrift, and be without the body? But I desire that it should be retained as it has always been; as a body to whom we should look up to with great respect.³⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Perhaps the hon. member will allow me to make myself understood, as to what I did say. I stated most distinctly that there was no member of the House who wished to retain the independence of the Legislative Council more than I did, but I do say that in a body of that kind, not emanating from the people, (and I made it with reference to the House of Lords) that there must be a respect paid to the public opinion of the country in respect to a measure which passed four times in succession through the British Parliament. I say ... that that is a measure which, even if the Legislative Council remained of their opinion; yet there is a time when they should give way. The hon. gentleman must be ... [aware] that in any other way the constitution of England, unless the Upper Branch of Legislature is prepared upon some occasions to give way, it would be impossible to work it. On many occasions the House of Lords have given way--they, the most distinguished body of men in the world have given way to the Legislative body of England and, it is not too much to expect the Legislative Council to give way to us.⁴⁰

MR. STREET.--Then they are good for nothing, and cease to be a body to afford the check that we have a right to look for.⁴¹

MR. SHERWOOD.--Yes.⁴²

MR. STREET.--They are to be the judges of what they are to do, and if they conscientiously believe that measures sent to them by this House are not conducive to the interests of the province, they should not pass them, otherwise, I say, they should be guilty of a dereliction of duty. They are supposed to exercise a much more dispassionate judgment, because they are removed from all those influences which are brought to bear upon the popular body, and therefore after measures have been passed from the existence of a particular influence, and they go to that body and they think proper to reject them, I say that it does not lie in the mouth of any man to say that they dare not do it, which the hon. Inspector General has said. I think that it is not treating that body with proper respect, to say that because they did not accept the measure they did not act right.⁴³

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND.--The Inspector General did not say that.⁴⁴

MR. STREET.--Then he drew the comparison between the House of Lords in England, and the Legislative Council in this Province--he says that what the House of Lords did not dare to do in England, the Legislative Council did here.⁴⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--I said, that they had dared to do that which the

House of Lords in England would not dare to do.⁴⁶

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND.--It amounts to this, that our Legislative Council will go much farther than the House of Lords.⁴⁷

MR. STREET.--Well, I am entirely opposed to granting this indemnity, although in principle if you allow a body to remain, I should be in favour of it, but I am not at present prepared to make provisions for it.⁴⁸

MR. SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU.--The hon. gentleman says, that if those members are appointed by the Crown, they are to be paid--otherwise not.⁴⁹

MR. STREET.--I said no such thing--the hon. gentleman has misunderstood me--I said that I was not prepared to pay them until the whole matter was brought under the discussion of this House, and fully disposed of.⁵⁰

MR. SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU.--He said, that if they remained as they are, he was prepared to pay them.⁵¹

MR. BROWN said, Mr. Speaker, I do think the demand now made by the hon. Provincial Secretary is a most extraordinary one. We have had before us for six months a proposition by the Government, for a thorough change of our constitutional system--to make the Legislative Council elective by the people--and just two days before we enter on the final discussion as to the continuance or destruction of the Council as now constituted, the hon. gentleman comes down with a second proposal for the payment of the members during the present session. A more insulting proposition to the other branch could not well be imagined, unless indeed, (and I wonder they did not think of it,) the gentlemen on the treasury benches had suggested to hire them by the month. (Hear, hear.) I confess, sir, I can hardly realize the fact that this House is gravely sitting on a proposal to pay the members of the second branch, for one session to give them a little money to keep them in life, until we can conveniently find time to snuff them out!⁵²

MR. J. SMITH, (Durham.)--It is not so!⁵³

MR. BROWN.--It is so. It is true the resolution says "for this Parliament"--but we know that this will be the last session of the present Parliament.⁵⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--No, no!⁵⁵

MR. BROWN.--The hon. Inspector General says no, no--but I tell him that he dare not hesitate to dissolve Parliament. Should the representation Bill become law public opinion would force him to do it--but the hon. gentleman knows too well his duty, as first minister of the crown, to allow this House to sit one moment after the Legislature has declared that it does not speak the true feelings of the people of Canada. (Hear, hear.) At best, Sir, it is a very doubtful proposition whether any legislative body, appointed by the crown, could be paid for their services and still maintain that position of independence which a legislator should occupy. The Inspector General at the early part of this session declared that it was impossible; that the country would not submit to it; and that payment could only be made to a second branch in the event of its becoming an elective body. And if it is so doubtful a proposition to provide a permanent indemnity for the second branch--how monstrous is the suggestion of paying them for a single session. And to show what the opinion of the members of the Upper House on this point is, I will read the declaration placed on their Journals in 1846. (Hear [*sic*] Mr. Brown read a protest against permanent payment, on the ground that it was inconsistent with the position of the body,⁵⁶ would make them dependent on the other two branches of the Legis-

lature⁵⁷, and amounted to a declaration that the members were unable to bear their own expenses.) Mr. Brown resumed:--It may be true that these deductions would not be sound, in the case of a permanent provision--but they are undeniable in regard to this sessional allowance we are invited to bestow. The hon. member for Haldimand says it should be done, because the legislative councillors have been called down to vote for a bill on which the fate of the country depends--for the Representation bill,--and that it was the only way in which they could be brought together. This doctrine was endorsed by the Hon. Inspector General--⁵⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--I did not!⁵⁹

MR. BROWN.--The hon. gentleman listened complacently to the arguments of the member for Haldimand; he spoke approvingly of them and assured the hon. member that he was quite right in supposing this a mere temporary provision. I am justified in holding that this is the plea on which the proposal for payment rests--for we have heard no other given. Now, sir, I cannot see how the member for Haldimand can reconcile himself to this vote on any such ground; the proposal is not to pay the expenses of members attendant on the call of the house--it is to pay them so much per day from the commencement of the session in August last. It is to pay eighteen or twenty thousand dollars monthly, to some twelve or fifteen gentlemen for keeping up a bare quorum, which the proceedings of Government in disparagement of the body had rendered difficult to maintain. It is a gross scandal on the Upper House to suppose that the few dollars proposed to be given them was the inducement which brought them to Quebec to vote for the representation bill. If the hon. gentlemen on the treasury benches were of that opinion--that the councillors are so dead to patriotism and so alive to pelf [*sic*], as to be influenced on such a question by such a notice--then I say these resolutions instead of returning them for years in the new body to be erected, should have extinguished them at once. But I believe no such thing, I believe the members of the Legislative Council are as truly alive to the well-being of the country as any body of men that could be collected, and I am sure they will resent this proposal to give them a sop in their last days as a gross indignity. But, Mr. Speaker, while I speak thus of the proposal before us, I cannot but regard the permanent payment of the second branch as a very different question, and I am far from saying that the circumstances of this country may not warrant something being done in that way to secure an efficient body. But this is not the time to discuss that question--when the resolutions of the Provincial Secretary for an elective council are disposed of--when we are decided whether the second branch is to be made elective--then only will we be in a position to approach the question of payment. On Tuesday the hon. gentleman's resolutions are to be before us, why then should we foreclose ourselves on the subject of remuneration, ere the main merits of the question have been considered? For my part, I have no doubts on the matter, I am well convinced that Responsible Government and two elective Houses cannot exist together, and rather than attempt it, I will vote for the abolition of the second branch. Doubtless there will be proposals for retaining the constitution as it is, with some additional provision for securing efficiency. I am sure the House will readily discuss, with all care, any proposition for a permanent improvement of the Legislative machinery, but to ask us to pronounce on a grave constitutional principle of government in this manner; to upset all our preconceived theories for the petty object of bestowing one year's allowance on a body appointed by the Crown is a proposition which, in my opinion, this House cannot for one moment entertain. (Hear, hear.) I will therefore move in amendment:--"That the House do not now go into committee

of the whole to consider the proposed resolution, but that it be postponed until the resolutions for the reconstruction of the Legislative Council have been disposed of."⁶⁰

MR. STUART seconded the amendment.⁶¹

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS said, I may be mistaken, but I have an impression on my mind, that when this matter was up before, the hon. member for Kent suggested, that it would be well to pay the members of the Legislative Council--and it was brought forward in rebuttal of the argument by the Inspector General, that the necessary attendance of those members could not be procured. But it is not surprising to me to find that the hon. members for Kent and Welland, have changed their theories. They were at that time opposing the scheme of the Government, and so they are now.⁶²

MR. BROWN--said he had not changed his theories. He had said at the beginning of the session, that he was ready to consider the question of permanent payment to the Legislative Councillors--and he was so still. But he was not prepared to entertain the question of payment for a single session.⁶³

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS continued:--I would like to have hon. gentlemen ascertain this one thing--do they expect that this change in the Legislative Council is to take place immediately, or that there will be another meeting of that body before this question comes on? If they do, I should like to know, how that body is to be kept together, and with the existence of the proposition before the House, for the alteration in that body as at present constituted, how they can think that hon. gentlemen will attend here to aid in the Legislation, with these resolutions staring them in the face?⁶⁴

MR. STUART.--Yes,--the same as they did before.⁶⁵

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS.--The hon. member says, "the same as they did before." Hon. gentlemen who will reflect upon this subject, will ask themselves "what are we to do?--we must have a certain number of members of the Upper House attending here, in order to do the Legislative business--there has been a great difficulty in procuring their attendance." The hon. member for Kent says, it is necessary that the question of the future organization of the Legislative Council should ... [be] taken up before we decide whether this temporary purpose be carried out. Now, I see no connection whatever between the two. The object of these Resolutions, is to pay the members of the Legislative Council for attendance during the present Parliament. The simple object of the present proposition is, so long as the organization of that House is in abeyance, that you must procure the attendance of the members here, for the purpose of carrying on the business of the country. Hon. members seem to assume, that they are to come down here and attend to the business of the country, as a mere matter of patriotism, but I do not think that many hon. members of this House would, and if you want to obtain a sufficient number of members to form a quorum, you must resort to those means.⁶⁶ Heretofore they had looked on their positions as permanent; but it was not probable they would take that trouble now.⁶⁷ No hon. gentleman in this House, I think, wishes to adopt it as anything that would be congenial to his own mind, but what are you to do? Hon. gentlemen will recollect, that at the early part of the session, before the adjournment, it was very difficult to get a quorum here at all, but after a circular was addressed to gentlemen in different parts of that House, there has been a quorum even [sic] since Parliament met the second time. You must have a quorum in that body, if you are to legislate at all--this is ... only a temporary expedient, and I do not see how any gentleman can take upon himself

the responsibility of rejecting a proposition for securing the attendance of the members.⁶⁸

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN: I have no intention of committing the House before we come to a decision upon the resolutions, and therefore if the motion of the hon. member for Kent had been what I should have thought was right, I should have no wish to oppose it, but when he speaks of certain resolutions being under the consideration of the House, there are none at all. The House is not committed to the principles of any resolutions. My only object in saying this, is to show my sincerity in wishing not to take this question before the other is decided, but when we go into committee we can have the matter properly considered.⁶⁹

MR. BROWN.--Perhaps the hon. member will consent to postpone the subject until the other resolutions have been considered?⁷⁰

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN.--I do not wish to put upon the Journal any postponement.⁷¹

MR. BROWN.--I could not consent to go into committee upon those resolutions; it would be an admittal [sic] of the principle; but if the hon. gentleman will postpone the whole question, of course I will withdraw my amendment.⁷²

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN.--The hon. gentleman is mistaken--the hon. gentleman in going into committee is not voting for the resolutions, only considering their expediency.⁷³

MR. BROWN.--But I am of opinion, that it is not a proper subject for consideration at this moment--that is my ground.⁷⁴

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN.--That is different, certainly.⁷⁵

MR. MERRITT.--I say that it does not involve that necessity--I am opposed to them myself, but in certain cases I would make a gratuity to the members of the Upper House, but the principle of having them appointed by the crown, and paying them, is contrary not only to our own practice, but to every principle that has been laid down. I am willing to have the thing discussed in committee for good may arise out of it--those who are elected will be paid; others not--and that is what ought to be done, and which will induce those who are not elective to resign their seats. There is a great deal to be said upon that subject, and when it comes into committee to be discussed, I shall be in favour of the elective principle.⁷⁶

MR. BROWN.--What is the object of going into committee?⁷⁷

MR. MERRITT.--The object is, to go into committee and consider the resolutions which I have read for the first time to-day, and which I approve of, except in respect of two alterations, and I shall oppose any measure for the payment of those who are not elected, but I can see no objection whatever to our going into committee to have those resolutions considered, and I do not consider that any hon. member pledges himself by so doing.⁷⁸

MR. ROBINSON.--It would be a singular principle if part of the members were to be paid, and part not, as the hon. member for Lincoln had suggested. I think that this question should come on after the other resolutions have been brought forward respecting the reorganization of the Legislative Council, and not before that question is settled. It had been said that if you do not pay them, you cannot get them to attend. We had thirty-three the other day, and because it did not suit their views they postponed the question. I think it was very wrong to postpone the Representation Bill, when members saw a few

others get up to oppose it.⁷⁹ Mr. Robinson asked whether the hon. Attorney General meant to say that the hon. members of the Legislative Council came down because they were going to be paid, and would not have come down unless they had been paid. The hon. Attorney General asked what the government were to do to secure the attendance of the Legislative Council. Why there had been many most important measures carried through this session.⁸⁰ It is only because the Government were determined to carry their favorite measure that they wanted to have all the House present.⁸¹

MR. STUART thought it very doubtful if the con[s]tituents of hon. members would be satisfied with this large expenditure of the public money. He thought that this representation bill, too, ought to be passed upon higher grounds than any that could be suggested by resolutions such as these. He thought it would have been better for the government backed by the people to force the measure through the Upper House in any other way than by what must be looked on as a bribe. He contended that if the business of the House were properly proceeded with, a conclusion would have been already come to on the question, of the constitution of the Legislative Council, and then the present question would have been in proper order. He also contended that the expences would be very heavy, not less than £30,000.⁸²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said taking the session at 6 months, with 40 members always attending, it would not exceed 7,200; but as the attendance was never more than from 12 to 15, the whole cost could not exceed to £2,500⁸³ exclusive of mileage.⁸⁴

MR. J. SMITH said this proposition had been before the Legislative Council in the early part of the Session, and was not at all dependent upon the representation bill. The very great inclemency of the season was a reason why the members of the Legislative Council should be paid for the present session, and he hoped they would be paid not only for the session, but always for the future.⁸⁵

MR. CAUCHON had heard nothing of the payment of the Council which was said to have been announced in the early part of the session. He would, however, rather than have a constitutional change, vote for the payment of members, if it were a definitive measure; but he did not approve of these measures of expedience, to meet a momentary difficulty. He hoped the present proposition would be postponed till Tuesday in order that it might be discussed with the general question of the constitution of the Legislative Council.⁸⁶

MR. MACKENZIE then read some extracts from Lord Grey's recent book on the colonies, in which that nobleman declares in favour of a single chamber rather than an elective Legislative Council, and cited from that book some other opinions in favour of very different changes from those now proposed.⁸⁷

(825)

YEAS.

NAYS.

Messieurs Cartier, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Hartman, Jobin, Johnson, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Mackenzie, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Poulin, Rolph, Attorney General Richards, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Taché, Varin, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(28.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Question being put, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the expediency of indemnifying the Members of the Legislative Council, during a limited time, for their expenses in attending the Sessions of the Legislature; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cartier, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Hartman, Jobin, Johnson, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Mackenzie, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Poulin, Rolph, Attorney General Richards, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Taché, Varin, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(28.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Cauchon, Clapham, Crawford, Dixon, Dubord, LeBlanc, LeBlond, Lyon, McFarrell of CHAMPAINE, Mackintosh, Mallory, Melashin, Reid, Robinson, Seymour, Tracy, Clermont, Stuart, Tessier, Valois, and Willson.--(23.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee;

The House went into committee pro forma; it being understood that the discussion was not to be taken till after the whole subject of the Legislative Council had been determined on.⁸⁸

(825)

and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Chapais reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed

(826)

him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Street, seconded by Mr. Crawford,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Montreal and New York Railroad Company to extend their connections, and granting facilities for the same," be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Cartier, from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Twenty-fifth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have taken into their consideration the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Industry Village and Rawdon Railroad Company, and have agreed to report the same without any amendment.

Your Committee have also taken into their consideration the Bill to incorporate the Perth and Kemptville Railway Company,--and the Bill to incorporate the Prince Edward Railway Company, and have made amendments to each of them, which they humbly submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

APPENDIX: 6 MAY 1853.

[NOTICE OF MOTION RE: BILL TO EXTEND MUNICIPAL ACT U.C. TO CERTAIN TOWNSHIPS FOR RAILWAY SUBSCRIPTION.]

MR. CLAPHAM [gave notice that] on Wednesday next [he would introduce a] Bill to apply the provisions of the Municipal Act of Upper Canada, as regards subscriptions to the Stock of Railway Companies to the Townships of Nelson, Leeds, Inverness, Halifax, Broughton and Ireland, and to enable those Townships to subscribe to the stock of the Megantic Junction Railway and Navigation Company, by the issue of Debentures.⁹⁰

[NOTICE OF MOTION RE: COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE INTO BYTOWN CROWN TIMBER OFFICE AND ISSUING OF TIMBER LICENCES AT QUEBEC.]

MR. LYON [gave notice that] on Wednesday next [he would move] for the appointment of a Committee, or for an Address to His Excellency, the Governor General, praying Him to appoint a Commission to enquire into the management of the Crown Timber Office at Bytown and into the conduct of certain officers at Quebec having the management of correspondence and the issue of Crown Timber licenses at Quebec to cut Timber on Crown Lands.⁹¹

[NOTICE OF ADDRESS RE: ANSWER OF MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUSTEES TO COMPLAINTS.]

DR. VALOIS [gave notice that] on Wednesday next [he would move] that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency, the Governor General, praying Him to cause to be laid before this House a Copy of the Answer of the Trustees of the Turnpike Roads in the vicinity of Montreal to the complaints brought against them by John Clark and others, proprietors of the said Roads.⁹²

FOOTNOTES: 6 MAY 1853.

1. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1853, PILOT, 10 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 12 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 13 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 14 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 27 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 9 June 1853. The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 24 May 1853. The following papers noted the debate in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 7 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 7 May 1853, BRITISH WHIG, 9 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 10 May 1853, EXAMINER, 11 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 12 May 1853, and LA MINERVE, 7 May 1853; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 May 1853, GLOBE, 10 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 10 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 11 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 12 May 1853. The debate was also noted by MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 May 1853. Commentaries appeared in: HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 14 May 1853; and JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 12 May 1853.
2. GLOBE, 24 May 1853.
3. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1853.
4. GLOBE, 24 May 1853.
5. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1853.
6. GLOBE, 24 May 1853.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1853.
17. GLOBE, 24 May 1853.
18. IBID.
19. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1853.
20. GLOBE, 24 May 1853.
21. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1853.
22. GLOBE, 24 May 1853.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
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57. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1853.
58. GLOBE, 24 May 1853.
59. IBID.
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66. IBID.
67. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1853.
68. GLOBE, 24 May 1853.
69. IBID.
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77. IBID.
78. IBID.
79. IBID.
80. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1853.
81. GLOBE, 24 May 1853.
82. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1853.
83. IBID.
84. GLOBE, 24 May 1853.
85. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1853.
86. IBID.
87. IBID.
88. IBID.
89. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 May 1853, reported: "The House adjourned at half past 7."
90. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 May 1853. The date on which this notice was given is uncertain. The Wednesday referred to is 11 May 1853.

91. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 May 1853. The date on which this notice was given is uncertain. The Wednesday referred to is 11 May 1853.
92. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 May 1853. The date on which this notice was given is uncertain. The address was voted on 11 May 1853.

MONDAY, 9 MAY 1853.

(827)

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Dixon,--The Petition of James T. Lane and others, of the Township of Hillier, County of Prince Edward.

By Mr. Stuart,--The Petition of John Bonner, of the City of Quebec, Esquire.

By the Honorable Mr. Merritt,--The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Niagara.

By Mr. Street,--The Petition of John McCarthy and others, Land-owners on the first concession Road Allowance in the Township of Niagara.

The Honorable Mr. Morin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly of the 2nd instant, for a Statement of certain Patents of Lands in Gaspé.

For the said Return, see Appendix (N.N.)

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Joseph T. Dutton, of Montreal; praying that the Education Law may be so amended as to prevent a School Teacher from acting as Secretary to any Board of Examiners, and also to provide for more correct reprints of the Irish National School Books used in the Public Schools of this Province.

Of Daniel Ward Metler, on behalf of himself and others, executors, heirs, and devisees of and under the Will of the late Philip Metler, junior; representing that during the enlargement of the Welland Canal under the direction of the Board of Works, much damage was done to the Estate of the said late Philip Metler, and praying that compensation may be granted in the premises.

Mr. Lemieux, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Kamouraska, informed the House, That the Petitioners had, with the consent of the Sitting Member, prayed for delay until Thursday next, in order to adopt the necessary steps for the issuing of a Commission, and to give notice thereof to the Sitting Member; that that delay had been granted to them, and that the Committee are desirous of adjourning to that day.

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Kamouraska Election Petition have leave to adjourn till Thursday next.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation of a Company to erect an Hotel in the City of Toronto;" and the same was read, as followeth:--

Page 3, line 8. After "shareholders" insert "who have paid not less than ten shillings per share."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Ridout do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

Ordered, That Mr. Cartier have leave to bring in a Bill for incorporating the British American Mining Association.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

(828)

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards moved, seconded by the Honorable

Mr. Hincks, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the expediency of authorizing the payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, of the Salaries of Judges, Sheriffs, and other Officers of Provisional Districts in unorganized Tracts of Country in this Province which may be established in pursuance of an Act of the present Session;

The Honorable Mr. Richards, a Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, then acquainted the House, that His Excellency having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the expediency of authorizing the payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, of the Salaries of Judges, Sheriffs, and other Officers of Provisional Districts in unorganized Tracts of Country in this Province which may be established in pursuance of an Act of the present Session.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rolph, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the expediency of authorizing the payment out of any Funds appropriated to the support of the Lunatic Asylum in Upper Canada, of the Salaries of the Medical Superintendent, Bursar, Commissioners, and other Officers of the said Asylum, who may be appointed in pursuance of any Act of the present Session.

Ordered, That the Return containing the Report made by Captain Fortin, which was presented on Wednesday last, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Montreal and New York Railroad Company to extend their connections, and granting facilities for the same," being read;

On motion of MR. STUART,¹

(828)

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Street reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Street reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

On motion of MR. SEYMOUR,²

(828)

Mr. Cauchon reported the Bill to provide for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Piers, Wharves, and Harbours; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to abolish the Office of Queen's Printer, and to provide for the public printing and legal advertizing, being read;³

MR. MACKENZIE ... said that he should not then make a long speech on the question, but wait to hear what objection the Provincial Secretary had to his bill, as that hon. gentleman had declared his intention of speaking for two and a quarter hours upon it, when he requested him (Mr. Mackenzie) to postpone it till to-day.⁴

(828)

Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Wright of the East Riding of York, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Then it must be understood that the hon. gentleman has made a speech, though I suppose he will not forget to avail himself of his right to reply. Mr. Hincks then stated that he had a motion to make in amendment to that of the hon. gentleman who ought to have shown whether it was better to print by contract as was now proposed than to go on with the present system.⁵ A case should be shewn before this bill was passed. The hon. member had not made a case. He (Mr. H.) was opposed to having the work done by contract.⁶ The hon. gentleman says that it has worked well in other places, but the committee of Congress had tried it, and he saw by the report of the joint committee of both houses of that body, that the plan of printing by contract had been found to be a failure. He (Mr. H.) was not prepared to say that great improvements might not be made and economy practised in the public printing. Great reduction had already been made, not in the aggregate amount, for that, of course, depended altogether on the amount of work to be done, but in the prices at which the work was performed. In some branches of the work very considerable reductions have been made. The Government, he said, were prepared to take the whole matter up during the recess, but they were not prepared, from the immense amount of public business that was on their hands to go into it now, and they were not prepared to assent to the proposition of the hon. member for Haldimand. He thought that the case could be made out, and that it was not expedient that the work should be done by contract. If the charges are too high let them be reduced. The great object is to have the printing all done by one individual if possible, so that there shall not be the system of having separate contracts which would give rise to a great deal of extra expense. The printing can all be done at less expense by one printer than if it was divided amongst a number. As the Government are not prepared to take the matter up themselves at the present time, and are not prepared to adopt the proposition of the hon. member for Haldimand, there is, he said, no other course left, but to move that the bill be not now read, but that it be read a second time this day six months.⁷

(829)

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

MR. BROWN thought that the course taken by the Inspector General was treating the matter very cavalierly. The details of the bill might not be unobjectionable.--He did not say that they were, but he thought the plan proposed by this bill to settle the matter by statute, was the best that could be adopted. He had no doubt that the hon. member would be willing to refer his measure to a select committee,--and then if the Government desired, as was stated, to take the matter up in the recess, the report of the select committee would be of great service to them. The Inspector General speaks disparagingly of the contract system, and alleges that it has been given up at Washington. He is mistaken; the

printing of Congress is still performed by contract. And how is our printing done now, but by contract? Could the work be more efficiently performed than it is by Mr. Lovel the printer for this House? The Inspector General speaks as if there were some great change of system proposed in this bill--but if he had read it, he would have found that it only proposed to carry through all the departments the ... practice was found to work well in regard to a large proportion of our public printing--he would have found that it proposes simply to apply a salutary check to the extravagance existing as to particular portions of the work. The public printing consists of the work done for this House, for the Legislative Council, for the Executive departments, the printing of the Statutes, and the publication of the Royal Gazette. The hon. member for Haldimand proposes that all this work shall be given out to contract for a term of years--offers being received for all or any of those five services--and I am thoroughly satisfied that the result would be a very great saving to the public. The hon. gentleman suggest[s] two years as a proper term for the contract; I think he is mistaken and that the term should be four or five years. No person would be justified in purchasing an establishment, costing perhaps £5,000 or £6,000, to fulfil a 2 years' contract--and the result would be that the two or three persons having large establishments on hand, would agree upon a division of the work, and tender at their own prices. But a four or five year contract, even with a moderate per centage of profit, would probably induce many to compete. The system now adopted in giving out the contract for the House printing could hardly be worse. When a new Parliament is chosen, nothing is done until the House meets and the standing committees are chosen; then, a contract is advertised for the printing of the proceedings already commenced and accumulating every day; the contractor must be ready to go to work at once, and as only one or two persons are in a position to do so there is no competition. The working of the system is well exemplified by this fact, that while we pay 2s. 4d. per 1000 em's for composition, the Postmaster General gets his composition done by the same contractor for less than one half. (Hear, hear.) It is true that the occasional printing is very hurried and therefore more costly; but there can be no doubt that a better system would secure a large saving to the public funds--a saving of at least one-fourth. With regard to the departmental printing, the system pursued is extravagant in the extreme. The work is jobbed about from office to office--new material has to be obtained at each new office to execute it; no certainty of its continuance exists--and the prices are consequently very far above what they would be if regular contracts were entered into as in the Post-office. The way in which the system works may be estimated from one fact: The trade and navigation returns for 1851 was [sic] printed by the Queen's printers; they charged not less than £900 for the work--the contingency committee struck off £250 and they accepted the balance; and well they might, for that balance was more than double what the work could readily have been obtained for. (Hear, hear.) As to the printing of the statutes, there is much said about the necessity of great care in its execution; that is true, but I apprehend that as much care can be taken in one printing office as in another--that there is nothing in a Royal commission to prevent the perpetration of the typographical errors by the possessor of it. This item forms a heavy annual charge, and if executed by contract a large saving would undoubtedly be effected, and the work as well done. The profits from the sale of the statutes must be a very considerable sum annually, which at present is a perquisite to the Queen's Printers over and above the high price he obtains for the work. Then as to the Royal Gazette, the saving which may be effected upon it will be readily understood from one circumstance. The celebrated retranchment committee which sat at Toronto had this matter under

consideration, and they found that there was wide room for the printing-knife upon it; if I recollect rightly, the Queen's Printers received for publishing the Government notices and sending a copy of the Gazette weekly to some 1000 or 1200 persons, for one half year, not less than \$1800--and this was in addition to the large sums which they received from private parties for advertising and subscription. The committee threatened to throw the work open to contract, when the Queen's printers got alarmed and offered to do all the work they had been doing and continue to send the copies they have been sending for the consideration of \$250 per annum! (Hear, hear.) And even with this immense reduction the profits remaining must be very great; the municipal, legal, and private advertising amounts to a large sum annually and is yearly increasing, while the whole cost of printing the Gazette is but a trifle in comparison with the receipts. I do believe that instead of paying the proprietors of the Gazette, at the present scale of charges levied by them on the public, a considerable sum might be obtained for the contract to publish the Gazette. On the whole matter, I am well satisfied that a large annual saving may be effected, and I think the House will only be doing justice to the interests of the country by allowing this bill to be read a second time and referred to a select committee.⁸

MR. MACKENZIE said that he had given way on this matter before, so that the Provincial Secretary, who said that he had a long speech to make on it, might have an opportunity of doing so; but now it did not appear that he had anything to say. He was ready, however, with his majority to put down this as well as every other reform that it did not suit his views to carry out. In his earlier days, that gentleman had been a great stickler for retrenchment, but it seemed that he had laid that all on one side now. He (Mr. Mackenzie) found great fault with the Lower Canadian members for their profligate expenditure of public money.⁹ [They] were willing to vote for every thing burthensome for Upper Canada. He made the remark particularly in regard to the seigniories.¹⁰ They asked the other day to have seigniors remunerated out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and now they were prepared to oppose a system of economy that might enable the country to pay this expense.¹¹ The French members did not investigate the public accounts, nor anything to prevent public extravagance.¹² With regard to this office of Queen's Printer, it was all very well for those gentlemen who were in the habit of enjoying the hospitality of the gentlemen who held that office, to defend it; but¹³ who was this Queen's printer here? What claims had he upon the country?¹⁴ The business is all in the hands of two individuals¹⁵. There was one man, he forgot his name, dropped down from the clouds one fine day, and got a little borough up at Bytown.¹⁶ He had about fifty votes¹⁷, for there were no more to give¹⁸ and got in parliament¹⁹ and then in a week or two he came down to the seat of Government and got a job which gave him some \$30,000 or \$40,000 per annum; nobody had a right, however, to know exactly what he did get.²⁰ [OR] He fell into a fat office of \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year. He asked if it were not absurd to suppose that a person like that had any claims upon the country? Why should the payment of advertisements in the Canada Gazette, be given to persons who had no earthly claims upon the country.²¹ The proposition in this bill, he continued, is this, that these persons called Queen's²² or King's²³ printers shall be dispensed with, and that the printer for the time being, shall have a contract for the work for so many years, say four, as suggested by the hon. member for Kent, though he (Mr. Mackenzie) would prefer two, or even one, as he wished to have biennial or even annual parliaments.²⁴ He would agree to a longer period to get rid of a job, which this Queen's printer was.²⁵ He had drawn up a complete code of laws for the government of the printing committee, to regulate everything

that came under their notice. He supposed that at least \$16,000 per annum could be saved if the work was given out by contract, but the reason why this money was not saved, was because this was a reform government, and they did things more expensively than the government which preceded them. (Cheers.)²⁶ The government would support this bill if they were not Tories under the mask of reformers. The present government were less reforming than any government which had preceded them. The government only kept up this monstrous monopoly for the benefit of favorites.²⁷ It was all of a piece with the rest of their legislation; the contingencies were left till the last minute, and he wanted to avoid that, as far as the printing was concerned, by laying down certain rules for their guidance. There were many things in the accounts for printing which no one but a practical printer could investigate; and a person properly qualified should be employed to do it, and by that a saving of \$50,000 per annum might be effected. He might go into the details of this bill, but he saw that it was no use to do so. The Government had made up their minds to oppose this bill and throw it out, as they did many other measures of reform. There was another way in which the printing might be done and that was by getting types and presses for themselves and employing some one to look over the work; by that means it might be done one-fourth cheaper than it is at present. It was impossible to look into all the printing accounts as they are managed at present, but if they were properly investigated, large sums of money might be saved to the country.²⁸ He gave examples from the United States in support of his views.--The bill was unobjectionable. The Inspector General's amendment was only an attempt to keep up corruption. The payment of Queen's Printer was one of the most profligate instances of expenditure in the whole history of Canada.²⁹

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN said a few words in French, but in so low tone that they were inaudible in the gallery.³⁰

MR. SHERWOOD did not see that because these persons happened to be Englishmen, or that ... they were strangers, or comparatively so, was any reason why an act of injustice should be done to them, and he thought that the member who introduced this bill, had taken a wrong course in attacking these persons, as individuals as he had done. They had been in the employ of the Government, for a long time, and had given satisfaction in the discharge of their duties. This subject was brought up in the session of 1851, before the retrenchment committee, and so far as his recollection went, a good deal of evidence was brought forward, and ... a determination that the Queen's printer, should go on with the printing, and publishing as they have been doing ever since. The committee did not thing [sic] themselves warranted, in proposing any change, and they did not recommend the abolishing of the office, but they received a proposition from the parties themselves, respecting the Upper Canada statutes which they said, should be printed under the management of the Queen's printer. He thought the matter should be referred to a select committee of the House, to collect all the evidence that they could, on the question. He would not support the abolishment of an office³¹ as old as the constitution on the mere *ipse dixit* of any member of that House.³² The second reading of the bill, would be to recommend that the office be abolished, but the great object of the bill, as he understood it, was rather to attack the individuals than the office they held.³³

MR. MACKENZIE said that the office of Queen's printer was only a small part of the matter. It embraced the whole subject of the printing.³⁴

MR. SHERWOOD said that he knew that this bill embraced the whole question, but the main object was to attack these individuals, and he would not vote for any measure merely to gratify the personal feeling of any hon. member. He would most cheerfully support any bill that might be brought forward by the Government to change the system, but he would not vote to abolish any office without knowing more about it than he did of this.³⁵

(829)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cartier, Chapais, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Johnson, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Rolph, Shaw, Sherwood, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Street, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, Valois, Varin, and Willson.--(35.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Cauchon, Christie of GASPE, Dixon, Fergusson, Gamble, Lyon, Marchildon, Mackenzie, Merritt, Seymour, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(12.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put, That the Bill be read a second time this day six months; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as in the last preceding division.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the London and Port Stanley Railway Company," without any Amendment: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Vaudreuil Railway Company," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad Union Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad Union Company," was read for the first time.

On motion of Mr. Street, seconded by Mr. Willson,

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Thursday next, and be then the first Order of the day.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole

(830)

*House on the Bill to amend the Upper Canada Jurors' Act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to repeal certain parts thereof, being read;*³⁶

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS moved the reception of the report³⁷.

(830)

And the Question being proposed, That the Report be now received;

MR. GAMBLE said that with regard to the fees to be paid to the sheriffs, bailiffs and other officers of the courts of Justice, they should be settled by the County Councils.³⁸ [He] contended that municipalities were the best judges of the fees jurors ought to receive and should have the regulation of them, as well as of licences, &c. Why should they be restricted in one thing and their power increased in another?³⁹ He thought it very absurd that these Councils should have the control of all the local revenue, and should not have the power of laying down a scale of fees for the duties performed by their own officers. He should therefore move ... [an] amendment to the reception of the report⁴⁰.

(830)

Mr. Gamble moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Fergusson,⁴¹ That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with an Instruction to leave out part 2 of the 7th Clause, and insert the following instead thereof: 'Be it enacted, that the Clerk of the Peace of every such County or Union of Counties, and the Clerk of the Recorder's Court of every City in which a Recorder's Court shall have been established, the High Sheriff, High Bailiff, or other Officer of every such County, Union of Counties, or City, the Crier of any Court of Quarter Sessions or Recorder's Court, shall, exclusive of such Fees as they may be entitled to from the parties in any suit, be entitled to such Fees for the services performed by them under this Act, as the County and City Councils shall respectively determine, according to the services rendered; and this Clause shall apply to the sittings or any Sessions of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, Gaol Delivery, Sessions of the Peace, County or Recorder's Court;'"

MR. HARTMAN ... stated that ... [the motion] embraced a principle of which he approved. The County Councils, he contended were better able to determine what fees should be paid than any one else, from their knowing what the duties of their different officers were. He thought that the County Councils should be allowed to manage their own affairs.⁴²

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS contended that the salaries of the officers connected with the administration of justice, should not be in the hands of the Municipal Councils, to be fixed from year to year.⁴³ [He] was opposed to the principle of giving the municipalities any control over the administration of justice.⁴⁴

MR. GAMBLE said that the House had failed in fixing any scale of fees that was satisfactory to the country. They first went to one extreme and then to another. He could not understand on what principle the municipal councils should be allowed to control the entire local revenue, and yet be debarred from fixing these fees. It was also absurd, he said, to cumber the statutes with all these details about regulation of fees.⁴⁵

MR. MERRITT said he was always opposed to paying jurors.⁴⁶

(830)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Dixon, Fergusson, Gamble, Hartman, Marchildon, Mackenzie, Merritt, Shaw, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(10.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Cartier, Christie of GASPE, Attorney General Drummond, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hincks, Johnson, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Malloch, Morin, Murney, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Sherwood, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Street, Taché, and Tessier.--(25.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Johnson reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to define the rights of Seigniors and Censitaires in Lower Canada, and to facilitate the redemption thereof, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow, and be then the first Order of the day.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to amend an Ordinance passed in the second year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes and the building of Churches, Parsonage Houses and Church Yards," being read:⁴⁷

MR. SICOTTE moved, That the bill ... be now read the third time. He stated that the object of the Bill was to facilitate the erection of Parishes in Lower Canada. They were set apart by commissioners appointed under the great seal of the Province, and it was proposed to enable the Roman Catholic bishops to co-operate for ecclesiastical purposes.⁴⁸

MR. BROWN reminded the House that this was the bill which had been under discussion on Thursday evening--that it provided for the appointment of Roman Catholic ecclesiastical commissioners by patent under the great seal--that it acknowledged the Roman Catholic bishops as "the ecclesiastical authorities" of the land--that it compelled the officials of the civil courts to act as officers of the ecclesiastical courts--and that the parishes to be erected by the Roman Catholic bishop jointly with the ecclesiastical commissioners, became the civil divisions of the province for all legal, municipal and parliamentary purposes. The bill, in fact, recognized the Roman Catholic Church as the dominant faith of the country and her bishops as state officers.⁴⁹

MR. SICOTTE said, that the bishops were given no power to set apart parishes, nor did this bill establish ecclesiastical courts. The parishes were to be erected by the commissioners, and the consent of the bishops was only required as to the extent and location of the parishes, so that they might be convenient for religious as well as civil purposes. This bill established no new principle⁵⁰. Nothing that was not at present law. All that he proposed was a difference in the application.⁵¹ It was only for local purposes. The opposition of all the parishioners united, would not be binding in any way against the action of the

civil commissioners. The bill conveyed no new power to the ecclesiastical authorities.⁵²

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN said a few words which the reporter could not hear.⁵³

MR. BROWN said, that even granting all that had been alleged by the hon. and learned member--no reason existed for sanctioning the bad principle involved in this bill. The fact, that a bad system had been followed in the past, is no reason for continuing to follow it. This House has passed no bill similar to this, and if we do not repeal the law assented to by our predecessors [at least we should not extend] or even endorse it; we should endeavour to cure the evil, not to increase it. But the hon. gentleman is mistaken--this bill does give new power--does bind closer the connection between the State and the Roman Catholic Church. The "ecclesiastical authority" of the Church of Rome, is expressly recognised in it--and any Bishops the Pope may hereafter appoint for any part of the country, by the fact of their appointment, are to enjoy certain civil functions. The 5th clause, too, compelling the officers of the civil Courts to act under the "ecclesiastical authorities" is an entirely new feature. The hon. gentleman says, the Bishop cannot erect of himself a new Parish; true, but all petitions for new Parishes or Townships, must be addressed to him. Without his consent no new Township can be erected, without his consent even the ecclesiastical Commissioners cannot proceed one step. I will therefore move that the bill be read a third time this day six months.⁵⁴

The amendment was put and lost.--Yeas 13--Nays 31.⁵⁵

When the Yeas and Nays were called, the speaker's attention was called to the fact that Dr. Rolph had not voted, although present when the motion was put.⁵⁶

Mr. J.S. MACDONALD the SPEAKER called upon the hon. gentleman to say, how he desired to vote.⁵⁷

A dead silence ensued.⁵⁸

MR. COM. CR. LANDS ROLPH.--Did I not vote?⁵⁹

MR. J.S. MACDONALD the SPEAKER said, the hon. gentleman had not voted.⁶⁰

Here there was a burst of laughter, followed by solemm silence over the house.⁶¹

MR. COM. CR. LANDS ROLPH.--What is the question, Mr. Speaker?⁶²

MR. J.S. MACDONALD the SPEAKER said the question was, shall the bill to erect Parishes in Lower Canada, be read a third time this day six months.⁶³

MR. COM. CR. LANDS ROLPH.--Ah, then I vote against the bill. (Laughter, and cries of hear, hear.)⁶⁴

(830)

Mr. Sicotte moved, seconded by Mr. Cartier, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(831)

YEAS.

Messieurs Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Christie of GASPE, Crawford, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux,

McDonald of CORNWALL, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Poulin, Ridout, Sherwood, Sicotte, Smith of LORHAM, Stuart, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, Valois, and Varin.--(71.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Christie of WENTWORTH, Dixon, Fergusson, Gamble, Hartman, Langton, Marchildon, Mackenzie, Malloch, Rolph, Shaw, White, and Willson.--(14.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Sicotte do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act authorizing the Grand River Navigation Company to raise a certain sum of money by Loan, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend an Act authorizing the Grand River Navigation Company to raise a certain sum of money by Loan."

Ordered, That Mr. Christie of Wentworth do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to increase the Terms of the Circuit Court in the Circuit of St. Hyacinthe, in the District of Montreal, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Sicotte, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, the Honorable Mr. Badgley, Mr. Cartier, and Mr. Varin, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act for the protection of Indians in Upper Canada by repealing the third Section thereof, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate La Congrégation des Hommes de Ville Marie, in the City of Montreal, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the more speedy distribution of the Statutes, being read;

Mr. Tessier moved, seconded by Mr. Stuart, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Some conversation [followed]⁶⁵.

(831)

The Honorable Mr. Morin moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Rolph, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof;

(832)

And Notice being taken that the Bill contained a Clause for the appropriation of money, and that the recommendation of the Crown had not been signified thereto; Mr. Speaker declared, That the Bill could not be further proceeded with.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the discharge of hypothecs, charges and servitudes on Real Property, being read;

Mr. Sicotte moved, seconded by Mr. Cartier, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;⁶⁶

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND opposed the Bill⁶⁷.

(832)

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof;

MESSRS. CARTIER and STUART supported the amendment⁶⁸.

(832)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Cartier, Chapais, Christie of CASPE, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Gamble, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Marchildon, Malloch, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Poulin, Rolph, Attorney General Richards, Sherwood, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, Valois, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(34.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cauchon, and Sicotte.--(2.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time this day three months.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the making of certain Annual Returns to the Government, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Murney reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

And the Question being put, That the Committee have leave to sit again;-- It passed in the Negative.

Resolved, That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Merritt, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Hartman, Mr. Street, Mr. Murney, and Mr. Langton, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to explain and remove doubts as to the construction of the Act authorizing Parties to sue and defend Causes in formâ pauperis before the Courts of Law in Lower Canada, being read;⁶⁹

MR. LEMIEUX moved the second reading of the bill....He explained that the object of the bill was to apply this form of action to all the Courts of Law in Lower Canada.⁷⁰ He meant it to have special reference to the Admiralty Court.⁷¹

(832)

Mr. Lemieux moved, seconded by Mr. LeBlanc, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

MESSRS. STUART and CARTIER opposed this Bill.⁷²

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND supported it⁷³.

(832)

Mr. Stuart moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Dixon, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof;

(833)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time To-morrow.

*The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to provide for the recovery of the rates and taxes intended to be imposed by certain By-Laws of the late District Councils in Upper Canada;*⁷⁴

MR. LANGTON.--In moving this bill proposed, that where lands had been sold for taxes, the Sheriff should be bound to advertise those lands for one year, and if the original owner came during the course of that year, and redeemed the land, that by paying the treasurer the amount of tax imposed together with the interest, he could redeem it. Of course it would be desirable to guard the occupant who might have improved the land, and when the owner got the land back, having received those improvements, he must make compensation for it. He would, therefore propose, that these by-laws should be taken up, and he had one or two amendments to propose which he would explain when he came to them.⁷⁵

MR. MURNEY, before they went into this bill, wished to call the attention of the hon. member to this fact: the hon. member intended to make valid a sale of lands, which in its early stage was decidedly invalid, and not worth a farthing. It was a principle upon which he thought this Legislature should pause, before they tried to make it good by act of Parliament. When Mr. Boulton was member for Toronto, there was a series of charges brought against the Sheriff and Treasurer of the County now represented by the hon. member for Peterborough, and it turned out that there were some thousands of acres sold as to which collusion took place in which the officers of the country were concerned. Vast tracts of land were sold illegally. Now, he would like to ask whether the hon. member for Peterborough intended to make those sales valid, if within twelve months, the original owner of the estate did not come back, and pay the 90 per cent. referred to in the bill. He would again say that this House must pause before making good such sales. He would like to know whether they were going to pass an act of Parliament making an invalid act valid? If the Municipal Council had the right to impose the taxes, they did not require an act of Parliament, and they had no right to come forward there and ask for an ex post facto law. Let them ask for a law to protect them for the future, but not one to carry into effect some invalidity created by law, as to which they had no right.⁷⁶

MR. LANGTON.--In reply to the hon. member's remark as to collusion in the bill against which he was so indignant, he wished to state that there was no intention of making invalid sales, valid in any other way than if they had been sold under the original law. As soon as it was found out that illegalities existed, the matter was brought forward to have them corrected. This bill was brought forward in order to remove all possibility of doubt that might arise. Everybody under it

had the right of redeeming the land on certain conditions.⁷⁷

MR. MURNEY.--Such a bill could not make valid what was invalid at the time the preamble was passed. The hon. member for Peterborough need not deny that there was collusion because it was well known, and he would again ask were they going to make that collusion in sales valid? It was not because they were going to pass a declaratory law, declaring that something which should have been done, and was not, should be treated as if it had been done. He proposed doing it in future, and pass expost facto laws affecting the rights of persons who were affected by these by-laws, prior to those illegal sales. Take, for example, the extraordinary schedules that had been sent through Upper Canada contrary to law. Every Act of the municipal by-law was illegal. Taxes in the western district would not be received unless parties came forward and paid those taxes which they claimed were illegally imposed by the municipal council.⁷⁸

MR. BROWN.--The taxes were received under protest in the Western districts where that was the case--⁷⁹

MR. MURNEY.--Parties did not want that--they wanted to pay their taxes according to equity, and not under protest. That was not the way of conducting business in Upper Canada,--the statistics ought to be so plain, that the proprietor of the estate could go forward and say, "there are your taxes and now give me the receipt." But the Treasurers of the Western district would not do that, and the same remark would apply to the Treasurer of the Peterborough district.⁸⁰

MR. LANGTON contended the bill legalized nothing, that had not been before assented to in principle.⁸¹

MR. SHERWOOD.--The by-laws which were passed by the different municipal bodies in Upper Canada, were either legal or illegal. If they were legal, there was no necessity of taking up the time of the Legislature, in passing the proposed law, because the law of the country charged the Province, to pay taxes legally imposed. If they were illegal, then there might be a necessity to come to the Legislature, and ask it, under the peculiar circumstances of the case to interpose, and make that legal, which in itself was not. That was, in his opinion, the real state of the case. They might draw the preamble of a bill up in what way they pleased, and might say, that doubt existed or not, and conjure up a thousand things, but before they passed a bill, they should ascertain the real merits, and truth of the case, the real circumstances, under which the whole thing had transpired. Now, with reference to the law, to which reference had been made, in Huron he recollected the circumstances of that case very well. It was early in the year 1845, that a petition was brought in from the Municipal Council, and a number of the inhabitants of the county of Huron to the Legislature, calling upon them to recognize certain by-laws which had been passed by the municipal Council ... might enforce payment of them which had been refused to be paid by the Canada Company--the people paid the taxes being unaware that there was any legal objection to the law, or that it was not passed by the Council in strict conformity with the act, and therefore could not be legally enforced. The Canada Company resisted it upon the ground of its illegality, and he (Mr. Sherwood) gave his opposition upon the ground, that it was expost facto, and that it was the introduction of a principle that had always been condemned in every civilized country, and that if they broke in upon that, the rights of individuals would be the subject of legislation. That bill was

thrown out in 1846; they renewed their application, and the Canada Company proposed a compromise, and agreed to pay a certain sum of money and allow the law to pass, provided it was understood, and Mr. Cameron, who represented Cornwall, was, on the part of the Canada Company authorised to say, that they would enter into an arrangement with Doctor Dunlop, and from that time it passed. The bill, in the first place said, that any increased taxes imposed, should not be enforced under the by-laws. Well, if that by-law was legal, or if they had a right to compel and force the payment of increased taxes for the non-payment of former taxes, why not insist now that it should be legalized and set right. That, therefore, showed the law to be decidedly illegal upon the face of it. The law itself must either stand or fall upon its legality--it could not be legal in one clause and not in another. Then it went on to say, that certain other provisions of the law should not be enforced. He had only taken up the bill that evening, and therefore, perhaps, was not so familiar with the circumstances and provisions of the law, as he would like to have been upon a question of such great importance, for it was not a mere matter of equity but one involving the most important principles of legislation. (Hear, hear.) Now, the law authorized the municipal bodies to impose taxes, and if they were not paid, it provided, that they might be got either by distress upon property or land. It put a great penalty upon owners of estates not paying taxes within the time prescribed by the act, and that was no less than a forfeiture of the land, or rather the land was put up for sale, and sold at public auction--the party became purchaser, and he had certainly a right to redeem that land by paying 20 per cent., but the bill he saw went on to provide, that though those ordinances were clearly illegal, yet, that the party whose land had been sold under an illegal law, should be compelled to pay for the improvements that had been made upon it--obliged to pay the then value of the property. (Hear, hear.) Now, was it possible that he could have his estate disposed of in any portion of this Province for the non-payment of taxes, under a law which was clearly illegal, and when it was sold and disposed of contrary to law, and the party taking possession put him to the expense of some hundreds of pounds in putting up improvements to suit his own notions--that before he could get his land back under a law which had not been recognised at all, that he should pay for that land more money than it fetched when it was sold. He held, that instead of doing an act of equity, they would be doing a monstrous act of injustice. (Hear, hear.) Yes, a monstrous act of injustice. There was no petition from the people for a bill of the kind.⁸²

MR. BROWN said, yes from Municipal Councils.⁸³

MR. SHERWOOD [continued:] He had understood, that the municipal councils had petitioned to have their laws made legal--nobody was moving in it except the bodies who committed the error.⁸⁴

MR. BROWN.--There are petitions from a great many County Councils--the bill only applies to District Council by-laws.⁸⁵

MR. SHERWOOD.--If there were, they were petitions from bodies who had committed the wrong.⁸⁶

MR. BROWN.--No; not the county councils.⁸⁷

MR. SHERWOOD [continued:] They wanted of course to get hold of these taxes which were illegally imposed, and those parties who now were desirous to have an expost facto law passed should not have it. It was too important a subject to be laughed at. Hon. members might just as well compel him to pay that which

the Legislature had never imposed by Act for ten years past, as to compel him that day, to pay anything under these laws which were clearly illegal. The House might take the equitable views which the hon. member had taken, and he had no doubt but he had acted sincerely, and felt that the views he took were equitable and right--he was sure that he did, but people's notions of equity and right were not always the same. His differed at all events from that hon. member upon a point of this kind, and he was perfectly convinced, that if the matter could be properly and fully discussed, instead of being taken up in the way it was, that a very different result would be come to then. However, having made these few remarks, and having given his reasons for opposing the legalizing of this bill, he hoped the hon. members would take the same views. He did not mean to say that the parties should get rid of these taxes--let them be imposed legally afterwards--let them not shirk out of one penny of those taxes, but he was opposed to this expost facto law, which might throw the country into a state of disorder, confusion, and uncertainty, and, instead of legislation being a benefit to the people, it would be a curse to them. He would therefore vote against it.⁸⁸

MR. STREET.--The bill was published on the 21st of October last, and had been before the House ever since, so that he did not think, that any of the members except the hon. gentleman who had so lately taken his seat, could have been taken much by surprise. He was as much opposed to expost facto Legislation as any body, but still he thought this could not be so looked upon in the broad sense of the term. Under these laws the municipal bodies had power to impose rates and taxes, for precisely the amount which it was intended to confirm by the bill, but a certain formality had to be gone through before the by-laws could be declared legal. In many instances the municipal bodies, from a want of legal knowledge, failed to insert in their by-laws certain provisions which would have enabled them afterwards to impose the tax at the rate authorised by law, and to collect it accordingly; but that was a mere informality, and which, in a court of justice would not be confirmed. The object of this measure was, to dispense with the necessity of that formality, and to confirm the by-law so far as the imposition of the rate was concerned, which rate, by law could be imposed. Everybody in the country knew that they were liable to be taxed one penny halfpenny per acre, and that if the Council had recited for what purpose they intended the tax to be imposed, and had carried that into their by-laws as a provision thereof, that they must of necessity pay the rate which they upheld, and with that notice before their eyes, how could it be said that it is an expost facto law, and came under that class of law which was understood to be objectionable. He looked upon it as the correction of an informality, an error which these parties from want of legal knowledge, had made, in not embodying that which he had referred to into their by-laws. The hon. member for Toronto had said, that he did not desire, that landowners should escape any amount of taxation which it was intended that they should pay; but what did this bill propose to make them liable for? Precisely the amount of tax, which by the by-laws they were bound to pay, provided that informality of which he had spoken, had not occurred. How consistent was that hon. gentleman's argument, when he said, that he was willing, that they should be made to pay this tax by a future law to be passed, but not, in fact to confirm that law before the House? Was it not an expost facto by-law, if a law were now to be passed, imposing upon the owners of land the rates which he said they never were liable to pay? It was precisely the same, and he thought that the hon. gentleman had destroyed the whole pith and force of his argument, when he came forward and himself declared, that he was willing then to pass a law, by which these landowners should not escape a tax which they were bound to pay.

The hon. member for Toronto had said too, "what a monstrous thing it is to make owners of land pay for improvements made upon the lands under a sale which was manifestly illegal." Why, did not the hon. gentleman know that this was no new proposition? Did this proposed law make any new case here, or depart in any way from the principles of the law, as it had always been recognised and practised in Upper Canada, in respect to all those persons who occupy lands which were wrongly occupied in consequence of errors in surveys? No, it was right that a man who went upon land and made improvement, should be remunerated for that improvement, which was made just as much in error as far as the man is concerned, as in the case of a settler, who goes upon land and occupies it under an erroneous survey, and was there anything so monstrous in the proposition as the hon. member for Toronto would make out. He thought it would be monstrous that those persons who had gone upon these lands in error and believed that the sales of the municipal council were legal, and who occupied because they purchased at those sales, that they should not be remunerated for their improvements. He thought that it would be a monstrous proposition. It was right that they should assume, that whatever these bodies, possessing municipal powers did, that they should do it rightly, and if they did not assume that as a ground which ought to govern them upon those matters, they would throw the country into a very disastrous state. He thought it was right that they ought as far as possible to uphold all their acts. As to what the hon. member for Hastings had said about taxes in the Districts being imposed these municipal bodies all had that authority; but they omitted to embody into their by-laws, certain recitals, and for that reason, the by-laws were not [*sic*] repealed by the courts, but that does not show, that they had no power to impose the rate. The power to impose it, remained with those councils, but they did not exercise it precisely in the way directed by law, nevertheless they had the power.⁸⁹ The bill was just, and placed the country under a debt of gratitude to the hon. member for Peterborough.⁹⁰

MR. BROWN said, Mr. Speaker, there has been a great deal of mystification attempted to be thrown over this measure⁹¹--but it is in truth a very simple matter; a more just bill was never laid before this House. Hon. gentlemen do not look at it in a fair light, and with the leave of the House I will endeavour to present the case as it really stands. Every member of the House is aware that the Municipal system of Upper Canada was first introduced in 1841--that the Province was then divided into Districts and the local business committed to a Council for each District. These Councils, by the statute 4th and 5th Vic. chap. 10 had power given them to impose taxes for local purposes; but there were certain restrictions placed upon this power. In the first place, no tax could be imposed except by a by-law formally drawn, and the statute declared that such by-law must state specially how much the tax was expected to produce in gross, and how the money was to be expended. Then, before these by-laws became valid they had to be submitted to the Governor General in Council, who was charged with power to quash them for informality or other sufficient cause. A third restriction placed upon the councils was, that the whole amount of tax laid upon land should not exceed a certain sum per acre. It will be borne in mind, Mr. Speaker, that the system was quite new--that the councillors chosen to carry it out, were not practised legislators or lawyers, but common-sense business men, who look more to the business and efficiency of a proceeding than to its mere legal technicality. But had every District Councillor through the country been a Barrister, with the nicest perception of a legal loop hole--it is hardly possible to imagine how the difficulty into which the councils fell in one or two respects, could have been

avoided. It so happened that the principal clause of the Act under which the District taxes were authorised to be levied, was so stupidly drawn up that even now it is impossible to give any clear meaning to it. (Hear hear.) The clause reads thus:

"Provided also, and be it enacted, that in assessing any rate or tax which shall be levied under the authority of this Act, such property only shall be assessed as is now liable by law to be assessed for rates in any district, and that in making such assessment, all such property shall be respectively valued at the rates, at which it is by law directed to be valued, in making assessments of such rates as aforesaid for any district: Provided always, that the assessment shall not in any case exceed the sum of two pence in the pound on the assessed value: Provided also, that the sum to be raised under any by-law shall be limited by such by-law, and shall afterwards be apportioned and assessed equally upon all property, except land liable to assessment within the locality in which such sum is to be raised according to the value assigned to such property by the Assessment Laws aforesaid; but it shall be lawful for any district Council, by any such by-law as aforesaid, to direct that all the land within the district shall be rated and assessed for such parts of the sum to be raised under such by-law, as to the said Council shall seem expedient, provided the total amount of rates or taxes levied for district purposes, in any one year, on the land within any district, shall not exceed one penny half-penny currency per acre."

The Committee will perceive that there is an apparent contradiction in the wording of this clause, for it says in one place that the assessment "shall not in any case exceed the sum of two pence in the pound on the assessed value," while it says further on that the total amount levied on land "shall not exceed one penny half-penny per acre." It is evident that the first allusion is to personal property, and the second to land--but the wording does not bring this out with legal accuracy. Two pence per £1 on wild land would have amounted to only two-fifths of a penny per acre, while it is expressly stated that the councils may levy 1½d. per acre. The view taken by most of the Councils was that they were entitled to tax land to the extent of 1½d. per acre; and there can be no doubt that such was the intention of the statute. And this view of the intention of the Act, was taken by Parliament in 1846; the statute 9 Vic. cap. 18, recited that doubts had arisen in the District of Huron as to the meaning of the above clause, and it went on to declare that any tax imposed under it, not exceeding 1½d per acre, was legal and proper. This was one of the difficulties encountered by the District Councils, but there was another. Some of them, instead of reciting in their by-laws a detailed statement of the amount expected from the tax, and the several objects on which the money was to be expended--merely recited that the tax was wanted for the general purposes of the District, and the proceeds were to be so expended. Well, Mr. Speaker, the Councils went on, year after year, levying their taxes according to the judgment of the parties, and using all possible care, to avoid errors. But they always conceived themselves safe in the reflection that every by-law was submitted to Government for approval, and they felt assured that had any error existed, the Attorney General would have done his duty and advised the Governor to disallow it. No disallowance was heard of, and they considered that all was right. Of a sudden, the Canada Company took exception to the validity of the by-laws, and refused to pay the large amount of taxes with which their extensive tracts of land were chargeable in several Districts. They alleged that the Councils could not tax land over 2d in the £1, and as wild land was then valued at 4s per acre, they

held that two-fifths of a penny per acre was the full extent with which they could be charged. They also took exception to the by-laws on the technical ground of informality to which I have referred, and of every other legal quibble they could scrape up. In this the company were followed by a number of large landholders and speculators--and every species of resistance has been offered to the collection of the Taxes. I wish the House to observe that these objections have arisen almost exclusively from non-resident speculators--that the resident freeholders have paid the District rates without any hesitation, and that their money has been expended in improving the properties of the very men who now resist their fair share of the burden. And observe that the Canada Company and their followers make no allegation of bad faith on the part of the councils; they do not allege that they have been asked to pay more than others--they do not aver that the money was not wanted, or that it was not fairly and beneficially expended. Their whole miserable plea is, that they have found a flaw, a petty lawyer's quibble, by which they can escape paying the tax, and have their own lands improved with their neighbours' money. (Hear, hear.) I do say, sir, that a more contemptible position was never assumed by men of any character, and that taking into consideration the great benefit which the District Councils have conferred on the country, and the difficulties the councillors had to contend with, in commencing a totally new system of Municipal Government, the legislature might have been fairly called on to take them out of a much worse scrape than any into which they have fallen. (Hear, hear.) Now, what is the demand for the Councils, what is the full extent of the claim at which the hon. gentlemen who oppose this bill are so shocked? Simply this, that you shall declare by statute what you meant by the 41st clause of your statute of 1841, and that you shall give the same interpretation to it that you did in 1846. (Hear, hear.) Simply that you shall repeat what you have twice declared, that the District Councils had power to tax land to the extent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d per acre, and as to informalities, the whole demand of the Councils is summed up in this sentence of the bill: That no by-law "shall be quashed on account of any want of form, or on account of any of the provisions thereof not being in strict accordance with the letter of the act herein before recited, so long as such provisions are in accordance with the true intent, and meaning of this act." No further than this does the bill extend. There are cases where more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per acre has been charged, where the tax was laid on wild land, and not on cultivated, where essential injustice has been done to parties; but all such cases are untouched by this bill, and must be left to their fate before the law courts. The great plea against the measure is that it is ex post facto in its operation, but the argument is quite unsound. Not a six-pence of new tax is imposed, all we do is to declare what we meant by our statute of 1841. We merely rectify our own mistake, or rather make clear our own obscure phraseology. I appeal to the House that the bill is a just and reasonable measure, and that no case whatever has been made out against it.⁹² He believed the hon. member for Peterborough deserved thanks for the introduction of this bill. It was very carefully drawn.⁹³

MR. MURNEY objected to passing any ex post facto law, that would affect any man's property. The by-laws were illegal. Were they prepared to declare valid sales made under those illegal by-laws?⁹⁴

MR. SHERWOOD said Mr. Street's idea of an ex post facto law was a strange one. To enact that sales made under an illegal by-law should be made legal, was to sanction a most vicious principle, and it would tend to encourage carelessness on the part of the municipalities. He had no desire to oppose the

legal taxation of municipalities. He believed they were a most useful institution.⁹⁵

MR. BROWN said if the municipalities could not obtain their object in one way they could in another, by charging an extra sum.⁹⁶

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS said this bill would sanction no ex post facto law that could do any harm. The principle on which it was founded was equitable. It did not declare that the by-laws themselves should be legal, but that those taxes which the municipalities were authorised by law to levy should be declared legal. Precedents for that could be found in the United States. The bill was framed with care.⁹⁷

After some further conversation, the first clause of the bill was carried without division.⁹⁸

The remaining clauses of the bill were adopted.⁹⁹

(833)

and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Johnson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

*Then, on motion of Mr. Valois, seconded by Mr. Sicotte,
The House adjourned.*

FOOTNOTES: 9 MAY 1853.

1. NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 10 May 1853. The following papers identified the mover of second reading in identical accounts: GLOBE, 10 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 10 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 11 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 16 May 1853 (which copied from QUEBEC MERCURY and misdated its account as 19 May 1853), and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 18 May 1853 (which copied from QUEBEC MERCURY and misdated its account as 19 May 1853).
2. NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 10 May 1853. The following papers reported the motion in identical accounts: GLOBE, 10 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 10 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 11 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 16 May 1853 (which copied from QUEBEC MERCURY and misdated its account as 19 May 1853), and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 18 May 1853 (which copied from QUEBEC MERCURY and misdated its account as 19 May 1853).
3. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 10 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 10 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 11 May 1853; PILOT, 12 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 16 May 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY and misdated its account as 19 May 1853), HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 18 May 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY and misdated its account as 19 May 1853), BRITISH COLONIST, 17 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 27 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 9 June 1853. The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 26 May 1853. A commentary appeared in JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 12 May 1853.
4. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
5. *IBID.*
6. PILOT, 12 May 1853.
7. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
8. GLOBE, 26 May 1853. The ellipsis represents illegible words.
9. GLOBE, 26 May 1853. PILOT, 12 May 1853, and similar reports had: "... members from Upper [*sic*] Canada were profligate in their votes of public money."
10. PILOT, 12 May 1853.
11. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
12. PILOT, 12 May 1853.
13. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
14. PILOT, 12 May 1853.
15. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
16. PILOT, 12 May 1853. GLOBE, 26 May 1853, was more polite: "... one of whom came from England a few years ago, and was elected for the town of Bytown."
17. PILOT, 12 May 1853.
18. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
19. PILOT, 12 May 1853.
20. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
21. PILOT, 12 May 1853.

22. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
23. PILOT, 12 May 1853.
24. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
25. PILOT, 12 May 1853.
26. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
27. PILOT, 12 May 1853.
28. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
29. PILOT, 12 May 1853.
30. IBID.
31. GLOBE, 26 May 1853. The second ellipsis represents illegible words.
32. PILOT, 12 May 1853.
33. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
34. IBID.
35. IBID.
36. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 16 May 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY and misdated its account as 19 May 1853), BRITISH COLONIST, 17 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 18 May 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY and misdated its account as 19 May 1853). The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 26 May 1853. The following papers noted the debate in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 10 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 10 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 11 May 1853.
37. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 May 1853.
38. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
39. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 May 1853.
40. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
41. GLOBE, 26 May 1853, had Mr. Hartman as seconder of the motion.
42. GLOBE, 26 May 1853. The passage elided reads, " ... in seconding the motion, stated that he did so because...."
43. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
44. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 May 1853.
45. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
46. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 May 1853.
47. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: BRITISH WHIG, 11 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 11 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 11 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 May 1853, PILOT, 11 May 1853, GLOBE, 12 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 13 May 1853, and LA MINERVE, 12 May 1853; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 16 May 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY and misdated its account as 19 May 1853), BRITISH COLONIST, 17 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 18 May 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY and misdated its account as 19 May 1853). The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 26 May 1853. The following papers noted the debate in identical accounts: GLOBE, 10 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 10 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 11 May 1853 (in a separate account).
48. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
49. IBID.
50. IBID.
51. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 May 1853.

52. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
53. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 16 May 1853.
54. GLOBE, 26 May 1853. The words in square brackets are a conjectural reading of largely obliterated text.
55. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
56. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 May 1853, which failed, like the JOURNALS, to note Mr. Brown's motion for amendment, and which reported the following exchange as taking place during the vote on the main motion.
57. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
58. IBID.
59. IBID.
60. IBID.
61. IBID.
62. IBID.
63. IBID.
64. IBID.
65. PILOT, 11 May 1853. The following papers noted the discussion on this matter in identical accounts: PILOT, 11 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 May 1853, GLOBE, 12 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 13 May 1853, and LA MINERVE, 12 May 1853.
66. The following papers noted the exchange on this matter in partially identical accounts: HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 11 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 11 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 May 1853, PILOT, 11 May 1853, GLOBE, 12 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 13 May 1853, and LA MINERVE, 12 May 1853.
67. PILOT, 11 May 1853.
68. IBID.
69. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: BRITISH WHIG, 11 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 11 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 11 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 May 1853, PILOT, 11 May 1853, GLOBE, 12 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 13 May 1853, and LA MINERVE, 12 May 1853.
70. PILOT, 11 May 1853. BRITISH WHIG, 11 May 1853, had "Upper Canada."
71. PILOT, 11 May 1853.
72. IBID.
73. IBID.
74. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: BRITISH WHIG, 11 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 11 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 11 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 May 1853, PILOT, 11 May 1853, GLOBE, 12 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 13 May 1853, and LA MINERVE, 12 May 1853; PILOT, 12 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 16 May 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY and misdated its account as 19 May 1853), BRITISH COLONIST, 17 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 18 May 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY and misdated its account as 19 May 1853). The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
75. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
76. IBID.
77. IBID.
78. IBID.
79. IBID.
80. IBID.
81. PILOT, 12 May 1853.

82. GLOBE, 26 May 1853. The ellipsis represents illegible words.
83. PILOT, 12 May 1853.
84. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
85. IBID.
86. IBID.
87. PILOT, 12 May 1853.
88. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
89. IBID.
90. PILOT, 12 May 1853.
91. GLOBE, 26 May 1853. Another reporter heard Mr. Brown say: " ... much indignation ... wasted against the bill." (PILOT, 12 May 1853.)
92. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
93. PILOT, 12 May 1853.
94. IBID.
95. IBID.
96. IBID.
97. IBID.
98. IBID.
99. IBID.

TUESDAY, 10 MAY 1853.

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THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Street,--The Petition of John Lemon and others, of the County of Welland; and the Petition of John Mewburn and others, of the United Counties of Lincoln and Welland.

Mr. Christie of Gaspé, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the state of the Fisheries carried on in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the Labrador coast, by the Inhabitants of this Province, the disadvantages under which they labor, the best means of removing the same, and the expediency of providing Legislative encouragement for such Fisheries, in what respect, and how; with power to report from time to time, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee; which was read.

For the said Report, see Appendix (J.J.J.J.)

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. Cartier, from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Twenty-sixth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have again taken into consideration the Bill to amend the Charter of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company, and have made amendments thereunto, which they humbly submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Perth and Kemptville Railway Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

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The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Vaudreuil Railway Company;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 2, line 45. After "Company" insert "with the consent of the Governor in Council."

Page 3, line 36. Leave out "Registrars" and insert "Registrar."

Page 9, line 1. Leave out "Law" to "in."

Page 9, line 2. Leave out "and" and insert "or."

Page 9, line 3. After "Canada" insert "on the application of the Government."

Page 9, line 43. After "Montreal" insert "Kemptville."

Page 10, line 9. Leave out from "arrangements" to "with" in line 10.

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Mongenais do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to define the rights of Seigniors and Censitaires in Lower Canada, and to facilitate the redemption thereof, being read;1

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond moved, seconded by Mr. Mongenais, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Lacoste moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable

time;

Mr. Lemieux moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Lacoste, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the following words instead thereof: "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the same, by leaving out from 'just' in the 14th line of the 80th Clause to the end of the said Clause, and inserting 'that Seigniors tiers acquéreurs, who have acquired Seigniories under onerous titles, and who have enjoyed in good faith under such titles, lucrative privileges which they may hereafter be deprived of, should be indemnified for the real losses they may suffer in consequence of their purchases, from the manner in which Seigniorial rights are defined by this Act; Be it enacted, That every such Seignior may lay before the Commissioners appointed for the District in which his Seigniority shall be situated, a detailed statement of the amount of the losses which may be suffered by him under the provisions of this Act; and he shall, together with the said statement, produce his deed of purchase, and state whether any and what mills formed part of the said Seigniority at the time of the purchase thereof; whether there was a manor and domain thereon, and the extent of the same; and also, whether any and what other sources of revenue were attached to the said Seigniority, from which he has derived and will continue to derive any profits: Provided always, that no indemnity shall be granted to any Seignior for any increase of the rents, charges and reservations whatsoever, imposed upon the Censitaires by any Seignior, nor for any transactions entered into between the Censitaires and any Seignior relative to the concession of lands, and by which transactions the said Seignior shall have increased the rents, charges and reservations above those fixed and recognized in the said Seigniority, after the thirtieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty; nor for any increase of rents, charges or reservations whatsoever, imposed upon the Censitaires by any Seignior from the period of the purchase;" and leaving out the 85th Clause, and inserting the following instead thereof: "The said Commissioners shall receive the evidence of the parties either in person or by their Attorneys or Counsel; they shall examine the titles under which the said Seigniors hold their Seigniories; they shall set apart in deduction and part payment of the purchase money of the said Seigniories, the amount allotted by the Schedule,

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the value of the mills, domains, manors and other sources of revenue attached to the said Seigniories, and from which the said Seigniors have derived and shall continue to derive any profit, and shall take all proceedings necessary for ascertaining the positive loss suffered by the said Seigniors, and after examination and hearing of the whole, they shall give their judgments in writing, setting forth the reasons on which they found the same, and stating specially what the indemnity to be granted to the said Seigniors shall consist of, and upon what grounds they grant such indemnity for real losses, taking into consideration the prices paid for the said Seigniories;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Chapais, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Jobin, Lacoste, Laurin, Lemieux, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Monpaulis, Tardif, and White.--(14.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Cartier,² Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Dixon, Attorney

General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Fergusson, Hartman, Johnson, Langton, LeBlanc, Malloch, McDougall, McLachlin, Merritt, Morin, Murney, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Robinson, Rolph, Sherwood, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Street, Stuart, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(39.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Taché moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Chapais, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the following words instead thereof: "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the same, by leaving out the words 'such concession be made for a town or village lot, or a site for building a mill or other manufacturing establishment (*autre usine*,) or unless' in the 4th Clause; by leaving out the 14th Clause; by leaving out the words 'except that it shall be lawful for the Seignior to require from the new grantee the payment of all arrears of Seigniorial rights due on such land up to the period of its re-union to the domain, with all the costs incurred in respect of such re-union, and interest on such costs at six per cent per annum, from the date of the payment thereof by the Seignior' in the 30th Clause; and by leaving out the words 'adding thereto one per cent per annum on the price at which the casual rights are redeemable, from the day of the date of the deposit of such Schedule as provided by this Act' in the 66th Clause;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Chapais, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Jobin, Lacoste, Laurin, Lemieux, Marchildon, Mongenais, and Taché.--(11.)

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NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Gamble, Johnson, Langton, LeBlanc, Lyon, Mackenzie, Malloch, McDougall, McLachlin, Merritt, Morin, Murney, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Robinson, Rolph, Seymour, Sherwood, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Street, Stuart, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, and Varin.--(41.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

The Honorable Mr. Badgley moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Sherwood, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of inserting the following Clause after the 67th Clause: 'And be it enacted, that from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, all feudal and Seigniorial rights, dues, obligations, and rents, with which any lot of land in Lower Canada may then stand charged, except arrears, shall be converted pleno jure into a constituted rent, rente constituée, equal in principal to the sum marked in the Schedule of such Seigniority, with the addition of the interest accrued upon the price of redemption of the casual rights at the rate of six per cent per annum, from the day of the deposit of such Schedule in the office of the Inferior Court of the District in which such Seigniority is situate,

until the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four" instead thereof:

MR. BADGLEY's object in moving this was, as he stated, that a certain time might be fixed, as named in the resolution, at which the Tenure should be done away with altogether.³

(837)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Crawford, Dixon, Fergusson, Gamble, Langton, Malloch, Marchildon, Robinson, Seymour, Shaw, Sherwood, Street, and Willson.--(16.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hincks, Johnson, Lacoste, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Mackenzie, McDougall, McLachlin, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Polette, Poulin, Rolph, Attorney General Richards, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, and White.--(39.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

The Honorable Mr. Badgley moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Sherwood, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the same, by leaving out the words

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'been entitled to exercise or receive' in the 28th and 29th lines of the 80th Clause, and inserting the words 'held, enjoyed, exercised, or received' instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Crawford, Dixon, Gamble, Marchildon, Murney, Robinson, Sherwood, and Street.--(10.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Mackenzie, McDougall, McLachlin, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Shaw, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, White, and Willson.--(43.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

MR. BROWN called the attention of the House to the 79th clause, by which it was provided that the religious orders of Lower Canada, in commuting their Seigniories, might invest the money in real estate either in Upper or Lower

Canada. He altogether objected to any such power being given them--especially that of extending the evil to Upper Canada. Let them invest their money in public securities, but not in land to be leased at rack-rents, and create a class of church tenants over the country. It was the height of folly in a bill to abolish a tenure, which had produced so much evil, to lay the foundation of another system almost as bad.⁴

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Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Gamble, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the same, by leaving out the words which give power to the several Religious or Ecclesiastical Communities in Lower Canada to invest their funds in any lands or tenements in this Province, in the 79th Clause" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Christie of WENTWORTH, Dixon, Fergusson, Gamble, Hartman, Mackenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, McLachlin, Merritt, Street, White, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(17.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McDougall, Mongenais, Morin, Murmey, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Robinson, Rolph, Sherwood, Sicotte, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, and Varin.--(36.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

MR. BROWN then said that there was another singular clause in the bill. Certain Seigniories owned by Roman Catholic ecclesiastical bodies were specially excepted from the operation of the bill. He thought this most unjust, that the tenure should be swept away entirely--and that the class specially protected should be the very first to go.⁵

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Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Gamble, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order

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to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the same, by leaving out the exception of certain Ecclesiastical and other Seigniories from the operation of the Bill, and bringing the said Seigniories within its application" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Fergusson, and Mackenzie.--(3.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais,

Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Crawford, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Marchildon, McLachlin, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Robinson, Rolph, Shaw, Sherwood, Sicotte, Street, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, White, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(49.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McDougall, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Polette, Poulin, Rolph, Attorney General Richards, Sicotte, Stuart, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(37.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Crawford, Dixon, Fergusson, Gamble, Lacoste, Langton, Lyon, Mackenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, Merritt, Murney, Robinson, Shaw, Sherwood, Street, and Taché.--(20.)⁶

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to define Seigniorial Rights in Lower Canada, and to facilitate the redemption thereof."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.⁷

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A Bill to incorporate the Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Merritt do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to provide for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Piers, Wharves and Harbours, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to provide for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Piers, Wharves, Dry Docks, and Harbours."

Ordered, That Mr. Seymour do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Upper Canada Jurors' Act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to repeal certain parts thereof, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to explain and remove doubts as to the construction of the Act authorizing Parties to sue and defend Caused in forma pauperis before the Courts of Law in Lower Canada, being read;⁸

Mr. Lemieux moved, seconded by Mr. Laurin, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

MR. DUBORD objected to this bill as likely to be prejudicial to shipping interests & likely to do no good except to put fees into the pockets of a few starving lawyers. The charges in the Admiralty Court were enormously high, and there was no need for this bill.⁹

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Mr. Dubord moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Crawford, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Lemieux, the Honorable Mr. Badgley, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Tessier, Mr. Brown, Mr. Hartman, and the Mover, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records" instead thereof;

MR. BADGLEY opposed the bill at some length. He contended that as a matter of law the Legislature had no right to pass this bill. He stated that Mr. Black, the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court in this City, whom he (Mr. Badgley) considered no mean authority on this point, concurred with him that the Canadian Legislature had no right to pass this bill. With respect to its effects on the shipping interests he concurred in the remarks of Mr. Dubord. He thought the bill should not be proceeded with; or that at least the amendment should be carried.¹⁰

MR. CAUCHON said no haste was needful in this matter, and saw no objection to inquiry. He would support the amendment.¹¹

MR. STUART opposed the bill. He contended that it was one improper for the House to pass, and that it would be prejudicial to the shipping trade. Sailors would abuse the privileges it would give them to get their discharge.¹²

MR. LEMIEUX resisted the amendment and urged that the inconveniences which hon. members had pointed out could not result from his bill.¹³

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND believed the legislature had the power to pass this bill. It was merely a declaratory law. He saw no reason why a poor man, because he was a sailor, should not have the benefit of this form of action. A poor sailor should have the same privileges in this respect as a poor man not a sailor.¹⁴

MR. ROBINSON spoke in reply to Mr. Drummond and supported the amendment.¹⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS without expressing any opinion on the bill, had no objections to referring it to a committee.¹⁶

MR. SHERWOOD gave his reasons at some length for holding that the Canadian Legislature had the power to pass this bill; but contended it would be inexpedient to do so.¹⁷

MR. BROWN was in favor of the bill going to a committee.¹⁸

MR. MACKENZIE spoke at some length in favor of the bill. He held that the House ought to look after the interests of the poor sailors; and that he believed in the end would be the most beneficial to the shipping interests.¹⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS replied to Mr. Mackenzie, and said it was extraordinary to see him who a short time ago desired to pass a bill to establish conciliation courts, support the bill before the House, which was wanted for the special benefit of lawyers. He (Mr. H.) desired to act with caution.²⁰

(840)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cartier, Cauchon, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Crawford, Dixon, Dubord, Dumoulin, Fergusson, Gamble, Hartman, Hincks, Johnson, Langton, LaTerrière, Malloch, McLachlin, Murney, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Shaw, Sherwood, Street, Stuart, Valois, Varin, and Willson.--(31.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Charais, Attorney General, Dupperand, Fortin, Gagnon, Jolin, Lacombe, Lachance, Lemieux, Mackenzie, McMillan, Monjorais, Morin, Pailin, Taché, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(16.)²¹

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Resolved, That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Dubord, Mr. Lemieux, the Honorable Mr. Badgley, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Tessier, Mr.

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Brown, and Mr. Hartman, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The Honorable Mr. Morin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated the 4th instant, for copies of Correspondence relating to Dr. Robitaille's services in connexion with the Marine and Emigrant Hospital.

For the said Return, see Appendix (Y.)

Ordered, That the said Return be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Assessment Laws of Upper Canada, being read;²²

With the permission of²³ Mr. Hincks²⁴ (this being a Government night) MR. LANGTON moved the second reading of the bill to amend assessment Laws of Upper Canada.²⁵ [He] said, that he would now merely explain the principle of the measure as there were two or three material changes in it, and go more fully into the matter when it comes before the committee of the whole House. The most important of all these changes, he continued, is that by which it is proposed to simplify the mode of assessing personal property.²⁶ He was understood to say that with reference to taxing personal property, the bill was similar to that originally introduced by Mr. Hincks when the present act was passed. The country had since found out, that a mistake had been made in rejecting that principle.²⁷ The system of taking the assessment must be materially improved, especially as from the assessment rolls are to be taken the qualifications of voters in the elections of members of Parliament by the new franchise bill. That measure depends altogether on the assessment rolls, which must, therefore, be taken with a great deal more care than has previously been the case. It becomes of importance that every one should know at what he has been assessed, and whether he has been assessed rightly or not. It will be necessary to do this in order that there should be rather complicated machinery provided to make the rolls as correct as possible. The next thing taken up by this bill is the arranging the taxes on the lands of absentees. The old assessment laws were more imperfect in this respect than in any other,

from the fact, that at the time they were introduced, a new municipal law was also introduced, by which the principal power was transferred from the counties to the townships. The difficulty arose from this, that it was necessary that there should be money immediately forthcoming for the use of the townships--it was required in the very year in which the management of the taxes was transferred to the townships. They could not wait as formerly, and get the money on the credit of the county, and one of the inconveniences of this was, that to raise the necessary funds, sales of their absentee lands for arrears of taxes were required. At the same time, to protect the landowner, it was provided that after the land had been sold for taxes, the owner should have three years to redeem it. In this the great error arose. The House will easily perceive that if the land was sold every year, and if the purchaser neglected to pay his taxes the next year, then the land was sold over again, and so perhaps again the third year, and he thought that if they got to the end of the third year, under the old system, such a complication could arise, that no one could unravel. The land would be claimed by three or four individuals, and no one could tell to whom it belonged. The remedy provided for this, is that the land shall be sold only once in five years, and not then unless the Council think proper, in order to avoid these mistakes arising. In the townships where there is a great deal of absentee land, and where it is difficult to get competent persons to fill the office of Township Clerk, it can be imagined how many mistakes will arise. With regard to these lands we propose that the sale of the land shall be taken out of the hands of townships and given to the counties. We propose also, as I said before, that the land shall only be sold once in five years at the discretion of the County Council, and only such lands as have a large amount of arrears upon them. Now, the land must be sold if there is only a few pence due upon it. We also propose that only one year should be allowed for the redemption of the land instead of five. The principal difficulty which arose with regard to the sale of land, arose from the necessity of having it immediately on the taxes becoming due, so we have postponed all sales for three years, and as it is necessary to get money for the townships, it is proposed that the counties shall have power to issue debentures, and by borrowing money on them, they may give the townships all the money that would come in from the sale of the lands in arrears for taxes, so as to keep them in funds. The arrangement in this matter takes up the largest portion of the bill as it is now printed, and which will require the greatest care when the House is in committee on it. These are the principal features of the measure now before the House, and in which it differs from the present system. I have given the matter a great deal of attention, and have received many communications from persons in different parts of the Province, who are interested in this measure, and they seem to be satisfied with its principles. I will, therefore, say nothing more on the subject at present beyond this, that I wish to call the attention of the House to this fact, that now, of all times, we should put the Assessment laws on a good footing. The other day I procured from the statistical office, a return of the amount of the municipal taxes--and I found that the whole amount was £164,000, and that was before this mania for railways came over the country. Large sums have been borrowed under the Municipal loan fund, and there can be no doubt that this year the indebtedness of the Municipal Councils, will be increased by half a million, the interest on which will be £50,000 per annum. Taking these things into consideration, if we are aware of any imperfections in our Assessment laws, we should remedy them without delay. He then moved the second reading of the bill²⁸.

MR. GAMBLE seconded the motion.²⁹

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Ordered, That the said Order be then the first Order of the day.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to extend the provisions of the Act for the formation of Joint Stock Companies in Lower Canada, being read;

On motion of MR. JOHNSON³⁰,

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Johnson, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, the Honorable Mr. Badgley, Mr. Sicotte, and Mr. Turcotte, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Sicotte and Mr. Cartier be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the making of certain Annual Returns to the Government.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Badgley, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson,

The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 10 MAY 1853.

[NOTICE OF MOTION RE: SUSPENSION OF RULES FOR LAKE SUPERIOR SILVER MINING COMPANY INCORPORATION BILL.]

MR. STUART [gave notice that] on Wednesday next [he will move] that the 64th, 66th, and 74th Rules of this House be suspended, so far as respects the introduction of a bill to incorporate the Lake Superior Silver Mining Company.³¹

[NOTICE OF MOTION RE: COMPLAINT OF JAMES WALKLEY ABOUT JUDGE ARMSTRONG.]

MR. LYON [gave notice that] on Wednesday next [he will move] for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the Petition of James Walkley, of Bytown, complaining of Christopher Armstrong, judge--or for an Address to His Excellency, praying that He will instruct the Crown Officer at the approaching Assizes at Bytown to prosecute the said Christopher Armstrong for Perjury, or the said James Walkley for Libel.³²

[NOTICE OF MOTION RE: RESOLUTIONS ON ISSUING OF BANK NOTES BY CHARTERED BANKS.]

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS [gave notice that] on Friday next [he will move] that the House do then go into Committee on the whole to consider the following resolutions, which he will then propose, viz.:

That it is expedient to provide, that any chartered Bank in this Province, the total amount of whose bank notes to be issued and in circulation at any one time, is limited to the amount of its paid up Capital, may issue and have in circulation at any time, any further amount of such bank notes not exceeding the sum which such Bank shall then have on hand, in gold and silver coin or bullion and in Debentures receivable in deposit for registered bank notes, under the laws for regulating the business of banking; the value of such Debentures to be reckoned at par.

2. That it is expedient to provide, that the duty payable by any Bank under the Act 4 & 5 Vic., c. 29, on its Bank Notes issued and in circulation, shall be calculated and paid only upon the sum by which the average amount of its Bank Notes in circulation during any period, shall have exceeded the average amount of gold and silver coin and bullion and of such Debentures as aforesaid, which such Bank shall have had on hand during the same period.

3. That it is expedient to amend the Acts 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 29, and 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 70, in conformity with the foregoing resolutions.³³

[NOTICE OF QUESTION RE: HOUSING OF EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATURE IN TORONTO.]

MR. BROWN [gave notice that] on Thursday next [he would make] enquiry of [the] Ministry, whether any (and if so, what) steps are to be taken during the present session to provide buildings at Toronto for the reception of the Legislative and Executive Departments on the removal of the seat of Government to that city.³⁴

FOOTNOTES: 10 MAY 1853.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by GLOBE, 26 May 1853. The following papers noted the debate in partially identical accounts: HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 11 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 11 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 May 1853, PILOT, 11 May 1853, GLOBE, 12 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 13 May 1853, and LA MINERVE, 12 May 1853. A commentary appeared in JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 12 May 1853.
2. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 May 1853, which otherwise copied the JOURNALS, had Mr. Fortier's name in the nays in the place of Mr. Cartier's (as well as in the yeas).
3. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. LA MINERVE, 12 May 1853, reported a vote of 29 to 20.
7. PILOT, 11 May 1853, reported that the debate "lasted all the afternoon" and was still going on "as the [telegraph] report leaves."
8. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 11 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 May 1853, PILOT, 13 May 1853, and BRITISH COLONIST, 17 May 1853.
9. MORNING CHRONICLE, 11 May 1853.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. MORNING CHRONICLE, 11 May 1853, reported a vote of 31 to 10.
22. The following papers reported Mr. Langton's speech on moving second reading in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 11 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 May 1853, PILOT, 13 May 1853, and BRITISH COLONIST, 17 May 1853. The speech was also reported by GLOBE, 26 May 1853. The following papers noted the speech in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 12 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 13 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 14 May 1853.
23. MORNING CHRONICLE, 11 May 1853.
24. NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 13 May 1853.
25. MORNING CHRONICLE, 11 May 1853.
26. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
27. MORNING CHRONICLE, 11 May 1853.
28. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
29. MORNING CHRONICLE, 11 May 1853.
30. MORNING CHRONICLE, 11 May 1853. The motion was noted in identical accounts by the following papers: MORNING CHRONICLE, 11 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 May 1853, and PILOT, 13 May 1853.
31. MORNING CHRONICLE, 11 May 1853.
32. IBID.
33. GLOBE, 26 May 1853. This notice of motion was also reported by HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 23 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 25 May 1853, but appended to their accounts of the proceedings of 16 May 1853.
34. IBID.

WEDNESDAY, 11 MAY 1853.

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THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Sherwood,--The Petition of Messieurs Hutchison and Company, and others, of the City of Toronto.

By Mr. Christie of Wentworth,--The Petition of John Scott and others, of Caledonia, in the County of Haldimand.

By Mr. White,--The Petition of John B. Cunningham, President, and others, the Officers and Committee of the Farmers and Mechanics' Institute of the Village of Norval, in the County of Halton.

By Mr. Cauchon,--The Petition of L. F. Chaperon, of Pointe Lévi, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada.

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Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of James T. Lane and others, of the Township of Hillier, County of Prince Edward; praying for certain amendments to the Bill to Enact into the Prince Edward Railway Company.

Of John Bonner, of the City of Quebec, Esquire; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate a Company under the name of the "Lake Superior Silver Company."

Of the Municipality of the Township of Niagara; praying that so much of the Bill to enable the Erie and Ontario Railroad Company to acquire certain Lands in the Township of Niagara for the purposes of their Road, as authorizes the said Company to take Road allowances or concession lines in the said Township, may not pass into Law.

Of John McCarthy and others, Land-owners on the first concession Road allowance in the Township of Niagara; praying that the said Road allowance may be placed at the disposal of the Erie and Ontario Railroad Company, for the purposes of their Road.

Ordered, That the Petition of James T. Lane and others, of the Township of Hillier, County of Prince Edward, be referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. Poulin reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to repeal two certain Acts therein mentioned relating to Agriculture, and to provide for the remedy of abuses prejudicial to Agriculture," That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Mr. Langton, from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

With reference to the Reports of the Inspectors of Schools in Lower Canada, which were referred to Your Committee, with instructions to examine them with a view to ascertaining whether they might not be condensed previously to being printed, Your Committee have, with the assistance of the Member who moved for the Return, made such a selection as will, in their opinion, give all the information which would be of general interest, whilst a saving of several hundred pounds will be effected in translation and printing.

Your Committee, in obedience to the instruction of Your Honorable House, have also enquired into the stock of Printed Parliamentary Papers remaining in possession of the House, and have considered the best mode of disposing thereof for the public good.

Your Committee find that the practice has hitherto been to leave these Papers in charge of the Chief Messenger, who gives copies of them, from time to time, to persons producing an order from the Speaker, or from the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly when the House is not in Session: Your Committee are of opinion that this arrangement is the most convenient that can be adopted, and would recommend that it be continued. It appears very desirable that a certain number of copies of the Journals and Appendix should always be kept on hand in order to supply deficiencies in the Public Offices as occasion may arise, or to furnish complete series to Public Institutions. At the same time, many of the single documents which are also comprised in the Appendix, may with advantage be more liberally distributed.

But as it is impossible to lay down any general rule, and the expediency of giving copies of any particular document must depend upon the urgency of the demand, the number of copies left on hand, and other circumstances peculiar

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to each case, discretion must rest somewhere; and Your Committee are of opinion that it is safest to leave it as now with the Speaker or the Clerk of the House to decide. Your Committee would, however, suggest that there might advantageously be a Standing Instruction to the Committee on Printing to exercise a general superintendence over the subject, and to report thereon from time to time to the House.

Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Standing Committee on Printing in the said Report.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown have leave to bring in a Bill to vest in devisees and trustees of the last Will and Testament of the late Stanous Daniell, a certain Road allowance lying between the Credit or Indian Reserve, in the Township of Toronto, in the County of Peel, and the new Survey in the said Township.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

A message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; A. :--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of erecting an Hotel in the City of Hamilton:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Currency:" And also,

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendment made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the provisions of the several Acts for the incorporation of the City of Montreal," without any Amendment: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Cataraqui and Peterborough Railway Company," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, passed in the fourth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, and intituled, An Act to amend the Act respecting Real Property, and to render the proceedings for recovering possession thereof in certain cases less difficult and expensive," with an Amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the Michipicoten Mining Company," And then he withdrew.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the Michipicoten Mining Company," was read for the first time.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. White, and the Question being proposed, That a Special Committee of seven Members be appointed by this House, with instruction to report by Bill or otherwise, for the abolition of the Court of Chancery, and for conferring Equity powers in certain cases upon the Courts of Common Law;¹

MR. MACKENZIE ... found fault with the Attorney General for bringing forward little peddling measures, instead of any real measures of law reform. He did not see why, when equity powers were being given to the small County Courts, they should not be given to the higher courts as well, the judges of which might be supposed to be better able to exercise jurisdiction in equity than the judges of the County Courts. He said that the federal courts of the United States had the powers that he wished to confer on the common law courts of this country, the jurisdiction in common law and equity being united in one court. The first time that this proposition was brought forward was in 1851, when the opinions of other very able men were in favour of it. One thing was clear, that public demanded a change, and if the Attorney General West would do nothing and the Solicitor General would do nothing, that gentleman who was nominally in the Upper House, but in reality was getting £1,000 per annum from some railway company--if these gentlemen will do nothing, it is time for some one else to take the matter up.² He gave a history of the proceedings which he had himself taken at Toronto for the abolition of this court.³ This motion caused the retirement of Mr. Baldwin, and he (Mr. Mackenzie) believed that the Inspector General wanted to get rid of Mr. Baldwin, and was glad of the excuse to do so. The present Government was going a little further than Mr. Baldwin would, but they did not go far enough in the way of law reform. He believed that the law of England, taken as a whole, was for the benefit of the lawyers only, and he gave credit to Lord Derby's Government for the attempts that it made to reform the system.⁴ He, however, would not at that late period of the session occupy the attention of the House at great length.⁵ He (Mr. Mackenzie) would say to the Lower Canadian members that they were wrong in putting on Upper Canada the Court of Chancery, in opposition to the wishes of the people of Upper Canada. There was nothing so distasteful to the people of Upper Canada as the Court of Chancery.⁶ They acted against the universal voice of Upper Canada--since, out of the Ministry, there was hardly a single member from Upper Canada, who had not voted against the Court. Some one or two persons were induced reluctantly to vote with Mr. Baldwin; but though Mr. Morrison had since been put in for the paltry borough of Niagara, his vote on that occasion had lost him his place as member for West York.⁷ No vote that he (Mr. Mackenzie) had ever given gave so much satisfaction to his constituents as the one he gave on this question on a former occasion.⁸ He then reverted to the elevation of Mr. Blake to the Chancery Bench, at £1200 per annum after pamphleteering and electioneering that no judge should have more than £800 per annum. From what he saw in the House, he had very little hopes of effecting anything.⁹

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS.--The hon. member for the county of Haldimand says that he is in favour of uniting the jurisdiction of the courts of common law and equity and he is desirous of supporting the principle of the bill that I introduced at the commencement of this session. He says that he is bringing

forward this measure because the measure of the Government is not being pushed forward. The measure to which he refers has been read a second time, and has been referred to a select committee. The principal object of this, is to have the amendments, which from various quarters have been suggested taken into consideration, that the measure might be so laid before the country in as perfect a state as possible, and in the meantime it is before the people, and they can learn in the meantime what its provisions are. The hon. member for the county of Haldimand says that in the State of New York they have made much progress in having the two courts amalgamated. I am quite willing to avail myself of the experience of England in these matters, and when I introduced this bill at the commencement of the session, the information that is to be gained from the measures that are being introduced there, in the way of law reform, had not reached us. I am of opinion that changes of this kind should not take place without due consideration. They should be brought about gradually so as not to give any shock; I also stated that I intended giving equity jurisdiction to the county courts, so that gradually and slowly the change may be brought about without producing any difficulty. If you bring about a change of this kind without having the legal profession in favour of it, you will have great difficulty in carrying it out. There is a disposition on the part of the law officers of Great Britain, to amalgamate the practice of common law, and equity. Mr. Whiteside, Solicitor General for Ireland, also proposed the same system for that country. I am desirous of availing myself of all the information I can obtain on this subject, and no one can deny that it is very desirable to see on what these men found the changes they propose to make. I endeavoured to get a copy of their measures, but have not yet been able to do so. I do think that it would not be desirable to carry out such changes as are proposed, without letting the country know what those changes are to be. The hon. member says that we are not going fast enough, but if we were to go as fast as he desires, we should go so fast as not to suit any one else. It is due to all that they should see the measure as perfect as possible before it is brought before the House. The hon. member alludes also to the votes given on this question before, but will he look at them and say how many of those who voted for his resolution have been left at home, as well as those who voted against it? Of those who voted for this motion before, 14 have been left at home, while of those who voted against it, only 5 have not been again returned.¹⁰ So if that is to be taken as an evidence, it goes altogether against the hon. member, and from that statement he had no right to draw the conclusion that he did. If it is the desire of the House that the bill which I have introduced should be carried through this session, before it is re-printed with the amendments that have been adopted; if hon. gentlemen consider that this measure is one that they can force on the country without any further consideration, then, for my part it would not be for me to object; but looking into the whole question, it seems to be to be desirable that a measure of this importance should be well considered before it becomes law. If it is allowed to be well considered it will be possible to bring about the change which hon. gentlemen appear so much to desire, in a manner that will be advantageous to the country. If the hon. member for Haldimand believes that any seven members in this House can carry out a measure better than the Government can, let them do it, but if he is really in favor of this reform he had better leave it with us.¹¹

MR. BROWN said, that after the vote taken in Toronto, in the year 1851, and the declaration which followed it, the Government ought to have taken this matter up in a different manner from what they had done. They should

have redeemed their promise, and appointed a commission to inquire into the matter. That is the only way in which so important a subject can be properly entered upon. But while I think the Government have done wrong in omitting to take this step, and that much time has been lost, I am not prepared to apply the remedy of the hon. member for Haldimand. He proposes that we shall at once abolish the Court of Chancery, and transfer to the Common Law Courts the equity powers which the Chancery Judges now hold exclusively. I readily admit that the union of law and equity powers in the hands of the same judges, is advocated by many lawyers of high eminence, and that in England and the United States, the tendency is towards the adoption of such a system; nay, more, I have little doubt that this is the end to which we shall come--and that it presents a proper subject of immediate inquiry. But the continuation of the two powers is new--it is as yet all experiment--no matured system is as yet before the world--and I therefore think we should inquire and reflect, before we rush into the change, so that we may choose that which is good in it, and leave that which is evil. Hon. gentlemen talk of the Scottish courts and the Lower Canada courts possessing both powers, but they forget that in Scotland and in Lower Canada the system of jurisprudence is entirely different from that of Upper Canada; it is not a union of equity and common law, as divided under the English system--but a separate and distinct system of jurisprudence, which you may adopt if you like as a whole, but which you cannot engraft on the English system. You may say that the system of Scotland or Lower Canada is better than the system of England--but you cannot say that the two branches of the English system ought to be united in one court, because the system of Scotland and Lower Canada does not separate them. Such a union may be good, but there is no such union in the Scottish system. Hon. gentlemen seem to think that all that is necessary, is to snuff out the Court of Chancery, bring the judges of law and equity into the same room, and let them begin at once to decide the cases before them. But there is something more than this necessary; the entire mode of procedure must be arranged and determined, --the precise line must be drawn between the questions to be decided on the issue "is this law?" and the issue "is this just?" If we take a suit into the Division Court, we know that the judge will not look very closely into technicalities of any kind, but decide on what appears to him the reasonable justice of the case; if we go into the Queen's Bench, we know that the judges will adhere to the strict law of statute and precedent; and if we go into Chancery, the Chancellor will decide on the established principles of English Equity. You cannot mix them all up together and work them in one court, without first determining some principle on which to proceed--without a code for the guidance of the litigant, the Bar, and the Bench. Now, sir, I do not understand that there is any such code yet satisfactorily matured. In England they are as yet discussing it; in the State of New York the matter is far from settled. I had recently the advantage of a conversation with a distinguished judge of that State,¹² in which he stated, that though convinced that the New York system would ultimately be made to work well, there were many difficulties and cumbrous proceedings yet to be amended¹³. He ... advised care if a similar change were proposed in Canada¹⁴ and he made this very important admission, that the law costs under it are heavier than they were before the union of law and equity.¹⁵ So the hon. member who wished to bring about the change on the score of economy would do well to bear that in mind.¹⁶ I readily admit that the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada, as formerly conducted, was an unspeakable evil, and that its long existence unreformed, was not creditable to our legislation; nor can I say from personal knowledge that in its reformed shape, all the evil has been extracted from the system; but what I do say is

this, that we hear not now the outcry against the delay and cost of Chancery proceedings that we once heard--and that there is not the urgent necessity to pull down the Court which might once have been alleged, without regard to what should follow in its room. Let us sweep away the Court of Chancery by all means, if we can get better justice, or speedier justice, or cheaper justice--but let us make the change with our eyes open, with a clear view of what we are to gain, and what to lose. The hon. Attorney General has a bill before the House to make full provision for the change of system which the resolutions of the member for Haldimand point at--but I confess I do not think this House could safely approach so important a subject, with nothing more than that huge bill, with all its legal phrases before us. It is a exceedingly delicate thing to change the whole system of jurisprudence of a country, and ought not to be lightly undertaken. Before committing ourselves to so great a change, I think we should have before us a clear statement of the whole case--the practical operations of the different systems now in use in different countries--the change this proposed union of powers would have on our system--the manner in which it has been effected in different States of the Union--the practical effect it has had on litigation and law costs--and the extent to which it has been adopted in England. Without this, I confess I could not give an intelligent vote on this great question. I attempted to master the folio of the Attorney General, but I confess there was so much technicality, that I had to give it up. It was not so with the report of the New York Code Commissioners, nor with the English reports on Law Reform, which any non-professional man can understand and read with pleasure and advantage. Now, Mr. Speaker, late as it is, I think the Government should carry out their original intention, and appoint a commission to investigate the whole matter, and lay their report before us at our next meeting. Some persons have great objections to the issuing of commissions--but for my part I think that the very best mode of approaching a wide and important subject such as this. Some of the best practical reforms effected in the country, have been the result of the labours of commissioners--and I could not help noticing that after one month's discussion of the Feudal Tenure question, we arrived at the very point that a Government commission had over 8 years before. I will therefore move "That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General praying his Excellency to appoint two or more Commissioners (one or more being non-professional men) with instructions to enquire and report as to the expediency of adopting a system of Jurisprudence for Upper Canada, in which the Judges of the Superior Courts shall have jurisdiction at Law and Equity united; and, in the event of their deciding in favour thereof, to prepare and report a scheme giving it effect.--Said Commission to be closed, and final report made by the 1st January next."¹⁷

MR. RIDOUT said that he seconded the motion because he believed that the popular voice¹⁸ of Upper Canada¹⁹ was in favor of the abolition of the Court of Chancery. He believed at the same time that the working of the Court of Chancery was much improved, but it was necessary he thought to have some investigation into the matter. He did not like sudden changes in matters of this sort, and therefore he approved of the motion of the hon. member for Kent, rather than that of the hon. member for Haldimand. He was not at all wedded to any particular way in which such a commission as was proposed should be appointed. There might be some expense attached to it, but he thought that that should not be any obstacle in the way of a thing of such importance.²⁰

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Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Ridout, That all the words after "That" to the end of Question be left out, in order to add the words "an humble Address be presented to the Governor General, praying His

Excellency to appoint two or more Commissioners (one or more being non-professional men) with instructions to inquire and report as to the expediency

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of adopting a system of Jurisprudence for Upper Canada, in which the Judges of the Superior Courts shall have jurisdiction at Law and Equity united; and in the event of their deciding in favor thereof, to prepare and report a scheme giving it effect,--the said Commission to be closed and final report made by the 1st January next" instead thereof;

MR. SHERWOOD said that he voted for the former resolution, and intended to vote for the one now before the House. The Court of Chancery was established in the year 1837, and at that time he (Mr. S.) was in favor of another court instead of it, which was afterwards established under the name of the Court of Common Pleas, but it appeared that the Government of that day, the leader of which was Mr. Justice Hagerman, took a different view of the matter, and established a Court of Chancery which has ever since been in operation. He did not think that this Court of Chancery had worked well, but he had not altered his opinion as to the importance of changing the system. His opinion was then formed not on actual experience, but on the information of those on whom he could rely, and the experience he had since had, strengthened the conviction he then arrived at. So far as the Judges of the Court of Chancery were concerned, he believed that they were high-minded men, who did their utmost to carry out the working of the court in the best possible manner, and he had no fault to find with them; it was the system and the enormous expense and delays attending it, that he found fault with. Notwithstanding all the changes that had been made, and the new rules that had been adopted, they had not in any way remedied the defects which existed, with all the changes that had been made; the Court of Chancery had not answered the purpose which it contemplated. When he said that the expense had been enormous, he could not be contradicted by any person either layman or professional man in this country. No matter what the case might be, there was so much intricacy of pleading, and such a course of proceedings, involving endless delay, that no one can devise any plan by which it can be remedied, except by the adoption of the plain system they have adopted in the United States, and which they are desirous of adopting in England, and which has met the approval of the principal judges of the superior courts at Home. Now, what would be the effect if the jurisdiction were united--what course of proceeding would be adopted. He did not mean, by uniting them, that the same judge should sit on cases of both law and equity; but in one court the common law judge would sit, and in the other the equity judge. The great evil of the present system is, that in the event of a case being beyond the jurisdiction of the court of common law, it is sent up to the Court of Chancery [sic], and new pleadings and papers have to be made out de novo, and the whole proceedings commenced afresh. If the plan now proposed were adopted, on the judge in common law deciding that a certain case came within the jurisdiction of the equity court, he would send the record with the evidence, papers, his own notes and all connected with it, just as it was to the side, when the equity court sat, and then all the delay and expense entailed by the present Court of Chancery would be saved. The opinion of all the most eminent barristers in England, when a number of them were examined on this subject, was almost unanimous in favour of this plan, only two opposed it. Look at the proceedings of the law reform society, in which the most eminent barristers took part. Look at the report which they send down to the House of Parliament, all in favour of this plan. The Court of Chancery would have been done away with long ago in England, were it not that the Lord Chancellor is so intimately connected with the political carrying on of the Government. He thought that

a committee appointed by the House might do as much as any commission.²¹ They might by that means obtain sufficient information on which to base a bill that might give satisfacti[c]tion to the country.²² He should therefore vote for the original resolution.²³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS then rose--²⁴

MR. MACKENZIE interrupted him saying, that he hoped he would, in the course of his remarks, explain why the Government had not appointed the commission which had been promised at the session in Toronto.²⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, that it was with great diffidence that he rose to speak on this question.²⁶ He found it surrounded with much difficulty, and questions he could not well understand.²⁷ He had been accustomed to pay a great deal of regard to the old adage "ne sutor ultra crepidam," and he did not believe that the hon. member for Kent, or the hon. member for Haldimand, were any better qualified than himself, to give any opinion as to what changes should be made in the jurisdiction of the courts of law.²⁸ There were circumstances connected with it, which could only be judged by lawyers²⁹. He felt his own inability with regard to it, and had in these matters always relied with confidence in the legal ability of those with whom he had had the honour to be associated--in the ability of the law officers of the crown on whom the charge of these matters devolved. He was not unaware of the faults that existed with regard to the Court of Chancery as it formerly existed, that there has been a very strong feeling against that Court of Chancery. It had, however, received a great deal of consideration from the members of the legal profession, and he for one did not attribute to those gentlemen that they were influenced by³⁰ such³¹ mere selfish motives,³² as some hon. members were pleased to impute to them³³, for he thought that they were just as desirous as any other members of the community to promote sound and useful reform in the laws of their country. Believing, that if the members of the legal profession were the persons to make these reforms, he would go back to the period when, in consequence of the strong feeling against the Court of Chancery, a committee was formed of the most eminent men in the profession, and the result of their deliberations was, a strong recommendation to the Government to adopt the system embraced in the bill, which, under the auspices of Mr. Baldwin, became the law of the land.³⁴ The bar of Toronto, and particularly Mr. Sherwood had urged it upon the government. It had passed the legislature without opposition, and it had met none from the press....He censured Mr. Mackenzie for his attack on Mr. Blake after its utter falsity had been again and again exposed.³⁵ He had frequently heard the statement, and it was one of those base calumnies, false and unfounded, which are sometimes so wilfully circulated, that the learned gentleman now on the bench at the head of the Court of Chancery, was actuated in the course he then took with regard to that measure by personal consideration. That his object was to provide himself with a seat on the bench--but it was only necessary for him (Mr. Hincks) to say that if any other system had been put into effect, or if the old system had continued, that hon. gentleman would have been just as certain of being chancellor, for neither of the present Vice-Chancellors would have been taken in preference to him.³⁶ But professionally he had no interest in being appointed³⁷. He (Mr. Hincks) had every reason to believe that that hon. gentleman had no desire to retire from public life at that time, but he was pointed to as the only person to take charge of the scheme, which was universally supported by the liberal party, and which was carried effect [sic] without opposition. As an individual, he did not feel responsible for the system then established, because it was recommended by the country. Where

had they to look for any other evidence in favor of it, than was then given by the most eminent men in the country--a measure which then became law, and 18 months afterwards, the very persons who had assisted in carrying the measure, were those who came forward to oppose it.³⁸ Such conduct was extraordinary.³⁹ His hon. and learned friend, Mr. Baldwin, had no other course than to resist the proposition then made, similar to that now before the House, brought forward in the manner it was. Mr. Baldwin said that no time had been given to try how the plan would work, and it was not fair to disturb it at so early a period. It is true that a large number of members from Upper Canada gave their vote in opposition to the measure of his (Mr. H.'s) hon. friend, and he was perfectly justified in tendering his resignation. He (Mr. Hincks) pressed on him his desire to retire along with him, and was only deterred from doing so by the remonstrance of the hon. gentleman himself, and consented to remain in the Government. He had every desire to leave it, feeling that Mr. Baldwin had been treated with base ingratitude. He had no strong feeling on the question of the court of Chancery, but he felt that the treatment Mr. Baldwin met with, was ungenerous in the extreme, and he was ready to stand by him throughout. Then, in the formation of the present administration, this question was not forgotten, and he found that his hon. and learned friend, the present Attorney General, had every desire to meet public opinion on this subject, and to make such changes, amalgamating the two systems of law and equity, as might be... advisable. He had given the utmost attention to the matter that it was possible for any hon. member to do, to make the measure that he introduced, as perfect as possible. The bill had been referred to a select committee of the House, and now the hon. member for Haldimand wishes to refer it to other seven members. He did not believe that they could have had a better committee than that to which it had been referred. When he said that among the members of the committee were his hon. and learned friend the member for the city of Kingston, and his hon. friend the member for Peterboro', who was as well competent to be on that committee though not a professional man, as any member of the House--he thought that would be sufficient for the satisfaction of the House. The result of the labours of that committee had been a mass of amendments not yet printed, which showed that the subject had undergone the fullest investigation. When he saw the attempt of the hon. member for Haldimand to take the matter out of the hands of that committee, he could see nothing but a desire on the part of that hon. gentleman to embarrass the Government. He was, however, quite free to admit, that he did not anticipate that it would be possible to do more than to endeavour to get the measure which would emanate from a committee of this kind, which would be the result of their matured deliberation, as perfect as possible, that it should be before the country till the next Parliament. It would be better to do that than to take up, during the present session, a measure involving the whole judiciary of the country which would require the time of the hon. members of the House for so long a time as to put a stop to the progress of other matters of vast importance to the country, and prolong the sitting of the House much more than any of the members desired. He thought that the Government had not neglected this question, that the subject had been taken up in such a way, that as much had been done, as was likely to be done by the suggestion of the hon. member for Haldimand. He had been asked why a commission had not been appointed after the vote that was taken at Toronto. The hon. member for Haldimand gave notice of an address to the Governor to appoint a commission, but the motion was not put, and consequently the Government did not feel called upon to take any further step in the matter. The Government had no understanding or communication with any one on the subject.⁴⁰ He was opposed to appointing another commission. He admitted there was a

strong feeling in Upper Canada against the Court of Chancery.⁴¹ The hon. member for Haldimand had thought proper to make an appeal to the members for Lower Canada. That hon. member had some reason to imagine, that at all events he stands in the position of a leader on this question. There is no doubt, that the vote given on the motion that he brought forward on a former occasion, had the effect of breaking up the Government, and perhaps he is desirous of producing a similar effect now. He desires, as he (Mr. Hincks) supposed, to get a majority from this House to vote in favor of this motion, but he (Mr. H.) trusted that hon. members would view the question in this light, that when the Government take a certain course, and are supported by a majority, it will be the duty of the members of this House to look to their seats, to look to the members of the Government as the exponents [sic] of the opinions of the people of Upper Canada, and not to the hon. member for Haldimand. If he desires that we should leave those seats let him bring forward a motion for a vote of want of confidence, and not go on the absurd ground that the members from Lower Canada should not oppose the majority of the people from Upper Canada on this question.⁴² If they had more confidence in him than the government, he (Mr. H.) had no objection to give up his place.⁴³ If those gentlemen who usually support the Government think proper to take a different course upon this occasion, they know what the consequences will be.⁴⁴ The hon. member wished to break up the government by a side wind as he had done before, and hon. gentlemen would choose between him and the government.⁴⁵

MR. CAUCHON said that this was a very embarrassing question for the members from Lower Canada. In the first place, they voted for the establishment of the Court of Chancery with the majority from Upper Canada, and then the question coming up 18 months afterwards, they voted the same way, not supposing that the opinions of the people could have changed, and then found that they were with the minority in Upper Canada instead of the majority. What they were to do in this case he did not know, unless they were to sit still till all the Upper Canadian members had voted, to see which way the majority voted.⁴⁶

MR. MURNEY blamed the government for not having taken decided action in view of the strong feeling in the country. They had promised and promised, but done nothing.⁴⁷

MR. J. SMITH (Durham) expressed his confidence in the bill of the Attorney General West. It was a most important measure of law reform. He (Mr. S.) ventured to predict that it would give general satisfaction to the country. The House rather support the measure of the government than the rash resolution of the member for Haldimand. The hon. member for Kingston had also introduced an important law reform bill, which deserved the consideration of the House much more than the Will-o-the Wisp resolution of the hon. member for Haldimand. He was not prepared to say that the Court of Chancery could be abolished except in name.⁴⁸ He did not believe in the outcry that was always being raised against the Court of Chancery. It was only in the House that the feeling existed, and not among the people generally. He had voted against a similar motion to this on a former occasion, and he should do the same now. He would have been ashamed of himself if he had voted against a measure, before it had had a fair trial. He did not think that it had yet had a sufficient trial, and he would therefore vote against the motion. He hoped that the House would have some little forbearance, and not for a mere fanciful theory, vote on this motion.⁴⁹

MR. LANGTON after making some remarks in review of the debate, argued there was a feeling in the country for the abolition of the Court of Chancery⁵⁰.

[He] said that it appeared to him that there were four different ... [courses open to] the House; that the House should ... [now take] up the bill of the Attorney General, or ... [let it re]main over for another session, or appoint a Committee of the House or else a Commission. He thought the first plan the worst of all, because the House was not prepared to go into the discussion. It seemed to be admitted on all hands that enquiry was requisite before going on with the question. The Government propose that the question be left before the country, that the profession may make up their minds on the subject, and that all may come prepared at the next session to do justice to the proposition. He thought it would be better however, to adopt one of the two latter plans. There should be some proper persons appointed whose duty it should be to consider the matter, and that it should not be left merely to the voluntary efforts of the members of the profession. If it was left in that state, they would come back the next session as wise as they went. He preferred that some persons learned in the matter should study it carefully, and come prepared with a report that those who are not members of the legal profession, might also make themselves acquainted with it. It would thus be more thoroughly sifted, and would afford a better opportunity of getting at the truth by this means than by any other. Of the two suggestions that had been made with this idea, he much preferred that of the member for Kent. They should not narrow themselves down to the men to be found in the House. The members of the commission would require to be paid, and well paid, and to that, no one would object--but the proposition of the member for Haldimand would narrow the choice of these persons to the House, where there were not more than a dozen of persons competent to take the matter up, while there were men out of the House much better able to take it up, and who would be removed from any political bias.⁵¹

MR. STREET argued that a committee should be chosen from among the members of the House of Assembly, and not a commission. He wanted to get rid of the Court of Chancery at any rate any as soon as possible. (Hear, hear.) The court had been a source of mischief to the people ever since its first establishment. Its delays and its expenses were intolerable. He had been in the Court of Chancery, either as a plaintiff or defendant, ever since its establishment, and he did not think that he should get out of it. (Laughter.) He thought he could only get out of it by its being done away with altogether. (Laughter.) He did not think that all courts of equity should be abolished, but he thought the Court of Chancery should be done away with, and its powers given to the superior courts.⁵²

MR. ROBINSON would vote for a committee.--The Court of Chancery was expensive, and proceedings in it were tedious, and he saw no use in keeping it up; but the Committee need not take any rash action.⁵³

MR. SHERWOOD said that with regard to the steps that were taken by members of the profession in relation to the Court of Chancery,--that he and others were in favour of much greater changes than had been effected, but they were given to understand that no great change in the Court of Chancery would be allowed, and they were obliged to put up with what they could get.⁵⁴ The recommendation he had joined in making to the government of Mr. Baldwin was on the ground of making a reform on the old system, without expressing his opinions in the abstract on the court of Chancery; and, he was not responsible for the action taken by Mr. Draper, when he (Mr. S.) was Solicitor General, and had not a seat in the Cabinet. He again showed that the opinion of lawyers in England was against the Court of Chancery.⁵⁵

MR. HARTMAN, in the first part of his remarks was inaudible.⁵⁶ [He] did

not believe the House was prepared to take up the subject this session⁵⁷. He was afterwards understood to say that though he came in the House pledged to the abolition of the Court of Chancery, he was perfectly willing to leave the matter in the hands of the Government, believing that they desire to carry out the wishes of the people as far as they could, but he did not wish to be understood as saying anything in favour of maintaining the court as it is.⁵⁸ He came there as strongly as any one pledged against that court; and thought the best course was to leave the matter as he had said in the hands of the government.⁵⁹ It is admitted by all, that some reform is necessary, and the very fact of the Government having come down with three bills, all for this purpose, was sufficient proof of that. Believing that the matter was perfectly safe in the hands of the Government, he should oppose the motion.⁶⁰

MR. D. CHRISTIE of Wentworth, said,--No man came to this House more thoroughly imbued with dislike to the Court of Chancery, and more anxious to get rid of it than he did. Such was still his feeling, and he should seize the first proper opportunity of assisting to get rid of what he believed to be a great nuisance.⁶¹ He thought there was a proper time to do it, and that time had not come. (Cheers and Laughter.) This was a question which the Government should take on their own responsibility, and when he thought that they were prepared to deal unfairly with the country on this question, he should not support them, but ... he did not think that they were so prepared⁶². The session is now far advanced, and we have work yet on hand which will occupy our most assiduous [*sic*] attention for a month to come. For this and other reasons, he had come to the same conclusion as his hon. friend for North York, namely, to vote against both the original motion and the amendment, and in coming to this conclusion he felt perfectly convinced that his constituents would justify him. He did not think that the plans proposed in the motions before the House were proper. The government had already measures before the House which contained a large instalment of Law Reform. He referred to the bills introduced by the hon. Attorney General, one to confer equity jurisdiction on the several County Courts in Upper Canada, and another to simplify and alter the practice and proceedings in the superior Courts of Law and Equity, and County Courts of Upper Canada. These were surely measures of consequence.--But, in addition to these measures, we have the express declarations of the Government in this House of their intention to take up the question during the recess. We have the pledge given by the Hon. Inspector General in reply to a communication on the subject of Law Reform addressed to him by eleven of the liberal members from Upper Canada.

In that reply he states that while it would be impossible for them to mature any satisfactory measure on the subject during the present session, he also goes to the length of saying with perfect frankness, "that the tendency of public opinion appears to be in favor of changes in the system of a much more extensive character than that suggested in the communication to which he has now the honor of replying." Surely, we have no good reason to complain of the extent of the Government [projects] when they outstrip even our own request, by taking the wind out of our sails.--The plan of appointing a committee to prepare a measure for the abolition of the Court of Chancery, if carried, would be a direct vote of want of confidence in the Government, and this length at present, he (Mr. C.) could not go. He bel[i]eved them to be sincere in the professions which they have made, and while this was his conviction, he was willing to wait for another session, until they can perfect a measure which will be satisfactory to the country. He could not be a party to ejecting them on a question which they declare their willingness to take up, and while more important measures are in suspense, which must be destroyed were they to go out

of office, and he (Mr. Christie) held that on constitutional principles, the Government, and the Government alone, ought to assume the responsibility of bringing in a measure of such consequence to the country as the remodelling of our judicial system. Should the motion of the hon. member for Haldimand prevail, this House would declare the total unfitness of the Administration for the task. But it has been said that they should have taken action in the matter sooner.

Well, the Government had not been idle.--They have introduced many, and carried some measures of very great consequence to both sections of the Province; and for seven months we have been legislating, all the while working as hard as we could. But he would go further, and say that the present Government have done more than any former Government; they are more progressive than any previous Government.--While, therefore, he fully approved of the object desired to be accomplished by the motion, namely, the abolition of a Court which is expensive and a positive nuisance, while he believed this, he was at the same time fully convinced that the motion was ill-timed, and therefore would vote against it, relying on the sincerity of the government to do what they have promised, and what the country demands, during the next session of Parliament.⁶³

MR. DIXON thought that it was time that the Court of Chancery was abolished, or that some steps were taken to abolish it, and he believed that the public demanded it. He knew that the inhabitants of the western part of the Upper Province were in favour of it. In 1849 the Government thought that the time had come to do away with it, but the same complaints still existed.⁶⁴ He would vote with the hon. member for Haldimand.⁶⁵

MR. MACKENZIE regretted the course that was going to be taken by the member for Wentworth, and the vote he was going to give in favour of a measure by opposing which, he had got into Parliament.⁶⁶ The conduct of the hon. member ... would be disapproved by every constituent he had got.⁶⁷ The Government had not taken a single step since 1849, and yet the hon. member got up and lauded the Government for the course they had taken.⁶⁸ The hon. member for North York also seemed to be mesmerized though he had an opportunity of seeing Robert Baldwin returned in 1848 by a splendid majority⁶⁹, and then, in 1851,⁷⁰ get only 142 votes, with the aid of hired canvassers, after having voted against the abolition of the Court of Chancery.⁷¹ The hon. member himself succeeded him⁷². The hon. member had made use of this question to get into the House of Assembly, and now made use of the same question to support a corrupt administration. Just in this like the hon. member who got only 142 votes.⁷³ The hon. member says that the Government have three measures before the House, one of which is to give equity jurisdiction to county courts, but with an appeal to the Court of Chancery. That looks very much like abolishing the Court of Chancery. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for North York will leave it in the hands of the Government. He will support the Government measures after getting into the seat of a man who was put out of Parliament for supporting the same measures that he is going to support now. There is not a county so pledged to reform as the County of York, and the hon. member knows that the vote he is going to give, is opposed to the feeling of the people of that county; when he states that the people are friendly to the course taken by the Government, he goes against public opinion. (Hear. hear.) This is not the time, says the hon. member for Wentworth, and yet he will not allow a committee to be formed to say what is the proper time. He (Mr. Mackenzie) had expected the hon. member for Norfolk, the oldest Upper Canada member in the House, to say something about this measure, but there he sat, not opening his lips on the subject. Does the hon. member for North York think that if he was in his

county he would get any one in favour of the corrupt vote he is going to give for it looks very like one. Ah, he must not say corrupt, he would only say mesmerized.⁷⁴ It was said he knew nothing about the law; but what was the use of laws if common people could not understand them--especially if a person like himself, who had spent thirty years of his life in making laws, could not understand them? Then it was said that it was too late in the session to effect the change. Yet in 1851, the first man in the ministry was turned out on this question--an hon. member got into the House in his place. Yet now it was said to be too late in the season--though two years after those event.⁷⁵ He had waited for a long time to see if the Government were going to do anything for the country in the way of law reform. He had waited till he had been taunted by the members for Wentworth and North York with bringing forward his measure at the end of the session.⁷⁶ In answer to the taunt that he was not a lawyer, and that a shoemaker should not go beyond his last, he pointed out that many shoemakers, like Roger Sherman, had turned out excellent statesmen. Even the hon. Inspector General himself (as we understood) had not always stuck to his original trade.⁷⁷ He then went on to make some remarks about the bill brought in by the Attorney General, when--⁷⁸

MR. J. SMITH (Durham) asked him if he had read the bill.⁷⁹

MR. MACKENZIE said that he hoped the hon. member would not punish him by asking him to read a long bill like that of which the framers were so ashamed, that after having introduced it in August, nothing more had been done with it but refer it a week ago to a select committee.⁸⁰

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS was deeply indebted to the hon. member for Haldimand, for the kind admission which he had made, that he (the Attorney General) was not mercenary. He was proud to say, at all events, that those to whom the hon. gentleman had alluded, with whom he (the Attorney General) had been connected politically or personally, were satisfied, that the half-and-half measures, which the hon. gentleman had spoken of as being brought forward by him, (the Attorney General) were far better and more useful to the country, than the kind of reform which that hon. gentleman had given them a specimen of, some 15 or 20 years ago, and which he was so anxious to bring about now as then. He (the Attorney General) had no hesitation in saying, that the man who pursued steadily a course which otherwise would be difficult, to bring about great and important changes in the country, deserved a good deal more credit, than the measures of one who brought forward ill-digested schemes.⁸¹ There was a wide difference between Mr. Baldwin's government and the present one upon this point, inasmuch as the former refused to abolish the Court of Chancery, while the present ministry declared themselves determined to do so on the first convenient opportunity.⁸² All the objections that had been taken by the hon. member, were met in the bill submitted to the House. He thought that the Government were entitled to receive, at the hands of their supporters in Upper Canada, credit for the measures they had brought forward, and from which they had not shown any disposition to shrink. He need not appeal to professional gentlemen to establish how important it would be for the fair administration of law in Upper Canada, that they should be able to have the assistance and opinions of the Judges in England, in these matters. Did any man of common sense believe that the taking the matter out of the hands of the Government, would advance the progress of the matter at all, or believe for one moment, that a committee of seven persons would in any way get this matter forward? If it was the desire of the majority of the House to press this measure forward this session, he for one would not oppose the bill, but he thought that it would be better to

have the measure lay over, and the amendments distributed, and then when they came down there the next session, they would not only be prepared with the views of people in the country upon the subject, but with the results of any legislation that had taken place in England on the subject. Was there anything unreasonable in that? The question to be put to the House was, were gentlemen prepared to say, that the measure before the House brought in by Gover[n]ment was to be thrown aside, and a committee of seven gentlemen to be named by the hon. member for Haldimand to take this subject up?⁸³

MR. COM. CR. LANDS ROLPH said that he agreed with much of what had fallen from the hon. member for Haldimand. He wished he could do so with respect to all Mr. McKenzie had said; which he (Mr. Rolph) from the hon. member's sincerity, was disposed to do, but from the hon. Member's indiscretion he (Mr. Rolph) could not do. He agreed with him that the establishment of the Court of Chancery in Canada was very much to be regretted. It had been successfully resisted for many years, and so well marked had been public opinion against it, that all attempts between 1824 and 1836, to erect such a court failed notwithstanding the right and power of the colonial government in those days; a right and a power transcending anything which they could or ought now-a-days to command. But a conservative majority in the Parliament, turned the scale against public opinion, and a measure was consummated, which from that time to the present has entailed on the country the misfortune of a Court of Equity. The evil has received additional confirmation by the augmentation of the number of the judges to four, though [reduced] subsequently to three; and we have matured a chancery in all the fullness of its objectionable elements. Without exactly enumerating the years, it appears that the people of this country have had a chancery experience for a period little short of twenty years; and the events of the late parliament and the tenor of this night's debate, afford a decisive testimony against the acceptability of the Court.⁸⁴ "Chancery" had been a scourge.⁸⁵ Such is the verdict of the country after a trial of twenty years.⁸⁶ He had always felt aggrieved at its establishment, and regretted its continuance and he hoped he would live to see an essential change. In all this he agreed with the hon. member for Haldimand, but not with all his asperity upon the subject, nor with the course which he had thought proper to pursue under the circumstances. He had taken the measure into his own hands; he said, that at an early period of the session, he made his appeal to the Attorney General to know whether or not he intended to take an active part in the measure. He got no satisfaction. Now, he (Dr. Rolph) thought that the moment the hon. member had received that information, the zeal which he had always displayed, should have induced him at once to put something of this sort upon the orders of the day; but he waited until a much later period, when, assuming to perform the duty, he would find that it was utterly impossible to do it.⁸⁷ And although he (Mr. R.) did not mean to allege this by way of reproach, he thought it so far vindicated the government, as their course was not less dilatory than that of the indefatigable member for Haldimand. And how, in the next two or three weeks, does he (Mr. M.) design to effect this revolution in the judicial system? By the abolition of Chancery.⁸⁸ Now, if he had his committee, and they followed the course here pursued, and an extinguishment was put upon the Court of Chancery, it could not be done without remedying those evils which would result from such a circumstance. The evils resulting from its abolishment must be provided for, and then he proposes to confer equity jurisdiction upon the courts of common law.⁸⁹ Ought not the hon. member in candor to have admitted that, to a certain extent, this preliminary remedy had been provided by the bill introduced by the government through the hon. Attorney General? He (Mr. M.) indeed admitted it; but with an air of triumph exclaimed, "true, but an appeal is allowed

from the County Court to the Court of Chancery, the very Court that ought to be repealed." But surely, in the progressive accomplishment of the object desired, the very first step is to transfer the equity powers to a certain extent to the other courts; and the hon. member knows that the abolition hereafter of Chancery, though it might destroy the appeal, would not destroy the jurisdiction which had been transferred.--The government, therefore, in this particular, has begun the work after the hon. gentleman's own fashion, though he has not candidly admitted it.⁹⁰ But it could not be forgotten that the hon. member had so far lost his good temper and sound discretion as to deal out both against the Government, and his friend, most unworthy accusations. Now, having taken it into his own hands, he next accused the Government of being dilatory, with respect to the delay upon their part, he would make one or two observations.⁹¹ The hon. member may say that we have not this Session advanced as far as his zeal, his honest zeal, would carry him; but we cannot say that as a government we have not engaged in the work of reformation. Upon what good ground, then, can he propose to take the matter out of the hands of the government and assign it to half a dozen other members of the House? Those members ought to constitute the government under the existing mode of administering it.--This course might be justified, had the government done nothing; or had they done little and professed to do no more. But he (Mr. R.) felt that he had good ground to call upon the House not to transfer their confidence from the government to a committee nominated by the hon. member for Haldimand. And should that confidence be continued, he (Mr. R.) trusted neither the House nor the country would be disappointed.--The government was reproached with having been eighteen months in office, and ought within that period to have revolutionized and remodelled the judicial system to the hon. member's satisfaction.

But the hon. member would have acted the part more of a candid critic than of an apologist, had he stated that from the formation of the present ministry to the opening of the present parliament, much time had been necessarily lost for their combined deliberation and action⁹². The Government did not come into office until the winter of 1852, because after the dissolution of the former Parliament, much time was necessarily spent in their form of Government and constitution, and what was not offensively to be called "electioneering," and⁹³ the members did not, and could not assemble in Quebec till some time in January, 1852⁹⁴. There was little time lost in the consideration of those measures, which were considered most important to the well-being, prosperity and advancement of the country; and the House would bear in mind that several members of the Government, distinguished for their talent and extensive acquaintance with the sister colonies, went to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with the hope of establishing, by their co-operation, the important railroad in the colony. Upon their return, it was thought expedient, and the result had proved its wisdom, that the hon. Inspector General should proceed to England. Whether hon. members looked to the Clergy Reserves, or the gigantic railroad that was to traverse through the entire limits of Canada, it would be considered as a necessary movement. That hon. gentleman, it was known, did not return until a late period in the spring⁹⁵ of 1852; and it was only then that the ministry, as a whole, could assume, definitely and unitedly, any scheme of measures with their details; ... in the following August the House was assembled, with complaints that they had not assembled sooner; ... the hon. member has admitted that the government has brought forward an unprecedented number of most important measures, not only bearing upon vast internal improvements, but upon the civil and religious liberties of the people. And he (Mr. R.) asked how, under these circumstances, the hon. member could deal so

censoriously with the government, and not with candour state that altho' amidst overwhelming legislative proceedings, they had not completed his favorite measure, they had, nevertheless not failed to break ground and make progress.⁹⁶ The hon. member for Haldimand should have made allowances. If that Chancery measure had been introduced, he would have objected. He (Dr. Rolph) thought that every reasonable man must say that the measures that had been brought before the country had quite accorded with those energies which the Government possessed, and he must say that if those energies had not been exercised, the desired objects could not be attained.⁹⁷ He (Mr. R.) regretted that, besides the government, the hon. member had dealt out an undue measure of asperity and complaint against some of the best and most meritorious friends viz.: the hon. members for Wentworth and for the North Riding. It was to be ascribed to an undue zeal in a measure to which he (Mr. M.) had been so long devoted, and to which he wished immediate success with impatient anxiety. He (Mr. R.) knew that the hon. members thus attacked, would really excuse and soon forget this effusion of, no doubt an honest, but intemperate zeal in a good cause. It could not injure them in their candid and patriotic course, when the path of duty was so plain to an unbiased and candid mind; but he (Mr. R.) trusted less to the security than to the magnanimity of his hon. friends whose conduct had been so unadvisably censured. He (Mr. R.) doubted not that the House would be above the influence of the invective and sophistry of the hon. member; that they would fairly contrast the period they had been in office with their measures before the country⁹⁸. The hon. member for Haldimand had very little reason to accuse the Government of not having paid due attention to what he (Dr. Rolph) admitted to be a most important measure, but hon. members must bear in mind that that attention had been paid; and here he might advert again to the measure which had been introduced by the hon. Attorney General--a measure which also accorded with the hon. member for Haldimand's views too. But he had allowed his zeal on this particular subject to carry away both his good sense, and, he was sorry to say, his good faith. The question, after all, appeared to be simply this, whether the House would transfer its duty to a select committee to abolish at once the Court of Chancery. Of course, he must say that the Government were entitled to the greatest confidence, because in the measure of the hon. Attorney General they had made all important progress in the matter in question; and he would ask whether the Government had not the right to call upon the House to confide in their further action when they had gone so far? Upon the whole, he trusted that the House would leave it to the Government, and he was satisfied that in doing so, justice would be done. (Hear, hear.)⁹⁹

MR. BADGLEY thought he would be doing wrong if he did not express his opinion upon the question before the House. The hon. Attorney General had stated, that it would be exceedingly desirable in making amendments in our own judicial system, to await the course pursued in other countries. However desirable that might be, in some instances, it might not be so in others, for hon. members on all sides, on the floor of the House, had admitted that the Court of Chancery had not answered the purposes for which it was created. If it were necessary to abolish the Court of Chancery, and place the judicial authority of that Court in the hands of others, he did not see that there could be any advantage in delaying anything by which any advantage could be derived by the application of equity powers to the Common Law Courts, and why that advantage should not be immediately obtained. It was all very well for England, who had all these systems engrafted upon its judicial institutions, and which could not be shirked off without injuring her jurisprudence, and for us to wait

for the changes she is making gradually and slowly, would not do. It appeared to him ridiculous--there was no reason why we should not exercise our own judgment in altering our own system as we might think desirable. The law under which the recent changes in jurisprudence in Upper Canada had been established, provides, that the appellate jurisdiction, both from common law and equity courts, was to be composed of common law and Chancery combined--in that way did the common law Judges require to go through a new course of study, to decide upon the judgments or decrees of the Court of Chancery? He did not, upon the whole, think that with the Appellate Court as it is, the Common Law and Equity Courts should be maintained separate. But was it to be supposed that the Common Law Judges would not be quite as competent to decide as the inferior Judges; not an inferior judge in point of merit or respectability, but inferior in position, that they should not have the power of exercising Equity Jurisprudence, and yet the Common Law Judges were to be excluded.¹⁰⁰

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS.--The bill of the hon. member for Toronto would give powers to the Common Law judges.¹⁰¹

MR. SHERWOOD explained to Mr. Badgley.¹⁰²

MR. BADGLEY.--If they were competent to a limited extent in equity matters, why restrict them at all. He could not see the necessity of having equity jurisdiction separated from the common law judges, whilst both were sitting in the same place, and administering justice together--and he did not see, why the same reasons should not prevail, and be adopted for abolishing the Court of Chancery. (Hear, hear.)¹⁰³

MR. JOHNSON said in 1849 the government had refused to abolish the Court of Chancery, or to take any step in that direction. He accordingly recorded his vote against them. Then the government professed a desire to act in accordance with the wishes of the country, and he should therefore be ready to leave the matter to them.¹⁰⁴

The amendment of Mr. Brown was then put¹⁰⁵.

(844)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That a Special Committee of seven Members be appointed by this House, with instruction to report by Bill or otherwise, for the abolition of the Court of Chancery, and for conferring Equity powers in certain cases upon the Courts of Common Law;

MR. BROWN wished to say one word on the motion of the member for Haldimand before it was put. He could not vote for it, as it now read, for it instructed the Committee to prepare a bill to abolish the Court of Chancery--it pledged the House to the abolition before any other machinery was placed in its room. He (Mr. Brown) was quite prepared to vote for a motion of enquiry--he did not care whether by a Committee or a Commission--but he could not vote for instant destruction, without seeing the way beyond. In a matter of such importance, the utmost care should be exercised. The facts elicited by the debate that very evening, showed the necessity of weighing well any great judicial change. In 1849 a bill was passed by an almost unanimous vote, reorganizing the whole judicial system of Upper Canada; and in 1851, a large majority of the very men who had voted for the measure, went strongly for its repeal. Nothing could be more injurious than such ill-considered changes--and he hoped the House would not be led into any new movement, until some matured plan had been submitted,

and received such consideration as would warrant the hope, that it would not be upset a month after it went into operation.¹⁰⁶

MR. SHERWOOD wished to explain his views. The hon. member for Kent had intimated that hon. members had not had sufficient time to digest the measure before the House. The resolution now under consideration, did not pledge or direct the committee to report upon the abolition of the Court of Chancery. In the first place, the Committee were not compelled to enforce its immediate abolition, they were to inquire into it, and get all information upon the subject. The meaning of the resolution was, that it should be referred to a Committee of seven to report by bill, the abolition of the Court of Chancery, or otherwise--those were the words of it. If that Committee found that they could suggest a better remedy it would do so, and upon that ground it should meet his support, but if that resolution compelled that abolition of the Court, instead of finding out a better course, he would never vote for it. If they found that the continuance of that Court, as suggested by the hon. Attorney General with alterations, would be a better mode of getting rid of that which is considered an evil, he would feel himself justified in sustaining the report of the Committee. The resolution was so altered to attain that object, and he believed that it was incapable of any other construction.¹⁰⁷

MR. J. SMITH, of Durham, thought very differently.¹⁰⁸

MR. LANGTON.--Hon. members should know what they voted for. He thought that the words of this bill [sic] were very different to what the hon. member for Frontenac had intimated. He (Mr. Langton) had no hesitation in saying, as an individual claiming common sense, and a competent knowledge of the English language though no lawyer, that if this Committee were directed to report by bill or otherwise, they would have to report the abolition of the Court of Chancery. He thought that it would be desirable that the Court of Chancery should be abolished, if not now, at a short time hence. He would be inclined to vote for the resolutions, as he thought that there should be a body to enquire into the matter, in order that they should not be merely left to vote upon the bill when brought in.¹⁰⁹

MR. GAMBLE did not see the force of the objections raised by the hon. member for Peterborough. In voting for this resolution, it did not involve a report for the abolition of the Court. It would be a great boon to Canada West, if the Court of Chancery were abolished to-morrow, and equity powers conferred upon the Common Law Courts. (Hear, hear.) If the bill was reported, the House would not be bound by that report--they could exercise their discretion, and pursue whatever course they thought proper with regard to it. All those who wished to carry out the wishes of the people of Canada West, would vote for the resolution--and he would give it his most hearty concurrence.¹¹⁰

MR. BROWN.--The hon. member for Toronto was under the impression that the member for Haldimand's resolution would not bind the Committee to report in favour of abolishing the Court; the learned gentleman is evidently mistaken, but to remove all doubts, he (Mr. Brown) would move an amendment--placing the question clearly.¹¹¹

(844)

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Burnham,¹¹² That all the words after "Committee" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "of five Members of this House be appointed to consider and report as to the propriety of abolishing the Court of Chancery, and

conferring Equity Jurisdiction on the Common Law Courts" instead thereof;

MR. MACKENZIE did not intend to waste his breath. In 1849 the House of Assembly agreed to a motion of this kind, and appointed a Committee, but it was a consideration, whether it is proper to abolish the Court, and he (Mr. Mackenzie) was in favour of its immediate abolition, but he was in favour of a Committee being appointed to take the whole matter into consideration. But he wished it to be done away with at the proper time--he did not even wish it should be considered, whether it should be done or not.¹¹³

(844)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Christie of GASPE, Dixon, Dubord, Langton, McDonald of CORNWALL, Malloch, McDougall, Murney, Ridout, Seymour, Shaw, Sherwood, Street, and Willson.--(17.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fournier, Gamble, Gouin, Hartman, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Morin, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, Turcotte, and White.--(36.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put, That a Special Committee of seven Members be appointed by this House, with instruction to report by Bill or otherwise, for the abolition of the Court of Chancery, and for conferring Equity powers in certain cases upon the Courts of Common Law; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Cauchon, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Dixon, Dubord, Fergusson, Gamble, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, Murney, Ridout, Seymour, Shaw, Sherwood, Street, Stuart, White, and Willson.--(22.)

(844-845)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fortier, Gouin, Hartman, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McDougall, Morin, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Taché, and Turcotte.--(31.)

So it passed in the Negative.

(845)

On motion of Mr. Valois, seconded by Mr. Clapham,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the answer of the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Roads to the complaints brought against them by John Clark and other proprietors, on the subject of the said Roads.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Ordered, That the Second Report of the Joint Committee for the regulation and management of the Parliamentary Library, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Charter of the Woodstock and Erie Railway and Harbour Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Cataraqui and Peterborough Railway Company;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 2, line 12. Leave out from "to" to "with" and insert "be furnished by and at the expense of the said Company with books."

Page 2, line 15. Leave out "book" and insert "books."

Page 6, line 2. After "Company" insert "with the consent of the Governor in Council."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Seymour do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled "An Act to amend an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, passed in the fourth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, and intituled, 'An Act to amend the Law respecting Real Property, and to render the proceedings for recovering possession thereof in certain cases less difficult and expensive;'" and the same was read, as followeth:--

Page 1, line 26. After "accrued" insert "Provided always, that this Act shall not be held to effect any title, possession, interest or case which may be in litigation at the time of the passing of this Act."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Assessment Laws of Upper Canada; ¹¹⁴

A number of clauses were adopted ¹¹⁵.

(845)

and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. McDonald of Cornwall reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and

(846)

directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards, seconded by Mr. Langton,

The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 11 May 1853.

[WITHDRAWN MOTION RE: NORTHERN RAILWAY "£10,000 JOB."]116

MR. MACKENZIE then moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the issue of debentures in payment of stock for the Northern Railway. He said the Inspector General had often stated his readiness to allow inquiry into any malversation of public monies. Now here was a case in which every paper from Quebec westward had rung, with the inquiry of who got the £10,000. The important point in the case was this, that £50,000 had been issued in debentures, while only £40,000 went to the contractors of the Northern Railway, for whose behalf they were professedly issued. It was therefore clear that some one connected with the finances of the country had made a large sum of money out of this affair, and the majority of the citizens of Toronto were of opinion [sic] that if this were the mayor he was totally unworthy of public confidence. If the Inspector General through his connections in England had arranged this, he might come before the committee and state the whole case. Mr. Mackenzie then read over the evidence lately given in the Court of Chancery on the occasion of a suit growing out of this affair, in part of which it was stated that four persons had got £2500 each of the sum of £10,000, of whom the Mayor of Toronto and Mr. Hincks were said each to have got £2,500. He was far from saying that anything wrong had been done; but he wanted the thing explained. The hon. member went on to read various extracts from this evidence, showing that various witnesses had declined to testify.¹¹⁷

Mr. McKenzie being unable to find a seconder at the moment, the motion dropped; but after another order had been called, a seconder was found, and there seemed a general disposition to go on with the matter.¹¹⁸

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS however, objected, on account of the thinness of the House, and the other business proceeded with.¹¹⁹

FOOTNOTES: 11 May 1853.

1. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 13 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 13 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 14 May 1853; PILOT, 16 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 17 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 19 May 1853 (which copied QUEBEC GAZETTE), HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 21 May 1853 (which copied QUEBEC GAZETTE), and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 2 June 1853. The debate was also reported by GLOBE, 26, 28 May 1853. The following papers noted the debate in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 12 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 13 May 1853 (in a separate account), HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 14 May 1853 (in a separate account), and LA MINERVE, 12 May 1853. Commentaries appeared in: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 May 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY); and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 21 May 1853.
2. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
3. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
4. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
5. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
6. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
7. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
8. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
9. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
10. GLOBE, 26 May 1853. PILOT, 16 May 1853, had, "only 4 were [left at home.]"
11. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
12. GLOBE, 26 May 1853. PILOT, 16 May 1853, reported that the conversation was with "the Chief Justice of New York."
13. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
14. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
15. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
16. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
17. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
18. IBID.
19. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
20. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
21. GLOBE, 26 May 1853. PILOT, 16 May 1853, had, "He was in favour of a commission being appointed."
22. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
23. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
28. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
29. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
30. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
31. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
32. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
33. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
34. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
35. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
36. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
37. PILOT, 16 May 1853.

38. GLOBE, 26 May 1853. PILOT, 16 May 1853, quotes Mr. Hincks as saying that "12 or 15 short months after [the bill passed the legislature], those very persons who had urged it on the government, voted against it."
39. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
40. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
41. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
42. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
43. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
44. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
45. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
46. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
47. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
48. IBID.
49. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
50. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
51. GLOBE, 26 May 1853. Ellipses represent illegible words; words in square brackets are conjectural reconstructions.
52. GLOBE, 26 May 1853.
53. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
54. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
55. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
56. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
57. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
58. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
59. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
60. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
61. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 21 May 1853.
62. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
63. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 21 May 1853.
64. GLOBE, 28 May 1853. PILOT, 16 May 1853: "Some members of the present government had also thought so, so long ago as 1850."
65. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
66. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
67. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
68. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
69. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
70. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
71. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
72. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
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75. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
76. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
77. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
78. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
79. IBID.
80. IBID.
81. IBID.
82. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
83. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
84. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 21 May 1853.
85. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
86. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 21 May 1853.
87. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.

88. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 21 May 1853.
89. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
90. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 21 May 1853.
91. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
92. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 21 May 1853.
93. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
94. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 21 May 1853.
95. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
96. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 21 May 1853.
97. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
98. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 21 May 1853.
99. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
100. IBID.
101. IBID.
102. IBID.
103. IBID.
104. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
105. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
106. IBID.
107. IBID.
108. IBID.
109. IBID.
110. IBID.
111. IBID.
112. GLOBE, 28 May 1853, reported that Mr. Langton seconded the motion.
113. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
114. The following papers noted this business in identical accounts: PILOT, 16 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 17 May 1853, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 May 1853.
115. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
116. The following papers reported the exchange on this Withdrawn Motion in identical accounts: PILOT, 16 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 17 May 1853, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 May 1853.
117. PILOT, 16 May 1853.
118. IBID.
119. IBID.

THURSDAY, 12 MAY 1853.

(846)

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--
By Mr. Brown,--The Petition of the Reverend W.A. Macdonald and others, of the Village of Kemptville.

By the Honorable Mr. Merritt,--The Petition of Duncan McFarland and others, of the Village of Port Robinson, County of Welland, and others.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of John Lemon and others, of the County of Welland; praying for the passing of an Act for the protection of Sheep, and to provide a legal recourse against the owners of Dogs destroying the same.

Of John Mewburn and others, of the United Counties of Lincoln and Welland; praying for the passing of an Act to compel Railroad Companies to seed down to grass, with clover or timothy seed, their land along the sides of the track, so as to prevent the growth of Canada thistles and other noxious weeds injurious to the lands of farmers.

On motion of Mr. Stuart, seconded by Mr. Cauchon,
Resolved, That the 64th, 66th and 74th Rules of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to incorporate the Lake Superior Silver Company.

Ordered, That Mr. Stuart have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Lake Superior Silver Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Johnson moved, seconded by Mr. Chapais, and the Question being put, That leave of absence from this House for two weeks be granted to Mr. McLachlin; on urgent private business:--It passed in the Negative.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Thirtieth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to confirm certain proceedings of the Catholic Inhabitants of the Parish of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin at Three Rivers, relative to the property of their Fabrique, to impose and levy an assessment upon the said Inhabitants, and for other purposes therein mentioned; and after taking evidence upon the subject, oral and documentary, and giving the question the most careful consideration, they con-

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sider it inexpedient to report the Bill, inasmuch as the Preamble does not appear to them to have been satisfactorily established.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for supplying Towns with Gas and Water," being read;

On motion of the Hon. MR. MERRITT,¹

(847)

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad Union Company," being read;

(849)

Disbursements				£	s.	d.
Amount paid, Commission, Sales of School Lands, 12 Vic. cap. 200, Principal..				765	19	4
do	do	do	Rent.....	0	15	1
do	do	do	Interest...	8	3	9
do	Receiver General	do	Principal..	5453	16	4
do	do	do	Rent.....	11	18	9
do	do	do	Interest...	128	1	0
do	on account of Surveys	do	.....	6526	3	3
do	Expenses valuing land	do	.....	12	7	6
do	Advertizing	do	.....	1	15	4
do	Travelling	do	.....	6	5	0
				£	12915	5 4

Return of One million Acres, shewing the number of Acres in each Township appropriated for Common Schools, under the Statute 12 Vic. cap. 200, and by Order in Council, 5th November, 1850.

Townships.	Acres.	Townships.	Acres.
Derby.....	14285	Grey.....	52262
Sullivan.....	58493	Morris.....	55747
Bentinck.....	47655	Turnberry.....	34646
Glenelg.....	44459	Kinloss.....	8000
Durham Town.....	356	Huron.....	58418
Norwauy.....	57781	Kincardine.....	44371
Arthur.....	21026	Penetangare Town.....	943
Arthur Town.....	505	Bruce.....	67176
Egremont.....	64923	Saugeen.....	46434
Holland.....	17842	Brant.....	55831
Sydenham.....	17500	Minto*......	74000
Sydenham Town.....	1445	Ashfield.....	23951
Wallace.....	53773	Wawanosh.....	38400
Elm.....	59780		
		Total.....	1000000

*74,000 Acres in Elderslie and Arran, substituted for Minto.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 6th May, 1853.

John Rolph,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;⁴

MR. DUBORD ... moved the repeal of the Merchant Seamen's act, which was passed in 1847 at the request of the merchants. The evil it was intended to remedy had become doubled; he had been one of the most strenuous supporters of it, and a similar act had been passed in New Brunswick. But in the latter

Province it had been repealed, it having been found far worse than the evil. There were, therefore, numerous petitions against it, from merchants, ship owners and others. On the other hand there was one petition in favour of continuing the act with some very respectable names to it. But what was remarkable was that some of those had formerly signed the petition against it. Mr. Dubord then read extracts from the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Assembly against the existing law, amongst whom were Mr. Dean, President of the Board of Trade, A. Campbell, Esq., and several ship captains, and he contended that while wages were higher on this side of the Atlantic than in England the men would certainly desert in spite of all laws that could be made, and if not allowed to re-ship here, they would go to New York. Much had been said about the enhancement of wages by the construction of new ships; but in truth the vessels required several hands less to take them home than bring them out so that there was always a balance left over for the new vessels. The truth was however that the sailors went to the United States, in large numbers which were greatly increased by the increase of travelling facilities within a few years. Shipping officers in England were not the same thing as here and it was no argument to refer to them. With respect to the gentleman at the head of the Shipping office here he should have no objection to give him a situation in the Custom House, or provide for him in any other way. He concluded by putting his motion. Before sitting down he would however suggest that the House should pass an act not to allow any boarding House keeper to recover a claim of more than 30s. against a sailor, which would go a good way towards remedying the evil.⁵

(849)

Mr. Dubord moved, seconded by Mr. Christie of Gaspé, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND said this question was one of the first importance to the trade of Canada; and after the most serious consideration he had come to the conclusion, that the present act should not be repealed. He had formed that opinion upon the best information he was able to obtain, and after looking at the action in England. There, the merchants considered a shipping office necessary for the protection of trade, and to keep sailors under control. Such an office was even more necessary here. Should this act be repealed, the engagements of sailors would be almost entirely in the hands of the Crimps, and that would be neither for the advantage of sailors nor the trade. He was of opinion, that the present law was not sufficiently stringent, and thought a more effectual law, would be to enact that one shipowner should not engage sailors who had deserted from another and that would force ship builders to go to other markets for their seamen. His opinion was shared in by some of the first merchants, not only here but in England. There were seventeen ships in this port now, which wanted 200 seamen to man them.⁶

A VOICE.--There are forty ships.⁷

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND.--Yes; but seventeen just ready to start. Two ships which had come into port had lost 13 hands; one six; the other seven; by desertion. He believed the means he had just suggested would be effective to check this evil; but that to repeal the law, would be disastrous [*sic*] to the trade. He believed that a class of native seamen were springing up from among the French Canadians. The French Canadians made good sailors. But to repeal the present act, would check them, and he held they ought to be protected. He read various extracts from the returns recently printed in support of his view. Since this matter had been referred to him, he had felt it [h]is duty to address

circulars to obtain the opinions of parties interested in this law, and he had universally received answers against its repeal with the opinion that it ought to be made more stringent. He concluded by moving seconded by Mr. Hincks that this bill be read a second time this day three months.⁸

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The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

MR. MERRITT said it was not enough that our ports were fettered by nature, but the ingenuity of man must be taxed to increase the fetters. He entirely dissented from the argument of the At. General. He cared not what was done in England. The example that we ought to look to, was New York, which was our rival, and ought to be our model. We could not improve on their system.⁹

MR. CAUCHON was in favor of the repeal of the act. He believed he understood the question well and he had no personal interest either in ship-building or trade. But he desired the general good. He believed it was the nature of sailors to desert. They must desert, and would do so, no matter at what loss to themselves--they would leave their clothes & money behind them; & if it were enacted that they should not ship on another vessel here the effect would merely be to send them to other ports. That sailors would desert was an historical fact. He did not wish to encourage crimping, but he did not wish to send sailors to other ports. He held in his hand a petition signed by 7,000 persons including all the first merchants of Quebec praying for a repeal of the law. Since that however, Mr. Gilmour and some others had changed their minds and signed another petition. Mr. Gilmour had induced a number of these who signed the petition he had just alluded to, to sign another contradicting what they had before said, and praying that the law might not be repealed. He (Mr. C.) had nothing against Mr. Gilmour, but he certainly could not consider him the most wise of men, on the contrary he was very weak; yet, he was very wealthy and had more influence over the government than any twenty members. Mr. Gilmour was a shipbuilder when the first petition was signed, but he was not when the last was. He (Mr. C.) could not think very much of those who signed the second petition and contradicted what they said in the first; they were generally weak men, and such conduct was not creditable. After recapitulating his arguments he stated he would vote for the bill.¹⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said this was an important question and did not alone affect Quebec. It had been argued too much as if it were a Quebec question. It was not, but affected the trade of the whole Province; yet no petitions from other places were presented for the repeal of this law. He showed some cases in which great loss had resulted from desertion and stated that if some protection were not afforded, ships would not come, and the trade of the whole Province would suffer in consequence. Quebec was a great ship-building place, and as a Canadian he was proud of that. But it was manifest that these vessels must be manned, and it was the interest of the ship builders to encourage the immoral system of desertion. In all those circumstances it was necessarily [sic] for the House to look into the merits of the cases and weigh the different opinions which were urged by the various interests. With respect to the Messrs. Gilmour, it was known that they differed in opinion with the present Government in general politics; but he believed that they, the largest shipping owners in the world, were in a position to give advice to any government on the question before the House. But it was too much to say that if the Government were on

terms of friendship with merchants in this city, they must be unduly influenced by them. He (Mr. H.) believed that this law could not be repealed without injury to the trade, for the shipping interest could not be injured without doing so. He proceeded to discuss the proposition of the Attorney General, expressing the opinion that it might be questioned; but maintaining that some law was necessary. The hon. member said that desertion took place to the port of New York; but it was well known that in fact wages were much higher in Quebec than in New York, therefore there could be no interest for sailors to leave this place for that. It was not denied that the law worked badly, for it was contended that it was not stringent enough, and therefore the idea of the Attorney General was to make the law efficient. Hon. members must [not] be led away by the fact that wages were higher now than formerly, if that were true, for the price of wages would depend greatly upon the number of ships built; but if it were intended to say that by preventing desertion the wages for the mere homeward voyage was raised, he for one would not conceive any objection to the act. Could it be for the interest of the Canadian trade that in its principal port there should be universal desertion--that Shipowners should always be afraid of the engagements of their seamen being broken? It was clear that the losses arising from such a state of things must fall upon the trade of the country--that was to say on the people of the country. Perhaps the present system was not the best; but he was not prepared to abolish it at the demand of parties whom he must designate as interested.¹¹

MR. DUBORD replied, contending that all Quebec was in favour of his plan, while there was nobody but Messrs. Gilmour and some merchants of the little town of Ross in favour of sustaining the present law. The Attorney General had spoken on the subject like a man who knew nothing about it, just in the same manner as the hon. Mr. Cameron knew nothing about cultivating even cabbages; but yet was put at the head of the bureau of agriculture.¹²

MR. ROBINSON said it was most difficult for any member to know what to think in this matter in the midst of the conflicting statements which were made. He thought the President of the Council, who in the earlier part of the session had sat on the committee on the subject, was probably the best able to judge, and he therefore regretted his absence. It was, however, very clear that the present act gave no satisfaction.¹³

MR. EGAN was in favour of abolishing the present law and establishing a more efficient one. The hon. member for Quebec, had, he thought, been carried away by his feelings. He knew the Messrs. Graves, they were most respectable and extensive ship-owners. He desired as much as any ... man could do to protect the very important trade in shipbuilding; but thought it would be most injudicious to do so at the expense of the general trade. One improvement which he thought might be adopted was the creating a larger number of shipping masters. At any rate the abuses of crimping at present existing were such as would be tolerated in no other country. For instance sailors were tied to bed posts and kept drunk. As to the house of Gilmour and Company who had been alluded to; they had interests in the country which were certainly not equalled by those of any member in that House.¹⁴

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On motion of Mr. Dubord, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until Wednesday next, and be then the first Order of the day.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee to

take into consideration certain Resolutions on the subject of the Constitution
(850)
*of the Legislative Council of this Province;*¹⁵

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN, in French,¹⁶ moved the House into committee on the subject of the Legislative Council and proceeded to move the resolutions of which he had given notice, supporting them in general by nearly the same views that he had put forward on a former occasion, and explaining at some length the different changes which he proposed as compared with the resolutions introduced in the early part of the session.¹⁷

MR. SHERWOOD regretted that the House was so thin when an important question, like that now before it, came up for discussion....He for one, had made up his mind not to discuss it with empty benches. He thought the hon. Provincial Secretary might have spoken in English, when three-fourths of those he was addressing spoke that language.¹⁸

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN, in English, then went over the same ground that he had previously done in French, but from the position in which he stood, it was impossible to follow him in the gallery.¹⁹

MR. SHERWOOD said, that he had, on a former occasion, stated that he was in favour of the principle laid down in these resolutions. He had been in favour of it for several years. The principle contained in these resolutions was no new one, he recollected it as far back as the celebrated 92 resolutions, when this subject was brought forward very prominently, though he did not believe that in any proposition that was brought forward, the details were so distinctly stated as in this one. The resolutions first introduced by the hon. member were not liked, and he was not surprised at it, for it did appear to him (Mr. Sherwood) that they were drawn up to accomplish the very end which he wished to see avoided, and that they avoided all the advantages which should be derived from making this body elective. In the first place, confining the choice of members to a certain class of people, appeared to him to have the effect of making it as uninfluential as it is now. He believed that the Legislative Council of this Province, as at present constituted, has not been satisfactory to the public, and has not commanded that respect which it ought to have commanded. However, it is very difficult to tinker with constitutions, no matter how. It is very difficult to bring men's minds to change that system of government under which they have been living. Consequently, many who think that the Council does not command that respect which it should, do not, nevertheless, think themselves justified in recommending a change. In the early settlement of this colony it was thought that its constitution should, as much as possible, resemble the British Constitution, and that it would be more grateful to many to receive from the hands of the British Government a constitution as near as possible to that which they have been accustomed to admire, than any other. They, therefore, proposed to give us a House of Assembly, as nearly as possible, representing the House of Commons, and a Legislative Council, representing as nearly as possible, the House of Lords, and a Governor in the place of the Sovereign. Since then, here, as in England, the minds of statesmen have undergone a great change with regard to this subject, and in the course of a few years we have seen that in these new colonies which are springing up, in the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and other colonies, where, not only has the population been growing, but their commercial interests becoming of importance to trade--that in giving these colonies their constitutions, the Home Government have endeavoured to avoid the difficulties which have arisen in

other colonies from the present constitution of the Legislative Council. We find that the different Governments of all parties have looked with great favour on the plan of establishing the elective principle in both branches of the Legislature. In the constitution given to Australia, they have adopted this principle, and so in that given to the Cape of Good Hope, and he had no doubt but that they would be willing that we should have that principle introduced into our Legislature also, and that any request that we might make on the subject will be acceded to. We must, however, put our proposition in such a shape as to show that it will work out the end that we desire to obtain, and that it is based on good and reasonable grounds, and what are the great objects to be attained by it. At present the Legislative Councillors are the mere nominees of the Crown. In the first place, the members were not appointed except by the mandamus of the Crown. The names were sent home, and if approved of, were appointed, the appointment coming direct from the Crown, but since the days of Responsible Government, a different plan has prevailed. The Home Government have sent out blank mandamuses. (Hear, hear.) He knew that such had been the case; he knew, from good authority, that there was a period in which they were sent. He did not say that it had been done since, nor did he mean to say that the gentleman opposite, who appeared to dispute the statement, had his pocket full of blank mandamuses. It had been denied, but he knew that what he had stated was correct; however, that was a matter of small importance. The Legislative Council was so constituted, and we have seen that in Lower Canada it ran counter to every proposition on the part of the people to make the country prosperous. History affords us abundance of means to show that the constitution previous to the union, worked very badly, but after the union the Legislative Council became nothing more than a mere machine to register the votes of this House, and not only that, but members of the Government had actually gone up to them and got them to throw out bills--local measures--much to the injury of those who were interested. Then when he saw the Legislative Council increased by twelve members, to carry a particular measure, which was viewed by all Upper Canada with feelings of distrust,--when it was understood that that course was decided on, there was a feeling of indignation against the Government which practised it. The Government have denied that such was the case, but the contradiction has not removed the impression that prevailed. No matter whether it was true or not, it had the effect on the minds of the most influential and respectable men in the community, destroyed their confidence in the body, and made them change opinions which they had held for years, and made them desire a change in the constitution of the country, a change which shall be a check on the popular prejudices, that the people shall be made responsible in selecting these men, and shall have only themselves to blame if they do not answer the purpose for which they are chosen. But do not adopt the principle laid down in these resolutions; you had better let the Legislative Council remain as it is, than not make the change now in such a way as to give satisfaction to the country.²⁰ Do not do it by halves,²¹ do not limit the choice to a few individuals if you want to establish an independent branch of the Legislature, that will be a check against the popular excitement which has so strong an effect on the members of this House. No one can deny that feelings of excitement have arisen here, which have induced people to act in a way which they afterwards regretted. It is the effect of popular sympathies, and it is natural that it should be so; but this other body should be a check on their feelings as far as possible, but is that to be done by having them to derive their power from the same people that elect the members of this House? Are you to have a body to check us in our mad legislation--to conserve our institutions against the thoughtless legislation

that we often commit--and can you obtain that body, by having them elected by the same people that elect us? You can never accomplish your object by such means. You had better annihilate that body at once, and let us pass our laws here, and send them up to the Governor direct. Go in the United States and see how the system is worked out there. Do you find that the Upper House is elected by the same people, that elect the House of Representatives. Certainly not. The great men who drew up the declaration of independence would have never been so silly, as to erect a body on the same principle as this. The representatives of the State Legislatures, are first chosen by the people, the representation being based on population, and then the State Legislatures when formed, select the members to be sent to form the senate. Each State sends two members to the senate, consequently the power of every State is well balanced. The property qualification is whatever the constitution of the State may appoint, and in choosing their senators in this way, they are careful to have men who are popular, not only in their own State, but whose talents are known all over the world. They seek such men as Webster, or Clay. There is no seeking by these men after popular suffrage, they are chosen by an independent constituency, and are unconnected with the body that chose the lower branch of the Legislature. And they hold their office for a longer time. And what is the effect of this system? When any great question arises in the United States--any great question of foreign policy--any matter of national importance, to whom do you look--to which branch of the Legislature do you look for opinion on the question whatever it may be? It is to that branch elected in the manner in which I have pointed out. It is the opinions of the men which have the greatest weight throughout the country. The question is not as here, simply whether the House of Representatives will pass such a bill--but what do the Senate think of it, as it is by the latter body that all these great questions are decided. But this is not the proposition laid down in these resolutions. This proposition is the same as saying, that the Council shall be subservient to this House. The members of the Upper House should be elected by altogether a different constituency--the qualifications of the voters should be different. If you have a 40s. suffrage for the Assembly, you should have something more for the Council. When you have one territorial division for this House, you should have two of them for the other, so that the different constituencies can work together to get as independent a body as possible, but in supporting a great principle of this kind, to vote for details that destroy all the benefits that could be derived from that principle, would be to stultify myself, and make the body you are now seeking to establish much more objectionable than the present House.²² As to the property qualification, he did not attach any importance to it; but if the qualification were made the possession of a thousand pounds for one set of people, it ought to apply to all; and those who had once been in either House of Parliament ought not in that way to be eligible in preference ... [to] others. In support of these views, he read a report from Board of Trade and Plantations in Downing Street, upon the creation of Legislative Councils in the Australian Colonies.²³ Mr. Sherwood then proceeded to read a number of extracts from a report of the Lords of the Committee in Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and plantations, dated on the 19th January, 1850, published in the appendix to Earl Grey's work on the Colonial policy of the administration of Lord John Russel. This report was drawn up with reference to the proposed establishment of a Representative Legislature in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. This report laid down that it was highly desirable that one branch of the Legislature should act as a check to the Representative Assembly, and the report then goes on to state, that a body framed on the same

principle as that in existence in this country, would not have that effect. The report then recommends "that the members of the Legislative Council should be elected, but by a different body of electors from those by whom the members of the Assembly are to be chosen; and for a longer time," and that only a portion of the members should retire at one time. The report also recommends that a franchise of a different kind should be adopted for the two bodies of the Legislature, and it also suggests that it might be advantageous to "confer the right of voting in the election of members of the Legislative Council, on those who had been called either by the choice of the Crown or of their fellow citizens to fill certain situations of trust and responsibility." This report also recommends that the Governor should have the power of dissolving the Legislative Council in case of any irreconcilable difference between the two branches of the Legislature, but that the Council should not be dissolved unless the Assembly were dissolved at the same time, and that the Assembly might be dissolved without the Legislative Council should be so likewise. It also recommends that the Council if elected, should have the power of revising money bills. This report, which contains many other useful hints, was approved of by Her Majesty and Her Privy Council. By following this plan the hon. gentleman continued, you would accomplish the desired object, but unless you do that, let us go on as well as we can under the present system. But do not alter it on the pretext of making it elective, so as to make it a talented and independent body, which cannot be obtained by the proposed resolutions. If a change is made which does not give satisfaction, every member will be coming forward with some motion of amending the constitution, and therefore I would put up with many serious evils rather than interfere, unless I could do so for good.²⁴

MR. MURNEY spoke of the culpable neglect of the Ministry in being absent from the House when such a great question as this was under consideration.²⁵ [He] thought it singular that ... the ministerial benches should be so empty. The Attorney General East was not present, nor was the President of the Council.²⁶ The hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands was the only member of the Administration he saw in his place.²⁷ At present the proposition before the House was the abolition of the Legislative Council. That he should oppose.²⁸ Making the Council elective, would involve the necessity of an elective Governor, and put an end to British connection.²⁹ It was the only conservative element in the constitution--the only one which stood between the encroachment of the crown on the one hand and the haste of the people on the other. In his opinion the Council at present answered every purpose. To make both elective was absurd; there could not be two bodies responsible to the people. Supposed [*sic*] two such bodies in opposition, was the throne to interfere between them? That would be giving it far too much power. Leave the body as it was--pay them if you pleased so as to induce them to fulfil their duties, but do not destroy it. Rather than do so under pretence of reforming it, he would have one single chamber responsible to the people.³⁰

MR. CAUCHON (in French)³¹--J'aborde la discussion avec beaucoup de défiance, je l'avoue, parce qu'elle touche à la constitution, et que rien n'est plus domageable à un peuple que les reconstructions constitutionnelles. Le peuple naturellement a peu de respect pour les institutions qu'il sent incessamment sous sa main et qu'il sait pouvoir briser au moment qui lui plaît.

Mais entrons dans la question même et demandons au gouvernement pourquoi il veut un changement dans la constitution du conseil législatif; demandons-lui pourquoi il le veut électif; et s'il le veut électif pour le motif pour lequel on le voulait électif dans le Bas-Canada en 1832 et 1835? (Ecoutez.)

En 1835, la demande par la chambre d'assemblée d'un conseil élu était

toute naturelle; seulement elle conduisait à une conséquence également naturelle, l'élection du gouverneur. Et c'était bien aussi là la pensée des chefs politiques du Bas-Canada. Le conseil législatif élu était le remède immédiat contre le mal le plus senti de l'époque, contre le défaut le plus saillant de la constitution, sous le régime du despotisme, et loin du gouvernement parlementaire.

Le conseil législatif, se posant en écran entre le peuple et ses gouvernants, faisait l'oeuvre hideuse du pouvoir. Il fallait bien, coûte que coûte, briser cet odieux obstacle [sic]. Mais de quoi donc vous plaignez-vous aujourd'hui? Que le conseil législatif repousse, comme autrefois, les mesures populaires, pour plaire au pouvoir? qu'il se jette, tête baissée, entre le pouvoir et vous pour arrêter tout progrès social, politique ou matériel, toute législation utile? Ah! vous ne pouvez affirmer cela, car s'il est coupable de quelque chose, c'est de se montrer trop facile, trop empressé à venir au-devant de vos désirs, trop soumis peut-être à votre volonté ou à celle du dehors. (Ecoutez.)

Si c'est là tout son tort, n'y a-t-il pas moyen de le faire cesser, en lui redonnant la dignité et la force morale que vous lui avez enlevées et que vous lui enlevez chaque jour, par vos insultes, par le ridicule que vous versez sur ses actes, sur son personnel, sur sa promptitude à vouloir ce que vous voulez et ce que veut l'opinion publique?

Faites-y entrer des hommes capables et mûrs que vous pourrez prendre partout, parce que vous n'aurez pas à compter avec les chances électorales et les préjugés d'une opinion publique quelquefois injuste, imprudente, irréflechie, parce qu'elle est trop tempétueuse. Il est assez d'une chambre pour réfléchir cette opinion. Etablissez, si vous le voulez, des catégories où le pouvoir soit obligé d'aller recruter le conseil législatif; et puis, puis-que la richesse vous manque, indemnisez les conseillers comme vous indemnisez les représentants du peuple.

Les uns sont aussi nécessaires que les autres dans la constitution.

Soyez sûrs après cela, que le conseil législatif comprendra qu'il est une partie intégrante de la constitution; que dans cette constitution il a un rôle à remplir, et qu'il le remplira dignement, noblement, sans craindre l'absorption par le pouvoir. Cette absorption ne pourrait se répéter souvent sans danger pour le pouvoir lui-même qui y perdrait sa force morale et qui comprendrait, quoiqu'il en eût, que pour conserver sa propre dignité, il faut respecter la dignité d'autrui.

Du reste, si je désire, pour le conseil législatif, l'indépendance, l'indépendance nécessaire au fonctionnement régulier de la constitution, je ne voudrais pas le voir se placer en antagonisme au pouvoir pour faire parade d'indépendance, comme il se plaçait autrefois en antagonisme au voeu national pour faire l'oeuvre odieuse du pouvoir, car ce serait là manquer le but, en restant en deça ou en le dépassant.

Ce n'est pas non plus ce que fait la chambre des lords, toute puissante qu'elle est par sa richesse, par son aristocratie, par la possession entière du sol national. Et si, à de rares intervalles, lorsqu'elle pensait ses intérêts menacés, elle a cru devoir se placer en face du courant populaire pour l'arrêter, toujours elle a fini par céder, soit pour ne pas perdre sa force morale par l'absorption ou pour ne pas mettre en danger la constitution et sa propre existence. (Ecoutez.)

Rappelez-vous le bill de la réforme. Charles Grey demandait depuis quarante ans une réforme dans la représentation britannique. La chambre des communes l'avait votée cette réforme à la suite d'une longue agitation politique à l'extérieur. La chambre des lords luttait presque avec fureur contre la volonté de la nation. Mais le roi, sentant son trône frémir sous la secousse de l'opinion publique appuyée par cent cinquante mille hommes menaçant

de marcher de Manchester sur Londres; Guillaume, pour sauver la constitution et se sauver avec elle, menaça la chambre des lords de l'absorption, et la chambre des lords céda.

Si donc la chambre des lords cède devant l'opinion publique quand elle est mûre; et si elle donne son concours, je veux dire une majorité à tous les pouvoirs; si du moins elle n'entrave pas leur action, pourquoi voudriez-vous que votre chambre des [1]ords à vous, votre conseil législatif, entravât votre constitution pour faire preuve d'indépendance.

Ce que vous devez désirer dans cette seconde chambre, c'est l'élément conservateur, c'est la maturité, c'est un modérateur aux pensées trop ardentes, aux mesures trop hâtives et sortant trop fraîches des réunions tumultueuses de la rue.

J'avoue qu'avec nos éléments sociaux, le problème constitutionnel est difficile à résoudre complètement, puisqu'il est difficile à résoudre dans toutes les conditions sociales; puisque nulle part vous ne trouverez de contrepoids à toutes les tendances, à tous les éléments qui cherchant à se faire jour à travers toutes les fissures de l'édifice politique, à tous les dangers de l'avenir.

Le mieux, c'est de ne pas créer de théories constitutionnelles, c'est de ne pas fabriquer des constitutions qui n'auront de base ni sur les institutions sociales, ni sur les mœurs politiques, parce que ces éléments, sans lesquels vous auriez compté, les briseront en s'entrechoquant; c'est de prendre les éléments tels que vous les avez sous la main, et de les ajuster le mieux possible de manière à ce qu'ils se servent de contrepoids les uns aux autres sans se heurter.

Nos éléments sont incomplets à nous, il est vrai, mais alors appliquez le remède qui convient au mal. Les fortunes sont insuffisantes pour permettre les sacrifices qu'imposent aux citoyens les devoirs de la législation, payez, ou du moins indemnisez vos conseillers législatifs comme vous indemnisez vos mandataires. (Ecoutez.) Et pourquoi non? Parce que, direz-vous, vous voulez ce qui est inconstitutionnel; le peuple ne doit pas, ne voudra pas payer celui qu'il n'élit pas et sur lequel il n'a pas de contrôle!

Je nie la justice de votre principe; il suffit que quelqu'un travaille pour le peuple pour avoir droit d'être au moins indemnisé par lui. Ne payez-vous pas le juge, bien qu'il soit choisi par le pouvoir et indépendant du pouvoir et du peuple? Vous le payez, parce qu'il est nécessaire, parce que vous avez besoin de ses services et de ses lumières; vous le payez comme tous les autres fonctionnaires publics, et pour la même raison. Si vous admettez qu'une seconde chambre est une nécessité de la constitution; si vous avez besoin de ses services, de ses conseils, de son expérience, de sa maturité, vous devez la payer, qu'elle soit ou non élue, parce que, quelque soit sa composition, vous ne pouvez la rendre efficace sans la payer, je veux dire l'indemniser.

De cette manière aussi vous pourrez faire un choix meilleur, car il y a bien des hommes dans le pays, parmi eux d'anciens représentants du peuple, qui, sans être riches, possèdent les vertus, l'expérience et la maturité nécessaires au législateur, mais qui ne veulent plus ou dédaignent de rechercher la faveur populaire dans les joûtes électorales. Ces hommes que vous utiliserez au profit du pays, sortant du peuple, restant au milieu de lui, en comprennent les besoins réels. N'étant pas placés immédiatement sous les coups d'une opinion publique sans cesse en agitation, et houleuse comme les eaux de l'océan, ces hommes tempèreraient la législation et lui donneraient cette maturité qui n'arrête pas, qui ne fait qu'assurer le progrès rationnel des institutions et de la liberté.

Cette expérience si facile vaudrait mieux qu'un changement organique dans la constitution.

L'on cite sans cesse les institutions américaines comme des modèles auxquels les peuples doivent aller demander des enseignements et des modèles de constitutions. Pour ma part, j'avoue que je n'ai pour ces institutions que juste le respect que je leur dois. Quand elles ne sont que d'hier, faut-il donc les accepter comme l'oracle universel, comme le précepteur du nouveau et de l'ancien monde? Elles ne sont que d'hier et déjà elles contiennent des germes de dissolution: le hideux esclavage est le monstre moral qui menace de les dévorer. (Ecoutez.)

Aujourd'hui, le peuple Américain est fort de la faiblesse qui l'environne, et de l'énorme étendue de son territoire sur lequel sont éparpillés quelques millions d'habitants, tandis qu'il peut en loger et en nourrir des centaines de millions. Ses institutions, démocratiques à l'extrême, peuvent donc s'étendre sans encombre sur le sol du nouveau monde, jusqu'à ce qu'enfin, à force de s'étirer, elles se rompent de faiblesse et d'épuisement. C'est là l'histoire de tous les grands peuples quelque aient été leurs formes de gouvernements, car l'exagération d'un principe le tue, comme l'exagération de la force épuise et tue celle-ci.

Il n'y a pas de force sociale aux Etats-Unis, il n'y a que des forces individuelles qui subsistent parce que ce peuple n'est pas ceinturé de nations puissantes dont les gouvernements tiennent dans leurs mains toutes les forces sociales et matérielles. Mais laissez vieillir ce peuple certainement prodigieux de son accroissement numérique et de son industrie; laissez son sol se couvrir, au point qu'il n'y aura plus de place pour tout le monde, tous les intérêts similaires se grouperont les uns autour des autres, pour combattre les intérêts contraires ou se protéger contre eux. Les uns et les autres, pour vivre, centraliseront les forces sociales au détriment de la démocratie, dans l'intérêt même de la société.

C'est à l'histoire, et non au peuple Américain, qu'il faut aller demander des leçons et des enseignements, quand il s'agit de modifier essentiellement, profondément, ou fonder des institutions politiques. Les grands hommes de l'Union, ces géants qui n'ont pas eu de successeurs, en donnant l'indépendance à leur patrie, prévirent tout le mal que se ferait dans la suite la démocratie qu'ils venaient de créer, et le Federalist, cette publication remarquable, dans laquelle ils versèrent toute leur pensée, atteste de leurs craintes pour l'avenir et de leurs efforts pour convaincre le peuple Américain qu'il fallait donner au pouvoir exécutif plus d'initiative, plus de force, de contrepoids, dans l'intérêt de la démocratie dont les dangers sont dans sa force même, et la surabondance et l'universalité de son action. Y ont-ils réussi? et les faibles concessions qu'ils ont obtenues ont-elles atteint le but vers lequel les dirig[e]ai[en]t ces illustres patriotes?

Adams, l'ancien, l'un des auteurs de la liberté et de la constitution américaines, ne fait-il pas l'aveu surprenant pour un républicain, et un républicain de son époque et de sa position toute exceptionnelle, que "la constitution Anglaise est, en théorie, la plus magnifique conception de l'humanité, pour l'ajustement de l'équilibre et pour en prévenir les vibrations."

"Les Américains, ajoute-il, ne l'ont pas imité en donnant à l'exécutif le pouvoir de négativer les actes de leur législature; sous ce rapport les balances sont incomplètes, je l'avoue avec beaucoup de mortification....."

"Dans les siècles futurs, si les états actuels deviennent de grandes nations, riches, puissantes, luxueuses et populeuses, leurs sentiments et leur bon sens leur diront quoi faire; ils pourront s'approcher par des transitions de la constitution anglaise."

N'était-ce pas naturel, en effet, que ce veto exécutif dans la constitution Américaine, puisque les trois branches du pouvoir émanent également du scrutin populaire, bien que dans des conditions différentes, et que le salut de la constitution et de la liberté gît dans la limitation de tous les mandats. (Ecoutez.)

En Amérique, les chambres sont absolues, l'exécutif n'est rien dans la législation, et de l'aveu même de l'un de ses plus illustres citoyens, la constitution Anglaise est la plus magnifique conception de l'humanité. Ce républicain va même jusqu'à affirmer que les Etats-Unis finiront par adopter la constitution anglaise.

Aux Etats-Unis, il n'y a de contrepoids à la constitution que dans l'institution judiciaire, et cela durera tant que le respect pour la loi sera dans les mœurs du peuple, puisque l'impopularité des juges entraînerait leur ruine par l'opération même de la constitution et la volonté des chambres élues, se faisant tout ensemble accusateurs et juges.

La tendance de la démocratie Américaine, c'est de tout niveler, de tout effacer, c'est de tout égaliser; c'est de décentraliser et d'affaiblir à l'infini les forces sociales par l'individualisme, par l'excès de la démocratie, ayant, chaque jour, une action plus directe et plus immédiate sur le pouvoir. Voilà l'histoire de tous les Etats de l'Union, à mesure qu'ils passent par de nouvelles constitutions. Chaque fois s'abrège la durée du mandat électoral. C'est aussi à cela qu'il faut attribuer l'instabilité de la loi aux Etats-Unis: "L'instabilité législative, a dit Hamilton dans le Federalist, est la plus grande tache que l'on puisse signaler dans nos institutions." Ecoutez Madisson [sic]:

"La facilité que l'on trouve à changer les lois et l'excès que l'on peut faire du pouvoir législatif, me paraissent les maladies les plus dangereuses auxquelles notre gouvernement soit exposé."

Ce langage de deux illustres américains est une éloquente réponse à ceux qui veulent tout demander aux Etats-Unis, et y rechercher la perfection législative et gouvernementale.

M. de Tocqueville, qui a beaucoup étudié les institutions et les mœurs américaines, et qui leur rend justice, est d'opinion que "les républiques américaines seront forcées de multiplier les deux degrés dans leur système électoral, sous peine de se perdre misérablement parmi les écueils de la démocratie."

Mais est-ce là le but vers lequel elles tendent? Et l'esprit universel qui pousse vers l'égalité s'embarrasse guère du danger de l'avenir.

L'expérience de Licurgue [i.e. Lycurgue], dit Adams, a duré sept cents ans. C'est une longue épreuve, et, il faut avouer que, pour durer aussi longtemps, les lois de Licurgue devaient avoir de grandes qualités, contenir un fort élément de durée. Adams parlait ainsi lorsque ses institutions, à lui, avaient à peine duré quelques années.

La république romaine a duré au-delà de cinq cents ans; mais ce n'était pas une république démocratique. C'était une république aristocratique où le peuple n'était rien ou était peu de chose. Et, quand la démocratie s'y fit jour par ses tribuns, ce fut pour la conduire au despotisme. Le tribunal était du reste un autre et formidable genre de despotisme qui permettait à un seul homme de mettre un veto sur la constitution.

Les peuples Grecs, après avoir passé par l'absolutisme sont presque tous devenus républiques pour retourner plus tard à la monarchie. Ils avaient dans le fait substitué le despotisme de plusieurs au despotisme d'un seul, et, dans certains cas, le despotisme des masses au despotisme de l'oligarchie. Ces peuples déchirés par tant de petits tyrans à la fois, ou s'usant dans les horreurs

de l'anarchie, ont exterminé les uns ou ont eu recours à un pouvoir qui les ... [a pr]otégés contre leurs propres excès et leur propre ... [puiss]ance.

[J']admets volontiers la nécessité de la division des pouvoirs dans l'état; mais je suis loin d'être de l'avis d'Adams que tous les maux des anciennes républiques de la Grèce furent entièrement les fruits des vices dans les institutions politiques. Les massacres et les autres horreurs dont ces peuples se sont rendus coupables sont les fruits des moeurs plus que des vices de leurs systèmes politiques.

Parcourez les pages de l'histoire de France, vous y découvrirez d'indicibles horreurs, et cependant la monarchie française a duré quatorze siècles.

Kent, s'appuyant sur Adams, attribue à l'unité législative l'épouvantable catastrophe de la révolution française; mais il se détruit lui-même en admettant plus loin, que deux chambres n'eussent, il est vrai, pas sauvé la révolution de ses horreurs. Le fait est que le principe de la dissolution avait atteint les moeurs, et les croyances comme les institutions, et la révolution, pour me servir du langage de M. Thiers, comme tous les gouvernements qui l'ont suivi depuis, a péri, pour avoir trop [sic] abondé dans son propre sens; elle s'est éteinte dans l'excès de son activité, et sous l'étreinte du despotisme militaire que la société appelait de toutes ses forces pour ne pas mourir.

Les républiques américaines sont exposées à périr précisément, elles aussi, parce qu'elles abondent trop dans leurs sens, dans le sens de la démocratie et qu'elles n'ont pas de contrepoids, de contradicteurs, dans la constitution.

Vous voulez deux chambres élues; mais le peuple ne les demande pas, parce qu'il ne sent pas le besoin.

Pourquoi surtout ces deux chambres si elles doivent être assises sur le même sens électoral et presque sur le même sens d'éligibilité? Les voulez-vous pour dépenser le plus possible des deniers publics? ou les voulez-vous par simple caprice aujourd'hui, comme on les voulait par nécessité en 1832?

Malheureusement pour le gouvernement, il est allé demander sa constitution à un accident constitutionnel et voilà pourquoi sa proposition est si peu rationnelle. C'est la Belgique qui est appelée à nous servir de modèle; mais la Belgique, comme on va le voir, ne doit sa constitution qu'à un pur accident, qu'à une simple rancune de parti. Voici les faits tels qu'ils sont racontés dans le livre que je tiens dans ma main:

"Trois opinions partageaient le congrès sur la question du sénat. L'une ne voulait aucune espèce de sénat; la seconde voulait le sénat nommé par le chef de l'état; la troisième la voulait élue par la nation. Ces deux dernières opinions firent admettre l'existence du sénat. Mais il fut difficile de fixer la majorité sur le mode de nomination des sénateurs. Parmi les membres qui voulaient le sénat, le plus grand nombre voulaient la nomination par le roi, comme plus en harmonie avec la nature de l'institution; mais ceux qui ne voulaient qu'une seule chambre, s'étaient, en désespoir de cause, joints aux partisans des sénateurs élus, cette opinion prévalut. Le sénat et son mode d'existence ne furent ainsi le résultat ni d'une même opinion ni d'une même majorité.....

"....L'opinion qui ne voulait qu'une chambre et par conséquent qu'un mode d'élection détermina la majorité."

Le système belge me répugnait, je l'avoue, et je m'étonnais qu'il eût été adopté par un peuple aussi sage, quand ce livre m'est tombé sous la main, qui m'a expliqué le mystère. Auparavant, je m'étais adressé à des belges instruits et leur avais demandé comment opérait ce système compliqué, quel rôle jouait le sénat? "Le fait est, m'avait-on répondu, que le sénat ne joue point de rôle, c'est comme le roi lui-même, une poutre flottante sur les eaux constitutionnelles, au gré du vent populaire, de quelque côté qu'il souffle. Les

hommes éminents laissent le sénat pour descendre dans l'autre chambre qui domine et règne dans la constitution."

Et pourtant, bien que l'électeur du sénat soit le même que celui de la chambre, le sens d'éligibilité du sénateur est considérable, puisque nul ne peut être élu sénateur sans payer annuellement environ 11131 d'impôts directs. Là, au moins, vous avez la richesse pour tenir lieu de l'élément aristocratique, et vous êtes sûr que tous les sénateurs, à quelque parti qu'ils appartiennent, seront conservateurs dans une mesure raisonnable.

Mais parce qu'un accident, une rancune de parti avait imposé deux chambres élues à la Belgique, et parce qu'en même temps l'on avait adopté le gouvernement parlementaire comme base de la constitution, il fallut, pour harmoniser le système, avoir recours à une anomalie, à un expédient, ainsi que l'exprime le savant légiste que je viens de citer. "La faculté de dissolution, dit-il, est une conséquence nécessaire du système adopté. Le sénat électif, comme la chambre des représentants, ne doit exister qu'à des conditions homogènes."

Et vous, parce que la Belgique a été la victime d'un accident constitutionnel, et que cet accident lui a imposé une anomalie, vous acceptez cet accident comme un modèle; et parce que vous l'acceptez comme elle, pour ne pas détruire le gouvernement parlementaire, vous vous imposez une anomalie!

Pourquoi tant de travail uniquement pour atteindre le but auquel vous arrivez avec si peu d'efforts et si facilement aujourd'hui?

Si vous dites que le conseil législatif actuel n'a pas d'efficacité, plutôt que de lui substituer une chambre élue, qui soit montée sur celle-ci, sa simple reproduction, sa doublure, faites la disparaître complètement.

Montesquieu dit que la deuxième chambre est nécessaire par l'existence dans l'état "des gens distingués par la naissance, les richesses ou les honneurs; que s'ils étaient confondus parmi le peuple, et n'y avaient qu'une voix commune avec les autres, la liberté commune serait leur esclavage, et qu'ils n'auraient aucun intérêt à la défendre, parce que la plupart des résolutions seraient contre eux; que conséquemment la part qu'ils ont à la législation doit être proportionnée aux autres avantages qu'ils ont dans l'état: ce qui arrivera s'ils forment un corps qui ait droit d'arrêter les entreprises du peuple comme le peuple a le droit d'arrêter les leurs."

Aux États-Unis, c'est un tout autre motif qui a fait adopter les deux chambres, car on n'y rencontrait pas deux éléments sociaux, mais il y avait à satisfaire deux éléments politiques, le nombre et l'état, l'état indépendant, souverain. Au nombre, l'on a donné la chambre des représentants, et à l'état, le sénat. Dans le sénat, les petits états trouvent leurs [sic] salut contre les empiètements et les instincts des grands états. (Ecoutez.)

Ici vous n'avez à sauvegarder, ni aristocratie, ni fédération, et conséquemment une deuxième chambre n'est pas rigoureusement nécessaire.

Et puis, avez-vous les éléments propres à la formation de deux chambres électives? Pour vous convaincre que non, je vous prie de tourner vos regards vers le congrès américain, et de pénétrer d'abord dans la chambre des représentants. "Vous vous y sentez, dit M. de Tocqueville, frappé de l'aspect vulgaire de cette grande assemblée. L'oeil cherche souvent en vain, dans son sein, un homme célèbre, presque tous ses membres sont des personnages obscurs, dont le nom ne fournit aucune image à la pensée. Ce sont pour la plupart des avocats de village, des commerçants, ou même des hommes appartenant aux dernières classes. Dans un pays où l'instruction est presque universellement répandue, on dit que les représentants du peuple ne savent pas correctement écrire."

Puis, entrez dans l'enceinte du sénat: "A peine y apercevez-vous un seul homme qui ne rappelle l'idée d'une illustration récente."

Il est donc évident que ce peuple de vingt trois millions ne possède pas les éléments nécessaires à la formation de deux chambres efficaces et dignes de lui, lorsqu'il doit les rechercher par l'élection.

Le sénat représentant l'état souverain, étant d'ailleurs le conseil véritable de la nation, dans les grandes affaires d'état, l'homme d'élite y aspire et y siège. Dans la pensée d'Adams, il y est poussé par l'esprit même de la constitution qui ostrasise [*sic*] ainsi, par l'honneur, les hommes puissants par la fortune, la naissance et le génie et qui acquèreraient une influence trop considérable "pour la simple honnêteté et le simple bon sens d'une chambre de représentants."

Et si c'est là le spectacle que vous offrent les Etats-Unis, où trouverez-vous vos éléments pour deux chambres électives dans une population d'à peine deux millions? A peine aujourd'hui pouvez-vous, par l'élection, former convenablement et dignement une seule chambre. Si la chose est difficile partout, elle l'est davantage en Canada en ce moment. Il y a évidemment des vides dans la carrière politique. Le conseil de la nation ne possède ni autant d'hommes distingués, ni même d'hommes sachant travailler qu'autrefois. Pour s'en convaincre, il n'est pas besoin de retourner vers le brillant passé de notre histoire parlementaire. Le parlement de 1844 était mieux composé que celui de 1848, et celui de 1848, mieux que celui-ci. (Ecoutez.) Je ne dis pas cela pour blesser les amours propres, pour humilier, car je me sens l'un des plus humbles d'entre vous; mais il est des vérités qui sautent aux yeux, et que, dans tous les cas, il faut avoir le courage de se dire.

Si donc, comme l'a dit l'honorable inspecteur-général, le sénat devra être la récompense du talent, de ... l'expérience, du mérite à un titre quelconque, et des services publics; si c'est là le lieu vers lequel doivent tendre toutes les nobles aspirations, toutes les intelligences mûres et grandes, il arrivera, comme aux Etats-Unis, que tous les talents, toute l'expérience, toute la maturité, "tous les cheveux blancs en masse," suivant la pittoresque expression de M. de Lamartine, monteront au sénat, pour ne laisser à l'autre chambre que l'ignorance, que la jeunesse avec son inexpérience et ses passions ardentes, toutes fraîchement alimentées dans les assemblées publiques et les clubs politiques.

D'un autre côté, si, contrairement à vos affirmations, mais d'accord avec ce que vous proposez, vous laissez à la chambre basse l'initiative des grandes mesures publiques, comme les questions financières, et conséquem[m]ent le monopole de la faveur publique, vous verrez comme en Belgique, les hommes distingués descendres [*sic*] du sénat dans la chambre des représentants pour y recueillir les palmes civiques et la puissance que l'opinion donne au talent et au mérite supérieur.

La seconde chambre élue est donc inutile, mais elle est impossible si vous ne la voulez qu'efficace, et la dissolution dont vous la menacez sans cesse pour l'harmoniser avec vous, éteindra tous les nobles sentiments, toutes les inspirations patriotiques, pour laisser place à la timidité, à la soumission et jusqu'à la servilité.

Malgré l'opinion de Montesquieu, cependant, qui ne veut de seconde chambre que quand il y a à représenter dans l'Etat des intérêts qui ne sont pas ceux de la masse, je me sou mets à l'opinion qui voit des dangers dans une chambre unique, et, s'il faut que le conseil actuel disparaisse, je proposerais de donner un contrepoids à la constitution au moyen d'un conseil d'Etat. Ce ne serait plus, si vous voulez, le gouvernement parlementaire dont vous vous éloignez en rendant le conseil électif, pour satisfaire aux exigences de ceux qui veulent l'élection partout, et dont vous vous rapprochez ensuite par des expédients, en multipliant et en embarrassant les rouages du système. Le

gouvernement parlementaire se comprend parfaitement. Au moyen de vos représentants, vous influez directement et immédiatement sur les actes du pouvoir. Dans ce système, ce qui émane du pouvoir, après avoir parcouru le cercle constitutionnel, remonte vers le pouvoir, et vous n'avez pas à craindre d'y rencontrer des obstacles et des entraves; tansdis [sic] que dans la constitution américaine, le pouvoir de dissoudre ou d'abrégér les mandats populaires, n'existant pas dans le pouvoir exécutif, il faut que le cercle constitutionnel s'établisse par l'élection, et que le contrôle populaire s'exerce par la limitation des mandats. (Ecout.)

Le conseil d'Etat dont je viens de parler serait, dans la constitution, assez ce qu'est, dans l'Union, la cour suprême, sous un autre rapport. Composé de peu de membres, il serait choisi parmi les hommes d'élite par le pouvoir, et sujet, si vous le voulez, à l'approbation de la chambre; mais, une fois élu, il serait indépendant de l'une et de l'autre.

La chambre aurait l'initiative de la législation, et la révision en appartiendrait au conseil d'Etat. Les projets de loi, sortis modifiés du conseil d'Etat, seraient de nouveau soumis à la chambre, qui les accepterait ou les rejetterait à volonté. Le conseil d'Etat pourrait opposer un veto aux projets de la chambre, mais ce veto ne devrait être que temporaire et ne durer que juste le temps nécessaire pour permettre à l'opinion publique ou de se calmer et de se désister de projets dangereux ou de se mûrir et de s'asseoir. C'est ce que voulait Jefferson pour la constitution des Etats-Unis.

Ces hommes seraient payés comme vous payez vos juges, et, comme ils seraient des hommes d'élite et placés audessus du tourbillon [sic] des passions populaires, ils temporiseraient et régulariseraient la législation en lui donnant de la maturité.

Mais, encore un[e] fois, conservez la constitution telle que vous l'avez, car les changements fréquents et sans but ne valent rien.³²

The hon. member dilated a great length on the evil effect of the passions of democracy, illustrated his argument with examples both from ancien[t] and modern history. He concluded by stating that he should oppose with all his force the resolutions of the government.³³

MR. MACKENZIE was not distinctly audible but he was understood to say, that he had just heard the Attorney Genl. East admit this scheme was a humbug, and he (Mr. M.) believed these resolutions would come to nothing. He generally remarked on the conduct of the Government styling it humbug also, and he thought it too bad to keep them up until eleven o'clock with such humbug resolutions.³⁴

The committee rose and reported progress, with the understanding that the vote should be taken tomorrow.³⁵

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Polette reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

Mr. Ridout moved, seconded by Mr. Seymour, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow; the House divided: --And it passed in the Negative.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Assessment Laws of Upper Canada;³⁶

The House going again into committee passed through several clauses of the Assessment Law Amendment Act³⁷.

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. McDougall reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Street, seconded by Mr. Murney,
The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 12 MAY 1853.

1. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
2. IBID.
3. The following papers reported that this bill was read a third time: MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 May 1853, PILOT, 17 May 1853, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 May 1853.
4. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 May 1853, PILOT, 17 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 20 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 23 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 25 May 1853. The debate was also reported by MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 May 1853, which summarized the MORNING CHRONICLE account.
5. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 May 1853.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 May 1853, PILOT, 17 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 20 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 27 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 9 June 1853. The debate was also reported by: GLOBE, 28 May 1853; and JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 24 May 1853.
16. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
17. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 May 1853.
18. GLOBE, 28 May 1853, which remarked, "There were about 20 members in the House."
19. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
20. IBID.
21. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 May 1853.
22. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
23. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 May 1853.
24. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
25. IBID.
26. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 May 1853.
27. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
28. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 May 1853.
29. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
30. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 May 1853.
31. IBID.
32. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 24 May 1853. The first two ellipses represent illegible text.
33. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 May 1853.
34. IBID.
35. IBID.
36. The following papers noted this matter in identical accounts: HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 14 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 17 May 1853.
37. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 14 May 1853.

FRIDAY, 13 MAY 1853.

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MR. SPEAKER acquainted the House, That, yesterday, he received from the Commissioner appointed for the examination of witnesses on the trial of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Prince Edward, a copy of the Minutes of his proceedings under the said Commission.

Mr. Speaker further acquainted the House, That he had, this day, issued his Warrant for the re-assembling of the Select Committee on the Prince Edward Election Petition, on Friday next the 20th day of May instant, provided Parliament shall be then sitting, and in case Parliament shall not be then sitting, then on the third Monday next after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament, to take the proceedings of the said Commissioner into consideration.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Robinson,--The Petition of W. Simpson and others, of the United Townships of Tiny and Tay.

By Mr. Street,--The Petition of Robert Hobson.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Messieurs Hutchison and Company, and others, of the City of Toronto; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of "The Metropolitan Gas and Water Company," and that the 64th Rule of the House be suspended in so far as it relates to the same.

Of John Scott and others, of Caledonia, in the County of Haldimand; representing that the Six Nations Indians on the Grand River, are indebted to them for articles furnished in trade, and that since the passing of the Act 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 74, for the protection of Indians, they refuse to pay their said debts, and praying for an inquiry in order to the payment thereof.

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Of John B. Cunningham, President, and others, the Officers and Committee of the Farmers and Mechanics' Institute of the Village of Norval, in the County of Haltou; praying for aid in behalf of the said Institution.

Of L.F. Chaperon, of Pointe Lévi, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada; representing that during the prevalence of Cholera in 1849 and 1851, he put into practice a Special Theory for the cure of Cholera Patients, and praying for an inquiry into the results thereof, and compensation for his trouble and sacrifices in that behalf.

Mr. Cauchon, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, Patron, and others, the Officers of the Catholic Institute of St. Roch's of Quebec, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have taken into their serious consideration the prayer of the Petition referred to them, and have agreed to recommend that a Bill be passed by Your Honorable House in compliance therewith.

The Honorable Mr. Merritt, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Lincoln and Welland relative to Concession allowances and side lines, and other Petitions, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the several Petitions referred to them, and beg leave to report upon the same, as followeth:--

1. With respect to the Petition of the Municipal Council of the United

Counties of Lincoln and Welland, praying the passing of an Act to empower Municipal Councils of Counties to grant in certain cases, titles to Concession allowances and side lines to parties granting in lieu thereof Roads parallel to or near the same, Your Committee have examined the 187th and 188th Sections of the Municipal Act of Upper Canada, 12 Vic. cap. 81, and find the following words in the latter Section: "And in case the person or persons now in possession of any Concession Road or Side Line may have laid out Streets in any City, Town, or Village, without any compensation therefor, he shall be entitled to retain the land within such City, Town, or Village originally set apart for such Concession Road or Side Line in lieu of the Street set apart by him in place of the said Concession Road or Side Line;" but neither this Section, nor any other, so far as Your Committee can discover, authorizes the Municipality to make a title of any such Concession, so as to afford security to the occupier, inasmuch as the present Municipal Act may be repealed by another.

Under these circumstances, Your Committee recommend that the present Municipal Act be amended, so as to confer upon Incorporated Cities, Towns, and Villages, power of granting, in certain cases, titles to Concession and Side Lines to parties giving land for the construction of Roads in lieu thereof.

2. Your Committee have also considered the Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Lincoln and Welland, praying for the reduction of the Tax imposed for the Lunatic Asylum.

By the Act of Upper Canada, 2 Vic. cap. 11, passed 11th May, 1839, a tax of one-eighth of a penny in the pound, was authorized to be raised on the assessment of Upper Canada, for the establishment of an Asylum, and for the purpose of purchasing Land, erecting Buildings, and supporting the same.

In 1846, two Acts (9 Vic. cap. 61, and 12 Vic. cap. 32, sec. 4,) were passed to authorize the issue of £30,000 and £5,000, in Debentures, to complete the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, to be repaid out of the above rate of one-eighth of a penny in the pound. On the 19th August, 1850, the Act 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 68, repealed the Act 2 Vic. cap. 11, so far as relates to the Tax: and in lieu of the rate, it established a rate of six-pence in the £100 on the assessed actual value of property, or one penny in the pound on the assessed yearly value thereof,

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--the rate so raised to be applied as followeth:--

1st. To pay the Interest on Lunatic Asylum Debentures, then outstanding; to pay Interest on any other Debentures issued by authority of Parliament to complete the Asylum, or to defray the expenses of procuring a site and erecting any other Public Building in Upper Canada for any Institution of general importance to the inhabitants thereof.

2nd. To form a Sinking Fund of £1500 per annum, to pay off the principal of the Debentures so issued towards the support of the said Asylum, and of any such other Institutions, in such manner as shall be directed by Parliament.

By 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 48, sec. 38, the Council of Public Instruction was empowered to select the location of a Normal School, and to erect or procure and furnish the necessary Buildings therefor.

In the Estimates of the Session of 1850, a sum not exceeding £15,000, was appropriated to acquire a site and erect the Building of the Upper Canada Normal School.

The 4th Section of the Municipal Loan Act 16 Vic. cap. 22, authorizes Government to borrow from the said Lunatic Asylum Fund, any sum that may be deemed expedient to meet the charges on the said Loan Fund, and to direct the re-payment of the same out of the said last mentioned Fund.

Before entering into a consideration of this Petition, it was necessary for Your Committee to ascertain the amount and application of the said Fund; they therefore applied to the Inspector General's Department for the information.

In reply to the said application, the Inspector General furnished the accompanying Statements Nos. 1. to 5:--

No. 1.--A Recapitulation of Receipts and Expenditure appertaining to the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, up to 31st January, 1853.

Receipts.				Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Assessments received from the several Districts or Municipalities in Upper Canada (for details see Public Accounts, No. 17, of 1852, and preceding years)	18205	6	1			
Interest of Debentures	44750	0	0			
Consolidated Fund, per Annual Estimates	38483	16	9			
	131996			£	3	11 ¹ / ₂
Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Erection of Building, <u>ex</u> Assessments	19205	6	1			
do do Balance Debentures authorized, say of £30,000, under Act 9 Vic. cap. 61, paid cash	2250	0	0			
do Proceeds of Debentures	44750	0	0			
				66205	6	4
Support of Institution, <u>ex</u> Assessments	1914	5	10			
do Consolidated Fund	38483	16	9			
				40398	2	7
Interest on Debentures, <u>ex</u> Assessments				8941	12	2
Redemption of Debentures, do				8500	0	0
Balance of Fund				8941	0	11 ¹ / ₂
				131996	3	11 ¹ / ₂
(85%)	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January 31, 1853.--By balance brought down.....	2941	0	10 ¹ / ₂			
Deduct Interest paid on £15,000, Normal School Debentures.....	1500	0	0			
				6370	17	10 ¹ / ₂
The Public Accounts show the amount of Debentures outstanding, as under, viz.:--						
Lunatic Asylum, 9 Vic. cap. 61, and 12 Vic. cap. 32, to 1852.....				21550	0	0
do 13 & 14 Vic. caps. 2 & 18.....				15000	0	0
				36550	0	0
Normal School do				15000	0	0
				42550	0	0

Inspector General's Office,
Quebec, 15th April, 1853.

Jos. Cary,
Dy. I. G.

Abstract.

From 'Total' Receipts and Liability.....	£201840	3	11	1
Deduct, Amounts of Proceeds of Debentures and Consolidated Fund.....	86233	16	9	
Leaving the Receipts and Liability from the local Assessments.....	£115012	7	2	$\frac{1}{2}$

W. H. M.

No. 2.--Statement of amounts expended annually for the support of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, as appropriated per the annual Estimates.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
W.B. Jarvis.....	For Arrears to 31st December, 1841, and on account of 1842.....	3049	11	8			
Dr. W. Rees.....	For Arrears as Superintendent and Services in 1842.....	362	3	9			
					3411	15	5
W.B. Jarvis.....	For Aid to the Asylum in 1843, including Medical Superintendence, and a balance for 1842.....	.....	..	..	2250	0	0
W.B. Jarvis.....	On account of Expenses for 1844.....	2030	5	9			
Dr. W. Rees.....	For 6 months' Salary as Superintendent and Physician, to 30th June, 1844, at £200 per annum.....	100	0	0			
do	For do, to 31st December, 1844, at £250 per annum.....	125	0	0			
W.B. Jarvis, R.S. Jameson, and Reverend H.J. Grasset.....	On account of Expenses for the year ended 31st December, 1845.....	2062	10	0	2255	5	9
Dr. W. Rees.....	For 9 months' Salary as Physician, from 1st January to 30th September, 1845, at £250 per annum.....	187	10	0			
W.B. Jarvis and Reverend H.J. Grasset.....	On account of Expenses for the 9 months ended the 30th September, 1846.....	2113	1	1	2250	0	0
Dr. W. Rees.....	Salary as Physician, from the 1st to the 19th October, 1845, at £250 per annum.....	12	18	2			
Dr. W. Telfer....	do as do, from 20th October, 1845, to the 31st December, 1846, at £250 per annum.....	299	11	10			
					2425	11	1
W.B. Jarvis.....	On account of the Expenses of the Temporary Asylum (Balance of Grant).....	574	8	11			
Reverend H.J. Grasset.....	On account of the Expenses for the 9 months ended 30th September, 1847....	3085	18	7			

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dr. W. Telfer....	For 12 months' Salary as Physician, to the 31st December, 1847.....	250	0	0	3910	7	6
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Reverend H.J. Grasset.....	On account of Expenses, to 30th September, 1848.....	3065	8	9			
R.S. Jameson.....	Balance of do, to 31st December, 1847...	56	1	3			
Dr. W. Telfer....	3 months' Salary as Physician, to 31st March, 1848.....	62	10	0			
F.S. Primrose....	Salary as do, from 24th April to 13th June, at £250 per annum.....	34	18	7			
G.H. Park.....	do as do, from 14th June to 31st December, 1848, at do	136	13	6	3355	12	1
Reverend H.J. Grasset.....	On account of Expenses for the year ended 31st December, 1849.....	3620	2	10			
do	Balance of Expenses, to 31st December, 1848.....	529	11	9	4149	14	7
Christopher Widmer, Chairman.	On account of the Expenses for the year 1850, being the amount of the Grant for that purpose.....				5000	0	0
Reverend H.J. Grasset.....	Amount of Expenses for the quarter ended 31st March, 1851.....	1206	9	6			
Christopher Widmer, Chairman	Amount of Expenses for the 6 months ended 30th September, 1851.....	3714	10	2	4920	19	8
Christopher Widmer, Chairman	Being in part of the Expenses for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1851, and balance of the Grant for that year.....	79	?	4			
do ..	Amount of do, for the 9 months ended 30th September, 1851.....	4425	3	4	4854	10	0
	Total.....				£ 33478	16	0

Inspector General's Office,
Quebec, 29th March, 1853.

Jos. Cary,
Dy. I. G.

No. 3.--Statement of amount expended in each year for the erection of the Normal School, and amount due thereon, for Debentures issued up to 1853.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Thos. G. Ridout, Cashier Bank of Upper Canada.....	Being on account of the sum of £15,000, appropriated by the Legislature to procure a Site and erect Buildings for a Normal and Model School, 22nd October, 1850.....				7500	0	0
do ..	Being in part of the £15,000 granted by the Legislature for procuring a Site and erecting Buildings for a Provin- cial Normal and Model School, 3rd May 1851.....	3000	0	0			
do ..	Being towards the erection of the Normal School of Upper Canada, 7th August, 1851.....	3000	0	0			
Reverend E. Ryer- son, Superin- tendent of Education....	Being on account of the Legislative appro- priation for the erection of the Nor- mal School Buildings, 3rd September, 1851.....	1500	0	0			
					7500	0	0
					£ 15000	0	0

Inspector General's Office,
Quebec, 29th March, 1853.

Jos. Cary,
Dy. I. G.

Note.--No accounts have yet been rendered to this Department, by any of the
above parties for the several amounts advanced to them. J.C.

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No. 4.--Memorandum of Expenses for Lunatics incurred in Lower Canada, from
1845, inclusive, when the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, near Quebec,
was first established.

Year.	Amount of Expenses Paid.			Year.	Amount of Expenses Paid.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1845	1857	0	0	1850	3892	15	11
1846	4502	18	8	1851	6347	11	0
1847	5130	6	8	1852--(Three quarters)...	3972	7	8
1848	4121	7	8				
1849	6137	12	9	Total	£ 35758	9	0

Inspector General's Office,
16th September, 1853.

Jos. Cary.
Dy. I. G.

No. 5.--Statement of Arrears due by different Municipalities in Upper Canada.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Arrears under Act 2 Vic. cap. 11, to 12th October, 1852.	1717	14	1
Amount of Arrears under Act 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 68, from 1st July to 19th October, 1852.....	*1300	9	1
Amount of Arrears under do, from 19th October, 1852, to 31st Jan- uary, 1853.....	1216	18	1
	£		
	4195	2	11
Less--Received as before	262	11	6
	£		
	3932	11	..

Inspector General's Office,
Quebec, 1853.

Jos. Cary.
Dy. I. G.

* On account of this amount, was received between the 19th October, 1852, and 31st January, 1853, £262 11s. 6d.

The cost of building the Lunatic Asylum, its support, and amount for building Normal School, is as followeth:

Total amount received, per Statement No. 1	£131996	3	11½
Total amount received for proceeds of Normal School Debentures	15000	0	0
Total amount of outstanding debentures	54250	0	0
Total.....	£201246	3	11½

Less--Expenditure:--

For building the Lunatic Asylum, including Interest on Capital	17112	14	6
For support of do.....	40398	2	7
For erection of Normal School	15000	0	0
Interest on do	1580	5	0
		132125	6 1
		£69120	17 10½
Add--Amount outstanding for Assessments	3283	11	..
		£73053	9 3½

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Amount of Debentures due.....	£54250	0	0
Balance on hand	6370	17	10½
Arrears, Debentures redeemed	8500	0	0
For Assessments still due	3932	11	5
		£73053	9 3½

No accounts as yet appear to have been rendered of the expenses of the erection of either the Asylum or the Normal School.

From a Return furnished the Inspector General, it appears that the number of Patients in the Asylum in Upper Canada, for the last quarter, were 219; and the Expenses of the Institution, £1,613 7s. 5d.

From the Report of the Board of Directors of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum

in Upper Canada, in November, 1851, the number of Patients were 267; and the amount of the Expenditure up to the 1st October, £2445 6s. 4d.

Under an Order in Council of the 4th October, 1848, an agreement was entered into with the Manager of the Lower Canada Lunatic Asylum, which has been constructed at the expense of certain individuals, that twelve shillings and sixpence per week, is paid for the maintenance of two-thirds of the number of Patients, and ten shillings per week, for the remaining one-third.

From the Petition of the Warden and Councillors of the United Counties of Lincoln and Welland, it appears that, in the year 1850, they were assessed for the support of the Lunatic Asylum, £264 17s. 9d. which had increased in the year 1851, to the sum of £725. This increase they attribute to the practical working of the present system of assessment.

The Return furnished from the Inspector General's Office, dated 28th October, 1852, on an Address from Your Honorable House of the 11th of the same month, and printed in the Appendix to the Journal of this Session, (E.E.E.) shews that between the years 1840 and 1850, the average per annum, to be £242, which corroborates the above statement.

Your Committee concur with the Petitioners in the opinion that this additional Tax is not required for the payment of the Principal and Interest of the present Debt, and therefore recommend it to be reduced, so as to cover the Interest, and eventually to redeem the Principal, which can be safely done by abating the Tax one-half.

The next question for the consideration of Your Committee was the principle on which the Lunatic Asylum was hereafter to be supported, inasmuch as the people of Upper Canada have and will be taxed for the construction of the Asylum and Normal School, the sum of \$115,012 7s. 2d. (See Abstract on Statement No. 1.)

Your Committee, therefore, recommend that the future support of this Institution should be wholly sustained from the Provincial Funds, as in Lower Canada. If, on the contrary, any part of the Lunatic Asylum Tax is continued to be expended for the support of the Institution, a Bill should be introduced apportioning the Tax for the support thereof from the different Councils or Municipalities who furnish the Patients, provided the Patients are not able to maintain themselves.

3. Your Committee next took into consideration the Petition of James W.O. Clarke and others, of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, praying for the passing of an Act to prevent obstruction by the Great Western Railroad Company to the navigation of the Twenty-mile Creek from Lake Ontario to the Village of Jordon. Upon an examination of the Act 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 130, relating to the said Company, Your Committee find that the 2nd Section prohibits them from obstructing the navigation of any navigable Stream.

Your Committee, therefore, do not consider any further Legislation on that subject necessary.

4. Your Committee also examined the Petition of the Reverend A.F. Atkinson

(H.H.)

and others, Trustees of the St. Catharine's Grammar School, praying for aid in behalf thereof.

The said Institution is of great local importance, and is situated in the centre of 5000 inhabitants, and the classical scholars educated there have for a number of years past been eminently successful in their various professions. Your Committee, therefore, considering this an Institution well worthy of public aid, respectfully recommend that a portion of the amount annually appropriated for the promotion of Education, be granted to the St. Catharine's Grammar School.

5. Your Committee have also examined the Petitions of the Municipality of

the Township of Niagara, and of Joseph Clement and others, praying for the passing of an Act to confirm the Road allowances in that Township, as originally surveyed and laid out in the first concession from the east and west line to the Queenston and Grimby Macadamized Road, lying between lots three and four through the Township of Niagara.

Your Committee, after a due enquiry into the merits of the case, are of opinion that the prayer of the same should be granted; they would, therefore, respectfully recommend that a Bill be introduced to confirm that portion of the said first concession in question.

The Honorable Mr. Merritt, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Lincoln and Welland, relative to the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Act of Upper Canada, and another Petition, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Lincoln and Welland, praying that the provisions of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Act may be so extended as respects the said Counties, as to embrace the construction of bridges, and macadamized, gravel or planked roads, within or without the said Municipality, and having taken the same into their consideration, would recommend the prayer thereof to the favorable consideration of the Executive Government.

They have also considered the Petition of the same Municipal body for such an amendment of the Act 12 Vic. cap. 84, authorizing the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other Works in Upper Canada, as to empower the Municipalities to form Joint Stock Companies for effecting public improvements; and they have agreed to recommend the prayer of this Petition also to the Executive Government, so that the same may, if favorably considered by them, be provided for in the Bill for amending the Municipal Consolidated Loan Fund Act now before Your Honorable House.

The Honorable Mr. Baileyley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Thirty-first Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the following Bills, and have agreed to certain amendments to each of them, which they beg leave to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House:--

Bill to incorporate the Canadian Institute of Montreal:

Bill for the incorporating and granting certain powers to a Company for the purpose of creating and using Water-power on the Grand River.

Ordered, That Mr. Cauchon have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Catholic Institute of St. Roch, Quebec.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was re-

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ceived and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Institute of Montreal, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Ordered, That the Bill for incorporating and granting certain powers to a Company for the purpose of creating and using Water-power on the Grand River, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be com-

mitted to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to remedy certain irregularities and omissions in preparing the Lists of Jurors for the District of St. Francis.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the several Acts for the construction of Plank and other Roads by Joint Stock Companies in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Monday next, and be then the first Order of the day.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act authorizing the Grand River Navigation Company to raise a certain sum of money by Loan:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Mutual Assurance Associations of the Fabriques of the Dioceses of Quebec and of Three Rivers, and of Montreal and Saint Hyacinthe."

And then he withdrew.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee to take into consideration certain Resolutions on the subject of the Constitution of the Legislative Council of this Province;¹

MR. GAMBLE rose and said, Mr. Speaker, the resolutions before the House shall receive my most hearty vote, and I trust, that the House means to carry them out, but I cannot exactly approve of the last part of them. I do not assent to the truth that the introduction of the elective principle into our Legislative Council, would not be dangerous to Responsible Government--I think it would be.² [He] approved, and had long approved of an elective Legislative Council. For his own part he did not fear it because it was dangerous to responsible government, for he did not believe in responsible, except as a stepping stone to popular government.³ If this elective principle is introduced, it will lead to a good stable government, and to the carrying out of reforms, and at last we shall be able to adopt a system far superior to Responsible Government. I never did approve of it, and as a system of Government adapted to the circumstances of the country, I think that it has proved a total failure. I do not believe in a system of Government which makes men dishonest, which induces men to say one thing before their constituents, and another here.⁴ He did not believe in a system of government that led to the destruction of the personal independence of the members of the Legislature--made men give apologies for their votes--or led them to stretch a point for the good of their party.⁵ I hope that these resolutions will be carried--but although they contain some things which I do not approve of, yet I would rather adopt the whole set of them as they are, than that the introduction of the elective principle into the Legislative Council, should be made. I believe that if it is introduced,

it will consign Responsible Government to the tomb of the Capulets.⁶

MR. BROWN.--Hear, hear.⁷

MR. GAMBLE: And no sooner would you introduce the elective principle into the Legislative Council, than it will lead to the election of the⁸ Governor, who would sympathize with the people of the country⁹, and of every officer under them--will lead to the appointment by the Governor, with the consent of the higher branch of the Legislature--that will be the result, and then we shall have an elective Government--(hear, hear,) and I trust that I shall yet have strength to take off my hat, and give three cheers for that happy event. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I believe it will be for the interest of the country, that its whole affairs should be placed in the hands of those whose interests are bound up with the country. I was absent at the early part of the discussion upon this question, and had not the opportunity of hearing the eloquent speeches that were delivered--but upon reading the papers I did not find out that there were any reasons given by the administration for introducing this measure, except the want of confidence caused by the non-attendance of members of the Upper House. To what are we to attribute it? Why is it, that those gentlemen have absented themselves from their duties? The only reason which I have heard given by themselves, is, that it was perfectly useless for them to be in the House, for they were so in the minority, that their opinions there were disregarded, and that they really could not benefit the country in consequence.¹⁰ Nor could he help alluding to the manner in which the Ministry had acted on this matte[r], first bringing in a measure in one shape, and then changing it when they found it was not palatable to the house. They managed this as they did all their other measures. They had first of all proposed a new Commercial policy, which was to be retaliatory, and which was supported by all the members on the other side of the house especially by the member for Verchères; but by and by they changed all this entirely, and still they were supported by members opposite, again especially by the member for Verchères. Then coming to the point in hand, he avowed his belief that the Legislative Council did not enjoy the confidence of the people. Perhaps they had never done so to a great extent; but now certainly less than ever.¹¹ In an early period of this country they enjoyed a much larger portion of the confidence of the people than they do at this moment, (hear, hear;) more particularly since the year 1841, when the indemnity act, the Rebellion Losses Bill, was introduced.¹² That our institutions were especially democratic no one could deny, with the Governor reduced to a nullity and the Council to a mere register of the Lower House. What then was wanted was a series of checks like those in the United States, to avoid the instability which was the great danger of all democratic governments.¹³ It is very clear, that there is a very imperfect check given to the Legislative body of this House by the other. They are either looked upon as the registrars of the acts of this body, or as a body to revise those measures which emanated [sic] here. This is a Democratic Government, and the great evil of all Democratic Governments, is their continual liability to change, and the only course to adopt in order to avoid a system of that sort is, to have the body so constituted, as that it will be Conservative to the interests of the country, and have sufficient independence to exercise their own opinions with regard to the acts of the Legislature, not failing to exercise them, and they should not be carried away by those feelings which frequently excite the population¹⁴. The only foundation for the Legislative Council was the will of the people; and that was in fact the basis of the whole British system. Referring to the existence of elective institutions in the old thirteen colonies, he said it

existed in some of them from Governor downwards, and it was worthy of remark, that those which adhered the longest to their allegiance to England, were those in which the elective principle was the most extended. He was glad to see the government proposed to make the Upper House a court of impeachment. That was needed. He held that two branches of the legislature were necessary to free government, and the second might be an independent body capable of forming a counterpoise to that below it. The number of sixty members he thought a convenient one. It was necessary to have a large number of members to give the house a proper weight. He agreed with the proposed rotation and the proposed term of six years for membership. The benefit of rotation was to prevent combinations, and secure independent action, which could not be well secured if all the members went out together.¹⁵ As the time for which they would be elected would be a longer period than the term for which the members of this House would be, the property qualification of £1000, free from incumbrances, I think would be as low a qualification as members to constitute that House could have.¹⁶ But to allow ex-members of the Assembly, to be qualified for membership of the Council, without any other qualification appeared to him to be a strange anomaly.¹⁷ We desire to have persons there of mature judgment, and I would prefer that the age fixed in the resolutions should be 35; but, however, as 30 is fixed I will take it. I was glad to see that the administration had abandoned all other restrictions in the way of compelling people to choose the members from municipal bodies, as for example: the wardens and mayors; but there are other matters to which I do not assent, although, I do say, that I would sooner vote for the whole of these resolutions, than that the elective principle should not be applied to the formation of the Legislative Council. I do not hesitate, though, to declare my opinion that it would not be right to give the power of dissolving this body; it is said to be the prerogative of the Crown, with which you must not meddle. It would not do to settle the parliament for a certain number of years, and allow it to remain, for that is the prerogative of the Crown. It must be remembered, that the representative of the crown, must have somebody to provide for carrying out the dissolution; it is the prerogative of the minister of the day, and I cannot see why the opinions of the administration should out-weigh that of the Council. It should not. I think that we should rather have biennial elections, and do away with the power of dissolution altogether. So far as it is intended to apply here to the Legislative Council, I do not approve of it, but I would rather go for it than that the principle should be lost. I hope that the Hon. Provincial Secretary will alter the wording of the first resolution, in the way proposed, for it would enable those hon. members on my side of the House to vote for the present measure. The hon. member for Toronto alluded last night to the mode of appointment of the Senate of the United States, and compared the Legislative Council to that Senate. I think, however, that it was hardly a fair comparison, because, to a certain extent, the Legislative Council of this country would find a fitter parallel in the Senate of the State Legislatures, although there are some powers which we exercise that they do not; for example, with regard to our commercial policy. But in showing the advantage which arises in the Senate being elected by the Legislatures of the different States, his argument, I think, would [1]lead to a conclusion, and to which that hon. gentlemen [sic] did not allude, that is, not only that the election of those Legislative Councillors would be made by persons holding a greater amount of property than those who voted for the members of the Assembly, but the mode of electing the Legislative Councillors by the Municipal Councils of the Counties. I do really think, that greater advantages would arise by the Legislative Council being elected by these

Councils--I think, too, that they would form a body which would be entitled to the respect of the whole country. I do not speak with reference to the Municipalities of Lower Canada, although I know of nothing to their discredit¹⁸. He did not know anything personally about the municipal councils of Lower Canada, but he heard them spoken of by Lower Canada members in a disparaging manner.¹⁹ I speak simply of the Councils of Canada West, and I am sure, that they would form an electoral body for this purpose, which would certainly secure the confidence of the whole country.²⁰ He was certain the municipalities would return a respectable and independent body of men; and conferring upon the municipalities that power would also tend to raise their status²¹. And another advantage is, that they would form a connecting link between those other Common Councils and the Legislature, and we should have a continuous chain from the very lowest Municipality up to the Legislative Council. That, I think, is an object well worthy of consideration. As to having a difference of qualification for the electors, I am entirely opposed to it,--it is a system which I am convinced would never work well. In order to show the opinions which were entertained in England with regard to these matters, the hon. member for Toronto read from a book published by Lord Grey, and a report of certain parties' opinions, with regard to their mode of constituting the higher branch of the Legislature in the Colonies. I do not think that what is stated there, is at all applicable, inasmuch as the Colonies at that time did not enjoy Responsible Government, but at all events, I must confess that I have no great confidence in constitutions manufactured by the Colonial Office. I think, that a home manufactured constitution would be much more likely to be lasting, and I think that the best way would be, to set heartily about it in the very first instance, and instead of addressing Her Majesty upon this simple subject of the Legislative Council, we should address Her Majesty to authorize a convention to be held in the different provinces, in order to give a constitution to each province²² [OR] he would prefer to have a convention from all the British North American Colonies, to frame a federal constitution for the whole.²³ (Hear! hear! and laughter.) Hon. gentlemen may laugh, but the subject has been broached in the Imperial Parliament. Sir William Molesworth said, with regard to the constitution of Australia, that if you desire it to be satisfactory to the people, it is necessary that they should be directly consulted with regard to it, and that a constituent body should be selected for that particular purpose--therefore we have the opinion, you see, of a member of the Imperial Parliament.²⁴

MR. MERRITT.--I beg to correct the hon. member for York--Lord John Russell made use of that observation.²⁵

MR. GAMBLE.--He might have done so; I know that he made suggestions with regard to the alteration of those constitutions of the Australian provinces.²⁶

MR. MERRITT.--He said he regretted extremely that that constitution had not emanated from the people of Canada, because they would have been better satisfied with their own constitution, even if not good, than if the constitution had been formed by Lord Sydenham, and adopted by them.²⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Where did he say that?²⁸

MR. MERRITT.--In Parliament.²⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Lord John Russell never said one word in favour of a convention, nor would anybody imagine that he did.³⁰

MR. GAMBLE.--At all events it is quite clear that it was proposed to give every considerable power to the colonists with regard to the alteration in the

constitution of the Australian provinces--they were to have the power of forming a federal union. I cannot see why, if they permitted the Australian provinces to do that, the same boon should not be extended to the American provinces. With that we should be able to carry out a lasting and stable system of Government, which would be satisfactory to the whole of British North America. Why should we not have a Federal Union as well as the Australian provinces? If you were to have one general Federal Union, and a local Government for each province, it would be satisfactory to the entire country.³¹ The provinces were about to become united by railroads, and why not be so politically. It would be better for all. Each colony would then have its own local legislature, and Lower Canada members would not force upon Upper Canada a Chancery Court against its will, nor a school law, which he fancied they would in a few days.³² Then we could carry out this system of having two elective chambers in our Legislature. Divide your Legislative powers and then you will find that a very different system of Legislation will be established to anything which you can enjoy under Responsible Government. I fairly represent the opinion of my constituents as to the increased powers which they think ought to be given to the municipalities. I think these resolutions are not altogether perfect yet--there is one thing that is wanting. Supposing that these resolutions are adopted, I shall move: "That the Speaker of the Legislative Council so to be elected, should not be appointed by the Crown, but chosen by themselves from among their own number." It cannot be expected that a representative body chosen by the people will be satisfactory to that body, to have an officer at their head, who may not possibly have the confidence of a majority of the House. (The hon. member³³ made some farther remarks censuring the impatience with which Mr. Boulton had been listened to by the House when he advocated these questions in Toronto, when music played under the window and the House was counted out, after which fifteen members walked out of a committee room. He looked upon such proceedings with disgust.³⁴

MR. RIDOUT did not think the scheme of Mr. Morin was so matured as it might have been, nor so much so, as he expected from the hon. member's great experience. He (Mr. R.) was opposed to the first resolution because he was opposed to the principle of an Elective Legislative Council. If the elective principle were applied to the Legislative Council, it would not stop there, but must soon be applied to the Governor; and that he believed was inconsistent with our remaining a British colony--than which there was nothing he could more deplore. He proceeded to criticise the resolutions in detail; and expressed his concurrence in the proposition for a federal union of the British North American colonies. He had more seen the necessity of that since he had been at Quebec.³⁵

COL. PRINCE, while not agreeing with all the details of the resolutions, would nevertheless vote for them, as the best which had been submitted to the House. He proceeded to find fault with the council at length; and declared the country had no confidence in it. Its members were seldom heard from, except when they rejected the best bills of the assembly. He also complained that they did not attend in their places. He went on to criticise the resolutions in detail, expressing his concurrence in some points, and his disapprobation of others.³⁶

MR. STREET censured the last speaker for the manner in which he had spoken of the Upper Branch of the Legislature. With respect to the resolutions, he was opposed to them. He was opposed to having the Legislative Council made elective. If the elective principle were applied to the Council, it would be necessary to apply it to the governor, and both of these were inconsistent with our present system of responsible government. He proceeded to give at length

his reasons for thinking in this manner.³⁷

MR. GAMBLE replied to Mr. Street.³⁸

MR. R. CHRISTIE of Gaspé was not distinctly audible in the Reporter's Box, but he was understood [*sic*] to say that admit[ing] the present Legislative Council was unpopular, he still feared that making it elective would involve a change of the whole institution. He also considered it an unhappy concurrence that a proposition should be made to pay members of the Council, in the same breath that it was proposed to change its constitution. While generally wishing to support the government he was afraid to do so in the present instance.³⁹

MR. SICOTTE (in French) regretted that the government had manifested so much vacillation in proposing an important change in the constitution. There was no noble or privileged class here nor was there any reason to desire such a class. There [was] an anomaly in our system of government in maintaining an independent branch nominated by the crown. For our principle was one of Parliamentary majorities--a branch altogether independent of the people was therefore illogical. In important cases, therefore, where it was necessary to make the two branches accord, such a House must be swamped, though they only acted according to their consciences. With such a body either there must be this occasional swamping, or the members must yield and vote contrary to their consciences. If one of these things did not occur then the Council must be the obstructive body which it had formerly been; for it was absurd to conceive of such a body revising merely the legislation of the other House--revising matters of full stops and commas. The moment it was demonstrated that this body ought to be independent, it was also proved that the whole thing was radically vicious. It might indeed be a question whether there should be one or two chambers. That point had often been considered and as often decided in different ways; but in general two chambers had been established to serve as a counterpoise the one to the other. The experience of many ages was not without use in this question, for this showed the natural bent of the human mind, and for this reason he would be disposed to favour the maintenance of the two bodies in preference to one. In fact history proved that single legislative bodies quickly absorbed all powers, and created themselves into privileged bodies. With two majorities as well as two minorities there must always be differences between the two majorities, which must lead to the restraint of any attempt to assume unlimited power. Two bodies would often have separate interests, and at any rate there would always be an interval to allow of the minority to make its reasons heard and appreciated before the final passage⁴⁰ of the law. The rotation of the⁴¹ members of the Council and the qualification of persons for members could not, he thought, meet the wishes of the country. If the pecuniary qualification were necessary at all then it was necessary for all times, and it was not because the old members of either House had possessed this qualification once that they should be supposed to retain it always. Again it was proposed to retain the present members of the Council till they were replaced. Now if there were any necessity for having the Council elected, upon what pretence was legislation still to be carried on by men, who had not the confidence of the country. Besides by this plan the Council would be composed of two separate elements, which from their separate nature must be conflicting. This inconvenience he would not subject the Council to.⁴²

At this stage of the hon. member's address, a good deal of conversation was going on.⁴³

MR. SICOTTE said that finding he could not be attended to, because he spoke

in French, he would sit down.⁴⁴

DR. LATERRIERE declared that he saw no necessity for an innovation of the sort contemplated in the present bill.⁴⁵ Autrefois on se plaignait de l'hostilité du conseil législatif envers la branche populaire; on criait contre les vieillards malfaisants qui repoussaient toutes les mesures utiles au pays.⁴⁶ Formerly the Council was irresponsible; now it was named by those who possessed the confidence of the people⁴⁷ et cependant l'on se plaint de ce que ce corps approuve toujours ce que veut l'assemblée législative.⁴⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said the government had put forward some very simple propositions, upon which hon. members could readily make up their minds, he thought (in reference to what had been said of the carelessness of the government) that the ministry had already stated their views distinctly enough. These views were that in the country, there was no aristocratic body distinguished from the rest of the people, who could have weight in the Legislature except as they derived it from popular appointment. Besides no people in Canada could afford to devote themselves to the public service without remuneration. The remedy for this was to offer to pay; but this could not be made to persons not appointed by the people.⁴⁹ Now, sir, while I am upon the subject of qualification, and I beg at this moment the particular attention of my hon. friends the members for Verchères and St. Hyacinthe, because, if I understood the latter gentleman's remarks, he attached some censure to the Government, or inconsistency in regard to the negociations that took place between the hon. member for Verchères and the Government, upon an offer that was made to him of a seat in the Cabinet, upon the occasion of the hon. member for Montreal retiring. He will correct me if I say anything wrong, but I understood the hon. member for St. Hyacinthe to say, that we were influenced in that negociation, by reason of the hon. member only having a pecuniary qualification. My hon. friend for Verchères will admit, he was told, that the Government would not make the qualification a sine qua non. They did not say, that they were at that time, decidedly opposed to a pecuniary qualification, but they said, that they were not prepared to adopt that as the only qualification. The Government were not prepared to admit that they could take the pecuniary qualification as the sole one for the Legislative Council. I do not see that they have taken any inconsistent course. The Government has now brought forward its proposition, adopting the principle of pecuniary qualification, but they were not certainly prepared at that time to assent to that, without having the opinion of this House. Having brought down their scheme, I endeavoured to show, at all events, that the Government, in the propositions that they had brought forward, have acted, as I think, with perfect fairness, and with that regard to the opinion of this House and the public which I think the Government is bound to respect, and, there was nothing inconsistent on their part that would justify the hon. member for York, although he has shown us this evening that he entirely disapproves of Responsible Government, and of the manner of at present conducting it, to charge us with inconsistency, in the course that we have taken upon this subject. Now, I must say that belie[ve]ing I do understand something of the system of government which prevails in the mother country, I do believe that this is the best system of government that can prevail in any country. I say that there has been nothing at all inconsistent in the course which has been adopted, upon the present occasion. I say that the hon. members to whom I have referred, are widely mistaken as to their views of that system of government, if they believe that under it any minister would come down to the House, and pertinaciously adhere to a thing, and say, that he would not alter his measure as to one single letter,--(Hear,

hear)--and that he is not bound to respect the opinions of the party by whom he is supported in parliament, and of the members of this House. I say, it is a very mistaken view of the system of Government which prevails in the mother country, and wholly inconsistent with the practice of Governments there. The fact of the matter is, that daily experience shows us, that the members of the Imperial Government do modify their measures constantly, and endeavour to meet the opinions of one and the other House. The main objections to the proposition brought forward, I will pass over for a moment and refer to the objections of those who are opposed altogether to a change in the constitution of the Legislative Council. If I am not greatly mistaken, there is a majority in this House, and I think no small majority, who are prepared to adopt the principle of making the Legislative Council elective. (Hear, hear.) But I will proceed to deal with those who agree with the Government in concurring, that it is expedient to introduce the elective principle. I am of opinion, that the first scheme of the hon. Provincial Secretary, and the one afterwards modified, are neither of them satisfactory. Well, the most prominent objection taken to the original scheme brought forward, was upon the question of qualification. I have already admitted, and remain unchanged, that it was a sound principle, but in consequence of the opposition it has met, I have said, that the Government have shown their sincerity in endeavouring to meet the views, which I say they were bound to do, of those who entertained the same opinions which they did, who desired them to change the principles of the constitution of the Legislative Council. They were bound, I say, to meet their wishes; and finding that they were participated in to so large an extent by the public at large, they should have endeavoured to modify their scheme so as to gain a large amount of public support. Whether they have succeeded in doing so, is a question which the result of the present division will show, and I believe they have succeeded in it. In fact there was an objection taken by the hon. member for York, who admitted that there should be a qualification, and who did not object to that which had been established as being one too large, and which cannot be denied, admitting that the hon. member objected to our allowing any persons but those having a pecuniary qualification, to be eligible.⁵⁰

MR. SICOTTE.--I did not say anything as to the amount of qualification.⁵¹

MR. CARTIER.--The hon. gentleman will allow me, I shall have occasion to speak upon this matter; but when the conversation took place between me and the members in the Council room, I insisted upon property qualification, and the question was put to me, what was to be the amount of it? I said that I did not think, after all, that \$2000 should be the amount, but at all events, the qualification ought to be a respectable one. I did not fix £2000 as a sine qua non qualification.⁵²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--The hon. member is perfectly correct. I trust he did not suppose that I said anything in opposition to that?⁵³

MR. CARTIER.--I only made the observation because it might be reported all over the country by the press, that I had insisted upon that amount of property qualification.⁵⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Yes, it is exactly as the hon. member has stated, there was no definite amount named; I believe I understood that he had objected to the eligibility of members irrespective of any qualification, and I must say that I think if you adopt the principle of a qualification of £1000 or £1500, or whatever the amount be fixed at, that if you adopt pecuniary qualification there would [not] be any public dissatisfaction, if in addition to the persons

so qualified you make persons elected by the people for this House also, qualified. This is, after all, a matter of detail in the whole scheme, but it is one which I certainly do think it is expedient to add to the other qualification, because I am quite free to admit that there is in this country an opposition;⁵⁵

MR. MACKENZIE.--I have always been a convert to the opinion declared by Mr. Macaulay in England. He said, that if the persons elected are proper persons, you may give them a qualification as you please. It is the persons who are to have the choice that ought to have the qualification.⁵⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--That I agree in, and I am free to admit, that that opinion has been joined in by a great many persons for whose judgment I have a great deal of respect, and I say, that the proposition brought down by the Government so far meets those two opinions, that it says, that first of all there is a property qualification, but, at the same time, that other members, without any property qualification, may become members by simply passing through this House--consequently, the only obstruction is, that a man without property, (and I would be the last person to see any man without property excluded from the highest honour of the country,) and what does this proposition say?--That a property qualification is the rule, but, in the case of no property qualification, that the person elected to this House, whoever he may be, without one shilling of property, shall be eligible. There is nothing in that scheme which can be objectionable. Now, with regard to the tenure of office, the scheme, as originally brought down by the Government, was, that the tenure of office should be for nine years, the members going out by rotation every three years. An amendment was proposed by an hon. member who has generally supported the Government, and we had reason to believe, that the term of 6 years would meet their views better than 9 years.⁵⁷

MR. CAUCHON.--Who is that member?⁵⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--I spoke of the members generally. I have not heard any complaint made upon that subject. The hon. member for York, who is not a very staunch supporter of this scheme, although he said that he would vote for the resolution, has even admitted that the present scheme proposed of six years is not good; and as I see that the hon. member for Welland is in his place, while I think of it, I will observe that the hon. gentleman has misapprehended the very effect of the second resolution. He said it provided that the members should be elected for the term of six years, except in certain cases after a dissolution, and after that event for less than six years. Of course, according to the proposition, these members would be elected for six years; but in case of the dissolution of Parliament, it would be necessary to determine who should go out at the end of four years and six years; and begin *de novo*, it is necessary to do so in the first instance. It is only in the case of dissolution that any difficulty would arise, and that is provided for in the first resolution.⁵⁹

MR. STREET.--The resolutions provide that members should be elected for six years, except in case of dissolution. Under another clause power is given to dissolve the Parliament, but in the event of that both Houses are dissolved. Then, for what period of time are the members of the Legislative Council to be elected after its dissolution?⁶⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--That would depend altogether as to who goes out at the end of four years, and who at the end of six.⁶¹

MR. STREET.--They are all elected for a given time first. After the election takes place this allotment takes place.⁶²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--I do not think that there is any difficulty upon that point. Now, with regard to the power of dissolution, there was a very great objection raised, which the hon. member for York does not think has been sufficiently met; but even in his view of the case, I think that the objection was consistently taken, but I think he will admit, that the present proposition is more calculated to meet his view of the case, than the previous one, which allowed the crown to dissolve at its pleasure, the Legislative Council. I have always contended, that under the constitution, which is as near perfection as can be, that it is essentially necessary to ensure the carrying on of Government under the present system--that there should be provision made against what I should call a "dead lock,"--against that difference of opinion between the two branches of the Legislature. I must sincerely, say, that I do not think, it would be a very serious thing, for any Legislative body to do, to advise the crown to dissolve the Legislative Council, but as we found that there was a strong objection in this House, to the dissolution of the Legislative Council, being allowed by the Crown, that there was a distrust of it, because, we are all of opinion that it would not be expedient, for any Government to do that--what have we provided? That the power of dissolution should only be exercised under certain circumstances, where, for instance, a measure has been twice rejected by the Legislative Council, after it had twice passed the Assembly by a majority of that House. It is only under these circumstances that it should be dissolved; but it does not still follow that that would be the necessary consequence, for it would depend a great deal upon the state of public opinion, and upon the importance of the measure. I think that we have sufficiently guarded the independence of the Legislative Council by making that provision, which was done in order to meet the views of those who professed to be in favour of the elective principle, and not to entrust so much power to the Crown. With regard to the number of members, which is the next point, all seem to be agreed, that the number which we have selected is not inconveniently large, and certainly not too small. I must confess that, with regard to hon. gentlemen who do not generally support the Government, or who do not profess to have any political confidence in them, and who consequently would be supposed to view the measure of the Government with distrust, the hon. members for York and Toronto differ from the proposition. I must say that I am agreeably disappointed in the speech of the hon. member for York, for I found, that, he gave a larger amount of support to the resolutions than I had anticipated.⁶³ The hon. member for West [sic] York, supported the measure from totally different reasons from those which influenced him (Mr. Hincks.) All he could say was he did not see in it the consequences which that gentleman foretold.⁶⁴ I must confess that I have examined this matter as carefully as I could, but believing that the present system of Government which now prevails in this country is the very best system⁶⁵.

MR. BROWN.--"hear! hear!"⁶⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS [continued:] and which could possibly be carried out in any country,--admiring as I do the British constitution and system of Government, which prevails in the United Kingdom, as being the very best in the world, and desiring to retain to this country its integrity, I do firmly believe, that it will not be impaired by changing the constitution of the Legislative Council. I am quite free to admit that the view taken by the hon. member for Kent, I have some confidence in, but at the same time I have endeavored to form my view of the subject, and my impression is, that he is altogether wrong in the resolutions which he proposes, and which I have before me. I do not believe that all these difficulties will be found to exist, for really to read his resolutions, you

would really suppose, that when this set of men were elected, they would go together for a fight⁶⁷.

MR. BROWN.--hear! hear!⁶⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS [continued:] instead of ... [?acceding] (which I believe if anything they would,) paying a due regard to the opinion of the other House, and which they ought to pay. What the hon. member for Welland said as to the functions of these two bodies, he cannot charge the Hon. Provincial Secretary with bringing forward a proposition in which he had not taken, what he stated, into consideration. His resolution provides that in all other respects, the peculiar powers and privileges now possessed by the two Houses of Parliament, shall be maintained inviolate. If I understand anything about our constitution, it is one of peculiar privilege to originate monied votes, and if we are [not] to be deprived of those privileges, the practical control over the ministry of the day would be in this House, and not with the Legislative Council. I utterly deny that it would be impossible (as would be inferred from the Resolutions of the hon. member for Kent,) for the Ministry to carry on the government of this country because they had not got the support of the Legislative Council. I deny that it would be the case any more under the elective principle, than it would be now. I am quite free to admit that I believe that the Legislative Council will have more moral weight with the community and with this House than they have now, and it is in order to effect that, that the change is proposed; but if you are going to tell us that they are going to impede the whole working of Government,--it is absurd. It would be so to contend that under this state of things, they would have the means of obstructing all machinery of the Government. Yes, I think it is a very mistaken view of the question. Would any man pretend to tell me that a Legislative Council like this would exercise more weight in this community, and more power over the Government of this country, or over this House, than the House of Lords does in England over the House of Commons? Most unquestionably not. Nobody with any knowledge of the state of politics in England, will say that the House of Peers does not exercise a most important influence in England, and notwithstanding that, Ministries have gone on in direct opposition to the House of Lords, where it was known that they could not maintain a majority, and bills of great importance have been rejected by that House. What was the Jewish Disability Bill? A bill in which the Prime Minister of England, from the very peculiar circumstances of the whole case, must have taken a most peculiar interest, because Lord J. Russell had been elected as the colleague of a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion, who was elected with him expressly as his colleague, and upon the ground that the people of the city of London were determined to show by electing him, their anxiety to have that bill passed, and notwithstanding that the bill which was carried through the House of Commons by a large majority, was rejected by the House of Lords, did Lord John Russell resign upon the occasion? No--the House of Lords exercised its discretion, and I say, that if you have a second branch of the Legislature here, its opinions must be respected, and that body ought to have weight, and that has been my desire since I have been here, to endeavour to maintain that body, and to defend it when it has been improperly and unjustly attacked in this House. The very object of having it an elective body is to give it more weight, and then its opinions will have more influence; but it does not follow that because the Government bring forward a measure and are unable to carry it through the other House, that the Government is to be broken up. I believe that the system of Government that now prevails may be carried on in its integrity. But I labor under this disadvantage--I am met on the one side by the hon. member for Kent, although I have had no reason to doubt his sincerity since

I have had the pleasure of being here with him--I have had no reason to doubt but that the hon. member is sincerely attached to the system of Government which we now enjoy. Well, I find that he, upon the grounds I have stated, objects to it, I cannot entertain that, and I know that my colleagues bear me out in this, that the proposition is not incompatible with that system of Government. If the effect which the hon. member for York anticipates, would take place, I would be the last to support it, and never would give it my sanction. I do not concur, it is needless to say, in any of the remarks made by that hon. gentleman, and there is no use in going through them--no use in raising questions in matters upon which my opinion is known to prevail--but, there is just one simple point, which arises every day in this House almost, which I shall trouble the Committee with any remark upon. The hon. member pronounces the system of Government which prevails at present, as a dishonest system, because, he says, it frequently happens, that members are obliged to do, as he says, the hon. member for Lincoln did the other evening, namely, stretch a point in order to support the Government, and frequently vote in support of the Government in opposition to what their own particular opinions may be. All I can say is, that I believe that no country where free institutions prevail, (I do not care whether it is in a Republican form of Government, or Monarchical,) Government must, after all, be conducted upon party principle, and by means of a party; and when I say that Government can only be carried on in that way, I say that which every man who understands anything about the manner in which everything is conducted in our society must know, namely, that it is carried on by a combination of persons acting in concert, having a common object in view, and meeting together on common ground in order to carry out that object, whether it be a bank, insurance company, canal company, a bible or tract society, I care not what it is, any organization of the kind where persons meet together to carry out any general object it must be done by means of combination, and then it follows that there must be consultation, amongst different persons, and that the majority must carry the sway for the time being, and there must be an union of persons in order to carry out the object; after all apply this to the system of Government. We know perfectly well that there is no country where party Government prevails to a greater extent, or is more carried on upon strict party principles, ... [than] it is under that very system of institutions which exists on the other side of the lines, and which seems to be so particularly lauded by the hon. member for York. What are we charged with here? I am quite willing to take the attack. The only difference in point of fact, and I am sure that I speak the opinions of all my colleagues when I say, that it is our misfortune that we have to settle our opinions at home in private first, before bringing our measures before the House, whereas all of you settle them in this House. We have to come down with a line of policy which we think will be the best to pursue for the interests of the country, and I give the same credit to the hon. gentleman opposite. We all of us believe that the party to which we belong is the party most desirous to carry out that policy which is best for the interests of the people of the country; and therefore we are obliged upon every defined question which comes up, to come down with the best policy we can agree upon; but according to the principles of the hon. member for York, our friends ought not to give way on one single point, or come in half an inch, however immaterial the matter may be. Why, sir, I have found, that where I have been obliged to give way in my opinion, day after day in Council, upon points of ten times greater importance, than some of those to which my last remark would apply--I have asked my supporters in this House to give way to me, and I have not been able to get even my friends to do so. No, sir; I say it feelingly, and I have

a right to say it. I do not wish to cast blame upon any individual, but such is the course that hon. members take in this House. It is impossible to carry on Government, unless there is mutuality. Our friends would not give way to us one iota upon a principle by which they believe they could gain popularity in the country, and put us in the position of being injured; but the hon. member for York says, that they did not do so. Now, I do not think that he has any particular occasion to find fault with the hon. members of this House, in the great sacrifice which they have made upon the part of the Government. Where differences have arisen, I think that they have shown a pretty independent course, but these are the matters in which the hon. member for York wants to make out--they are most dishonest. I must say, that if there is any dishonesty, that it may be charged just as much against one side of the House as the other, and it was just as chargeable when gentlemen of opposite politics held our seats,--and I must say, that whether in the opposition, or whether in the Government, I find that hon. gentlemen opposite are just as much prepared to vote for party principle, and I mean to exempt the hon. member for York from the category, for although he holds the most democratic principles of any member in this House, (not excepting the hon. member for Haldimand) I do not find, that in general questions, he is found voting, at all events, with those who are looked upon as the most democratic section of this House. I do not know how to account for it, but it is so, and I therefore think, that that dishonesty which is charged as a great bug-bear against the Government, is to be supported. The man who sits down and supposes, that it is possible for any Government or party, to agree upon every point which comes up, is just the man who shows, that he understands nothing at all about the matter. It was a remarkable fact, connected with one branch of the Government, namely, the exercise of patronage. I believe that it was the expression, of one of the most distinguished statesmen, that England ever possessed, Sir Robert Peel, that during the whole course of his official life, it never once happened to him that he was able to give an office to the party he desired. A short time before his death he stated, that although, he had been Prime Minister of England for a great number of years he was never able to do it. Hon. gentlemen may delude themselves, into the idea that they will get perfection by extending the democratic system. I think that any man who reads a book that I have read, more [than] once with a great deal of pleasure, that is the Essay upon the British Constitution, written by no less a person than Lord John Russell, he will see a great deal there to satisfy him, that after all, party Government, and party considerations, are not the very worst principles upon which Governments may be carried on. There may be considerations infinitely more corrupt than party considerations, with the aid of which, affairs can be conducted, and I think unquestionably, that the system of Government which we have here, is infinitely more intelligent than anything like these various ways of influencing members of the Legislature, which prevails under other systems where party government also prevails. I have, Sir, dwelt too long upon this point, but I conceive that it is the only point in fact, worthy of going into, in discussing the remarks which fell from the hon. member for York, as to the institutions of the country. I have already stated, and believe most sincerely, that the system which we propose to introduce will not in any way be prejudicial to our carrying out the system of Government which now prevails here, which I think to be the best, and I think that no solid objection can be raised to the propositions introduced by the hon. Provincial Secretary. Of course, every individual forms his opinions upon the subject, and has to vote upon his own responsibility in the matter. If we are enabled [sic] to carry those resolutions, of course the effect will be, I believe, that no scheme of

an elective Legislative Council will be adopted during the present session. I do not think that the hon. members for Toronto or York will command the majority of the House; they might possibly command two or three votes each; but if every individual who is in favour of the principle of an elective Legislative Council, is determined to have his own scheme, and will consent to no modification of his views, of course, then, nothing can be done. We have had before us this session a measure which, I think, is paramount to all others, namely, to have a change made in the representation of the country. What was the course with that? Was the bill carried through this House by every individual saying, that he would not vary his own opinions, or by mutual concession, frame a scheme that would at all have commanded the support of the necessary majority of this House? And so with regard to these resolutions--it is necessary for hon. members to take them up with the view not of pertinaciously adhering each to his own particular scheme. The members of the Government have shown by the course that they have adopted, that they do not desire to thrust forward the scheme, or pertinaciously adhere to a particular scheme. They have found members of this House making objections to their original propositions, but they have endeavored to make their schemes harmonise with the views of the members of this House--they have brought another scheme down, and they do not pertinaciously adhere to that. If hon. members can show that there is anything calculated to make it more efficient, we are perfectly ready to meet it upon fair ground--meet us as friends and we are ready to meet you, and as such we come down honestly desirous of improving the constitution of this body, and with that view we are prepared to meet this committee in fair discussion upon the subject, and to render these resolutions as perfect as possibly can be.⁶⁹

MR. MACKENZIE contended that there was an air of ridicule about all this affair, which inspired him with no confidence at all. He would oppose the proposition of the hon. member for Kent. He spoke at some length on the resolutions of the government, and Mr. Brown's amendment, but was not sufficiently audible throughout his remarks for the reporter to follow him.⁷⁰

MR. BROWN regretted to find the government intended to go on with this scheme, for he believed it would be the last of the British constitution in this province. The laboured defence of the Inspector General--and he was never more weak in argument--strengthened his (Mr. B.'s) impression. The manner in which this scheme was brought forward, was unstatesmanlike and rash in the last degree. First the government came down with a series of crude resolutions, and then their absurdity was so apparent that they had to withdraw them for another set. That was not the way to deal with a great question affecting the constitution of the country. That was not according to British practice. But the conduct of the government was the same on all their great measures this session. They came down with one scheme of representation--found they could not carry that, and then accepted another. So with the tariff--so with their law reforms--so with the currency bill--so with the marriage bill--and they actually advertised for amendments to be brought to them privately on their school bill. The hon. member went into other cases and called the conduct of the ministry an abuse of responsible government, which if carried much farther must break it up. The hon. gentleman referred to British precedent but they would find no parallel for such conduct as that. Hon. gentlemen seemed to forget that the Legislative Council was not now what it was before 1837. He admitted that the abuses of the Council of that period might have created a clamour for its election; but those abuses did not exist now. If the Upper House were made elective he argued responsible government could not exist. He would rather have one

chamber, than two elective ones, and should move to that effect should his first proposed amendments be rejected. He was surprised to see that in these resolutions, the government proposed that Upper Canada should return 30 members for the Council, and Lower Canada 30 members, and thus again recognize injustice to Upper Canada. Any Upper Canada member who would support such a proposition would not faithfully discharge his duty. Here the hon. member read from the resolutions of the government, the details of which he ridiculed. He read from the resolutions of 1841 on which the system of responsible government was founded, and the memorandum of Mr. Lafontaine to Lord Metcalfe, with a view of shewing that according to the theory of responsible government the ministry were responsible to the Lower House, and that the Upper House should harmonize with it. That harmony would be destroyed if the Upper House were made elective. Elect the members of the Upper House and they would be responsible to their constituents, and must carry out the principles on which they were elected. He would like to ask the Inspector General what he would do if the Upper House refused to pass a measure which had been passed by the Lower House?⁷¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said the measure would come back, and there might be a conference held as at present. If it were again refused it must lie over till the next session. If again refused if he were a minister, he would advise the dissolution of the Upper House. If the Upper House, going to the country, were sustained, the measure would be lost, and he (Mr. H.) would say it ought to be. (Hear, hear.)⁷²

MR. BROWN saw that, and the argument that he derived from it was, that the responsibility of the ministry would be lost. The government would say the fault is not ours, if any of their measures were mangled, but the Upper House's. There would be a constant system of see-sawing. There would be constant dissolutions, and the country, sick of the system, would demand its abolition, and the introduction of the American system as a refuge. The hon. gentleman enlarged at great length on this argument, and adduced a variety of illustrations in support of it. He said there could be no responsible government if another body might cut and carve the measures of the government as they wished. He would move the following amendment:--

Resolved,--That the system of Government which obtains in the Mother Country and has been introduced into this Province, rests mainly for its safety and efficiency on the facility with which the Ministry of the day can be made amenable to public opinion for their conduct, and removed from office upon Address to the Crown from the representatives of the people: That the House of Assembly, under the existing Constitutional system of Canada, is the admitted exponent of public opinion, and is in a position to exercise a prompt and effective check over the administration of public affairs: That a second Legislative Chamber elected by public vote, would speak equally with the House of Assembly the wishes of the people and would be equally entitled to express them to the Crown: That the rapid changes which experience has shown continually to take place in public sentiment, the difference in the electoral divisions for which the members of the two Chambers respectively would sit, and the different terms for which they would be elected, leave no reason to doubt that the political views of the majority of the Lower House would frequently be in direct opposition to those of the majority of the Upper House: That when such variance of opinion occurred in the political views of the majority of the two Chambers, an Address of want of confidence from one House would be met by a vote of confidence from the other House and the Executive would be left practically uncontrolled: That when such variance in the opinion of the two branches occurred, the responsibility of the

Ministry of the day--for the right conduct of all public affairs, Legislative and Executive so absolutely essential under the British Constitutional system--would cease, as no party Administration could command a majority in both bodies, and the measures deemed necessary by Government could only become law by the consent of its political opponents:

That two elective Chambers are utterly incompatible with Responsible Government on the British system, and that the great power entrusted under that system to the Ministry of the day, could not be safely continued under the relaxed restraint which two elective houses would entail:

That no urgent necessity calls for a change of the constitution of the Legislative Council--that no practical evil exists which such a change would remove--and that there is no practical end now sought to be attained and found unattainable which such a change would render attainable:

That in consideration of the foregoing, and in view of rapid social, and material progress of the Country, which cannot fail to effect the working of any political system, it is not expedient to make any change at present in the organization of the Legislative Council, but that means should be taken to render that body more efficient under its existing constitution.⁷³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS replied, contending that the Government were agreed on the principles of their most important measures, and were not liable to the charges made against them by the hon. member for Kent. He did not believe that strong feelings existed in the country, as the hon. member stated with reference to certain peculiar questions, of which he had made himself the special guardian. With respect to the Clergy Reserves, the course pursued by the Government had proved successful, and the people of Upper Canada exactly estimated it, and were rejoiced that the course recommended by the hon. member for Kent had not been followed. He continued generally to reply to the argument of Mr. Brown, saying that he had heard nothing urged to induce him to believe that responsible Government could not be carried out under the resolutions of the Government.⁷⁴ He ... would be the last man to damage responsible government, which he held to be the best in the world.⁷⁵

MR. LANGTON complimented Mr. Brown for the eloquence of his speech, but he could not, for its logic. The hon. member had brought them a whole string of cases, in which he had told them the ministry had made responsible Government a farce; a farce was the expression. But he spoke in his amendment of the "facility with which the Government of the day could be made amenable to public opinion" and called the present system of responsible Government the best that was ever devised. If this were so, how came it that the Government were not ere this brought to account--before they had committed so long a string of misdeeds? (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Brown had asked what the Upper House had done that they have lost the confidence of the country? He would ask what has the hon. member for Kent done that he has not the confidence of the country.⁷⁶ The hon. member was talented and eloquent; and he (Mr. L.) sometimes voted with him; but when he did, he always found he was in a very small minority, (laughter.) The hon. member for Haldimand was popular in Upper Canada and could gain an election in any country; but in that House, he was in as small a minority as the hon. member for Kent. The hon. member for⁷⁷ Haldimand⁷⁸ was very popular in the country--that could not be denied--yet he did nothing--you could not put your finger on any of his acts, except that he had got up a little rebellion, and that had been a failure. He could not obtain a majority in that House. In view of those facts it appeared to him (Mr. L.) that the theory of the hon. member for Kent was far from logical, or so perfect, so admirable, as he made it out. According to the

theory of the hon. member for Kent, it would follow that the Upper House must be periodically packed to make it harmonize with the Lower House; that would have to be by the advice of a responsible minister; in other words by popular influence; then why not let that influence be directly exerted? But the hon. member was in favor of having only one House.--He (Mr. L.) however did not think the country could take that view, nor could the hon. member find any precedents from history in support, but much the reverse. The hon. member feared there would be constant collisions between the Upper and the Lower Houses. He (Mr. L.) did not fear that, for both must be made to represent the general voice, while one might be made a check upon the other. Besides two bodies which had to pull together would in the main agree. He (Mr. L.) was fond of harmony, and for that reason did not think it any particular harm that the government should sometimes abandon points of their measures. The two Houses also, ought not to be elected by constituencies widely different, for the sake of harmony in reflecting the general voice. As to anomaly, why the British system was one vast mass of anomalies, but had nevertheless endured for ages, and the proposition of an elective council, under responsible government, was not more anomalous than the present one. He made some further remarks and moved the following amendment:--

That in order to ensure the election of persons of high character and generally acknowledged reputation to serve in the Legislative Council, it is expedient that the Electoral Districts should be as large as is otherwise consistent with convenience.

That in order that every part of the country may be able to express its opinion and have an equal weight in the Legislature at every election it is expedient that every such Electoral District should return one Legislative Councillor every two years.

That it is therefore expedient to divide the Province of Canada into twenty Electoral districts for the purpose of Electing sixty persons to serve in the legislative Council, and that three Councillors should be returned for each District at the first election, and the order of their retirement being decided by lot, that one should be returned at all subsequent elections.⁷⁹

MR. MERRITT considered this amendment did the hon. member (Mr. Langton) great credit. It was much better than the government scheme and the best plan he had yet seen. He was in favor of the elective principle but he could not go as far as the hon. member from York (Mr. Gamble) and advocate an elective governor.⁸⁰

MR. MARCHILDON commenced to speak but was interrupted with loud cries, which he characterised as sottish insolence, amid still louder cries and laughter. He continued making a general attack on Mr. Cauchon, and contending that his speeches were founded on erroneous principles. He considered 30 members enough, fifteen from Upper and fifteen from Lower Canada. He had prepared some amendments.⁸¹

"N'y a pas besoin de qualification pécuniaire d'argent. Je voudrais que les femmes fussent élues membres de la chambre et du conseil. Les créatures sont bien plus fines que les hommes, et elles sont beaucoup plus économiques." Puis l'honorable membre s'attaque ... à tous les députés Bas-Canadiens en général dont la conduite en chambre le fait rougir. Il leur promet à la prochaine élection générale de visiter tous les comtés pour les exposer.⁸² (Loud laughter and interruptions.)⁸³

Des huées de tous les coins de la salle forcent le député de Champlain à finir subitement son speech.⁸⁴

(858)

and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Polette reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Johnson reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the provisions of the Act for the formation of Joint Stock Companies in Lower Canada, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

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Then, on motion of Mr. Turcotte, seconded by Mr. Dumoulin,
The House adjourned until Monday next.

APPENDIX: 13 MAY 1853.

[NOTICE OF MOTION RE: REPORT BY PRIVATE BILLS COMMITTEE ON PREAMBLE TO THREE RIVERS CATHEDRAL BILL.]

MR. POLETTE [gave notice that] on Monday next [he will move] that it be ordered that the standing Committee on Private Bills re-assemble, for the purpose of reporting to the House specially, the Preamble of the Bill "To confirm certain proceedings of the Catholic inhabitants of the Parish of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin at Three Rivers, relative to the property of their Fabrique, to impose and levy an assessment upon the said inhabitants, and for other purposes therein mentioned," and the evidence and reasons in detail on which they came to the resolution that the Preamble had not been proved, as well as the minutes of the said Committee on the said Bill.⁸⁵

[NOTICE OF MOTION RE: GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE FISHERIES.]

MR. R. CHRISTIE (Gaspé) [gave notice that] on Monday next [he will move for a] Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the expediency of encouraging the Fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and that he will move in Committee, "That it is expedient to make Legislative provision for the encouragement of the Fisheries carried on in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by inhabitants of this Province."⁸⁶

FOOTNOTES: 13 MAY 1853.

1. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 16 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 May 1853, GLOBE, 17 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 17 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 19 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 2 June 1853 (which misdated its account as 14 May 1853), and LA MINERVE, 17 May 1853; MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853, PILOT, 18 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 20 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 20, 22 May 1853 (which copied QUEBEC GAZETTE), HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 21 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 27 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 9 June 1853. The debate was also reported by: GLOBE, 28 May 1853; and JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 24, 28 May 1853 (which mostly summarized the MORNING CHRONICLE account).
2. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
3. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
4. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
5. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
6. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
10. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
11. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
12. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
13. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
14. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
15. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
16. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
17. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
18. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
19. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
20. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
21. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
22. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
23. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
24. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.
28. IBID.
29. IBID.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.
32. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
33. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
34. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
35. IBID.
36. IBID.
37. IBID.
38. IBID.
39. IBID.
40. IBID.
41. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 May 1853.

42. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
43. IBID.
44. IBID.
45. IBID.
46. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 28 May 1853.
47. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
48. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 28 May 1853.
49. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
50. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
51. IBID.
52. IBID.
53. IBID.
54. IBID.
55. IBID.
56. IBID.
57. IBID.
58. IBID.
59. IBID.
60. IBID.
61. IBID.
62. IBID.
63. IBID.
64. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
65. GLOBE, 28 May 1853.
66. IBID.
67. IBID.
68. IBID.
69. IBID.
70. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
71. IBID.
72. PILOT, 18 May 1853.
73. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853. Mr. Brown's speech, according to the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 May 1853, lasted for two hours. Extensive coverage of it was evidently planned by Brown's GLOBE, which reported this debate to the end of Mr. Hincks's speech in its issue of 28 May 1853 and promised a continuation. The Gavazzi excitement seems to have interfered.
74. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
75. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 May 1853.
76. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 May 1853, " ... has not the confidence of the house."
77. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
78. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 May 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853, " ... for Kent."
79. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
80. IBID.
81. IBID.
82. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 28 May 1853.
83. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
84. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 28 May 1853.
85. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 May 1853.
86. IBID.

MONDAY, 16 MAY 1853.

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THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Burnham,--The Petition of the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Cobourgh.

By Mr. LeBlanc,--The Petition of Joseph E. Mignault and others, of the Counties of Richelieu and Verchères; the Petition of Prisk Trepannier and others, of the County of Montreal; the Petition of the Reverend Louis A. Marchal and others, of the Parish of St. Cyrien, on behalf of the Eglise of the said Parish; and the Petition of W.H. Scott and others, of the County of Two Mountains.

By Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau,--Two Petitions of Thomas C. Lee, Esquire, of the City of Quebec, Shipbuilder.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond,--The Petition of G.H. Ryland, Esquire, and others, Registrars of Deeds for Counties in that part of Canada formerly Lower Canada.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Reverend W.A. Macdonald and others, of the Village of Kemptville; praying the adoption of measures for the abolition of all labor on the Lord's Day in the Postal Department of the public service and on the Provincial Canals.

Of Duncan McFarland and others, of the Village of Port Robinson, County of Welland, and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of "The Buffalo and Toronto Railway and Navigation Company."

Of Robert Hobson; praying that the Act authorizing the County of Welland, or certain Commissioners, to acquire certain Lands, may be amended, extended, and continued for a limited time.

Of W. Simpson and others, of the United Townships of Tiny and Tay; representing the United Townships of Tiny and Tay, and praying for the consideration of the House in that behalf.

Mr. Hartman, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Thirty-ninth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petition of Messieurs Hutchison and Company, and others, of the City of Toronto, for incorporation of the Metropolitan Gas and Water Company in that City, and they find that Notice has not been given by the Petitioners. Your Committee find, however, that the Petition is very numerously signed, having amongst others the signature of the Mayor on behalf of the City Corporation, and that the applicants have obtained from the Corporation authority to open the Streets for the purpose of laying their pipes. Under these circumstances, Your Committee beg leave to submit to Your Honorable House the expediency of suspending the 64th Rule in this instance.

Mr. Pollette reported from the General Committee of Election, the Names of the Members of the new Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of

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Megantic (in place of the one dissolved,) to which they had annexed the Petitions referred to them by the House relative thereto:--And the Names of the Committee were read, as follow:--Thomas Fortier, Esquire, James Shaw, Esquire, the Honorable Augustin Norbert Morin, Daniel McLachlin, Esquire; Chairman, Adam Johnston Fergusson, Esquire.

The Honorable Mr. Merritt, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Anne Macdonald and other Ladies, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petition of Anne Macdonald and others, which prays for such an amendment of the Law in relation to the property of married Women, as to permit them to retain after marriage all their rights in their real property, and to exempt the same from liability for the debts of the husband.

Your Committee have given their best consideration to the present state of the Law in both Upper and Lower Canada, and after mature consideration beg leave to recommend the passing of a Bill to give additional security to the property of married Women.

Ordered, That Mr. Hartman have leave to bring in a Bill to provide a uniform mode of taking Votes at Municipal and other Elections.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Bytown and Pembroke Railway Company;" and the same were read, as follow:--

- Page 2, line 14. Leave out "Amprior" and insert "Amprior."
- Page 2, line 19. Leave out "Amprior" and insert "Amprior."
- Page 2, line 24. Leave out "Amprior" and insert "Amprior."
- Page 2, line 25. Leave out "Pembroke" and insert "Amprior."
- Page 2, line 26. After "Bay" insert "of Lake Huron."
- Page 2, line 27. After "them" insert "and from thence to Sault Sainte Marie."
- Page 2, line 30. After "may" insert "at the option of the Company and."
- Page 2, line 34. After "Deeds" insert "and all other Deeds under this Act for such lands."
- Page 3, line 9. Leave out from "Stock" to "And" in Page 4, line 16.
- Page 4, line 18. Leave out from "Egan" to "John" where it occurs the first time.
- Page 4, line 19. Leave out from "Porter" to "John," and leave out from "Macdonell" to "and" where it occurs the first time in line 20, and insert "Daniel O'Meara, Robert Farley, Edward Griffin, Edward McGillivray."
- Page 4, line 20. After "Ammond" insert "with Alexander Moffatt, John L. McDougall, James Gould, John McKinnon, Isaac Pinkey, Daniel McLaughlin, Hammett Hill, Edward Malloch, John Bower Lewis, the Mayor of Bytown for the time being, and the Warden of the County of Carleton for the time being."
- Page 4, line 25. Leave out "with" and insert "and they or a majority of them shall have."
- Page 4, line 33. Leave out from "subscribed" to "the" in line 34.
- Page 4, line 34. Leave out "to" and insert "shall."
- Page 4, line 41. After "present" insert "having paid ten per cent on their Stock subscribed shall," and after "proxy" leave out "shall."
- Page 4, line 42. After "manner" insert "and qualified," and leave out from "mentioned" to "and" in Page 5, line 1.
- Page 5, line 18. Leave out from "Directors" to "shall" in line 20, and insert "with the said ex-officio Directors."

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- Page 5, line 27. Leave out "one" and insert "two."
- Page 5, line 28. Leave out from "Stock" to "and" in line 36.

Page 5, line 36. Leave out from "that" to "call" in line 43, and insert "the Directors of the said Company shall have power from time to time to make such calls of money from the proprietors of shares in the Capital Stock of the said Company who shall not already have paid the full amount due or payable in respect of their respective shares, as they shall deem necessary, so that no such call shall at any time exceed the sum of one pound and five shillings, upon each share which any person or Corporation shall be possessed of or entitled unto in the said undertaking, nor made payable at a less interval than two months from the previous call, and thirty days notice at least shall be given of every such."

Page 5, line 44. Leave out "they" and insert "the Directors."

Page 5, line 45. Leave out from "That" to "and" in line 48, and insert "the number of votes to which each Shareholder shall be entitled on every occasion when votes of the Shareholders are to be given, shall be in proportion to the number of shares held by him."

Page 6, line 4. After "meeting" insert "and any Municipal Corporation whose Warden, Mayor, or Town Reeve, shall be ex-officio a Director of the said Company, shall not vote or be entitled to vote in or for the election of other Directors of the Company to be elected by the Shareholders, or to vote at any general meeting of the Shareholders."

In the Schedules to the Bill.

Leave out "Schedule B."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Malloch do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Sherwood, seconded by Mr. Malloch,

Resolved, That the 64th Rule of this House be suspended as regards the Petition of Messieurs Hutchison and Company, and others, of the City of Toronto.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Sherwood have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a Company in the City of Toronto, to be called the Metropolitan Gas and Water Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr. Christie of Wentworth reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to enable the Directors of the Grand River Navigation Company to place the said Navigation under the control and management of the Provincial Government, under certain conditions, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Tessier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

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Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment;
viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Quebec Bridge Company:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend an Ordinance passed in the second year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes, and the building of Churches, Parsonage House[s] and Church Yards:'"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to declare valid the Articles of Clerkship of Law Students enregistered within a certain period after the delay granted by the Act to incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada, and to amend the said Act:" And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to empower the Municipalities of the Counties of Two Mountains and Terrebonne to take Stock in any Railroad Companies for the construction of Railways passing through the said Counties respectively, and to issue Bonds to raise Funds for the payment of the same," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The Honorable Mr. Morin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly of the 11th instant, for a copy of the answer of the Trustees of the Turnpike Roads in the vicinity of Montreal, to the complaints brought against them by John Clark and other proprietors, on the subject of the said Roads.

For the said Return, see Appendix (G.)

Ordered, That the said Return be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. Lemieux, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Kamouraska, informed the House, that the Committee had granted a Commission, dated the twelfth day of May instant, which they had transmitted by this day's Mail, with all the other papers and documents by Law required, on the demand and at the request of the Petitioners, in order that they may shew proof either by witnesses, or by such papers or documents as the said Petitioners shall deem necessary to produce, touching the facts alleged in their Petition, and respecting the List of Voters of the Sitting Member objected to by the Petitioners, save and except such of the allegations of the said Petition as have reference to the three preliminary objections already submitted to the Committee, on which said first and third objections the said Commissioner shall only proceed in conformity with the Resolutions adopted by the Committee on the seventh day of May instant, and no proceeding shall be had by the said Commissioner on the second objection, inasmuch as the Petitioners have declared that they waive that objection; and that the Committee had transmitted to the said Commissioner copies of the said objections and Resolutions.

Mr. Lemieux further informed the House, that inasmuch as the Petitioners and the Sitting Member did not agree upon the choice of a Commissioner, the Committee had met on the following day and appointed Joseph André Taschereau, Esquire, one of the Judges of the Circuit Court in Lower Canada, Commissioner, to act as such under the said Commission; and that the Committee had fixed the first day of June next, as the day on which the said Commissioner shall commence his proceedings under the said Commission so issued.

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Kamouraska Election Petition have

Leave to adjourn until such time as the Speaker of this House shall, by his War-

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rant to be issued in the manner provided by "The Election Petitions Act of 1851," direct the said Committee to re-assemble, and take the proceedings of the said Commissioner into consideration.

Ordered, That the Return relative to the Grand River Settlers and Lands, which was presented on the 27th April last, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Merritt, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cameron,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the Michipicoten Mining Company," be read a second time To-morrow.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to empower the Municipalities of the Counties of Two Mountains and Terrebonne to take Stock in any Railroad Companies for the construction of Railways passing through the said Counties respectively, and to issue Bonds to raise Funds for the payment of the same;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 1, line 27. Leave out from "to" to "one" and insert "an amount not exceeding."

Page 3, line 27. After "effect" insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the Municipal Council of either of the said Counties to adopt any of the proceedings hereinbefore mentioned, unless there shall have been made within the then next preceding five years, by the assessors or other proper persons, a valuation of the rateable immoveable property of the inhabitants of the Municipality; and such valuation shall be considered as the basis of any special rate or assessment to be levied in the Municipality under the provisions of this Act."

Page 6, line 20. After "Act" insert "or under the provisions of any Act or Law in force in Lower Canada in relation to the establishment of Municipal authorities therein."

In the Schedule to the Bill.

Page 6, line 24. After "Terrebonne" insert "or Rouville, or Missisquoi."

Page 6, line 28. After "Terrebonne" insert "or Rouville, or Missisquoi."

In the Preamble of the Bill.

Page 1, line 3. Leave out from "of" where it occurs the second time, to "Railroads" in line 4.

Page 1, line 8. Leave out from "of" to "Railways," and after "passing" insert "through."

Page 1, line 10. Leave out "Petition" and insert "Petitions, and to extend the same privilege for a similar purpose to the Counties of Rouville and Missisquoi."

In the Title of the Bill.

Line 2. Leave out "and" and after "Terrebonne" insert "Rouville and Missisquoi."

Ordered, That the said Amendments be referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

MR. MACKENZIE¹ moved an address to His Excellency, for information relative to the resignations and removals of postmasters, receiving incomes and allowances

together of £20 and upwards, since the 5th April, 1852, and also, as to the resignations, removals and allowances, if any, made to other officers or clerks connected with the post office department.²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS stated there was no such case as the one alluded to. Mr. Porteous, a gentleman who had been for no one knew how many years the postmaster of Montreal, had become exceedingly sick--in fact had sacrificed his life almost in the service. He had obtained leave of absence for one twelve-month, and he most sincerely trusted that this release from business would restore him to health. He had no retiring allowance. As to the exercise of the government patronage it would be best[o]wed without any reference to Mr. Mackenzie; and in the case of the Montreal post office it had been given to a perfectly suitable gentleman, whom he believed gave general satisfaction.³

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Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. LeBlanc, and the Question being put, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause a Return to be made to this House, shewing what resignations and removals of Post Masters who were receiving annual incomes and allowances which, taken together, amount severally to Twenty pounds a year, and upwards,

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have taken place since the 5th April, 1852; what pensions, salaries, and temporary or permanent retiring allowances have been bestowed on such Post Masters respectively, or on any or either of them, and stating the grounds on which such allowances have been made; and containing the like information concerning the resignations or removals of, and allowances to, if any, other Officers or Clerks connected with the Post Office Department in Canada, during the same period; also, the names of the persons who now fill the situations thus vacated; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Tessier, and the Question being put, that a Special Committee of seven Members be appointed, with instructions to prepare and report to the House a Bill for the introduction of the principle of Voting by Ballot into all City, Town, and County Elections of the Legislative Assembly in Upper Canada and in Lower Canada,--the said Bill to be in force and take effect whenever the Elective franchise shall be extended in Counties to classes other than the freeholders, or persons holding in fief or en roture, and the principle of the Ballot to be also applicable to the Elections of Legislative Councillors whenever the Legislative Council, or any part thereof, shall be chosen by the popular vote; the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Christie of WENTWORTH, Fergusson, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Tessier, and White.--(6.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Crawford, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Fortier, Gamble, Hartman, Hincks, Johnson, Lacoste, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Malloch, Merritt, Morin, Murney, Polette, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Rolph, Sherwood, Sicotte, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, and Willson.--(39.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Resolved, That a *Select Committee*, composed of the Honorable Mr. Merritt, Mr. Cartier, Mr. Christie of Gaspé, Mr. Langton, and Mr. Cauchon, be appointed to prepare a tabular Statement of the Population, Income, Expenditure and Debt of the Province in 1851, to be taken from the official Returns which have been laid before this House, with an Instruction to collect similar information with regard to the other British North American Provinces, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Ordered, That Mr. Christie of Gaspé have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the holding of a Term of the Circuit Court once a year at Fox River, in the County of Gaspé, in addition to the Terms by law heretofore appointed to be held in the said County.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond have leave to

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bring in a Bill to regulate the holding of the General Sessions of the Peace in the Districts of Kamouraska and Ottawa.⁴

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time Tomorrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Street have leave to bring in a Bill to establish and confirm the original Survey of the concession lines in the Township of Niagara.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Tessier have leave to bring in a Bill to remove certain doubts as to the mode of making Searches in the Registry Offices in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time Tomorrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Tessier have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the School Laws of Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time Tomorrow.

The Order of the day for the House again in Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Assessment Laws of Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Wednesday next, and be then the first Order of the day.

On motion of MR. J. SMITH of Durham,⁵

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The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the several Acts for the construction of Plank and other Roads by Joint Stock Companies in Upper Canada;⁶

A number of clauses were agreed to⁷.

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Le-Blanc reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

A Bill to remedy certain irregularities and omissions in preparing the Lists of Jurors for the District of Saint Francis, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend an Act passed during the present Session of the Legislature, intituled, "An Act to ascertain and establish the rights of the Co-proprietors of the Common of St. Antoine de la Baie," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Dumoulin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Gamble, seconded by Mr. Malloch,
The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 16 MAY 1853.

[QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: HOUSING OF LEGISLATURE AT TORONTO.]⁸

MR. BROWN inquired of the Ministry whether any, and if so, what steps are to be taken during the present session, to provide buildings at Toronto for the reception of the Legislative and Executive departments, on the removal of the Seat of Government to that City.⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said it was inconvenient to give the Hon. Member the information he desired at that moment, but the government would give him all information when they brought forward their proposition, which would be in a few days.¹⁰

[DISCUSSION RE: NOTICE ON ORDER PAPER ACCUSING JUDGE ARMSTRONG OF PERJURY.]¹¹

MR. LYON's notice for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the Petition of James Walkley, of Bytown, complaining of Christopher Armstrong, Judge,--or for an Address to His Excellency, praying that he will instruct the Crown Officer at the approaching Assizes at Bytown to prosecute the said Christopher Armstrong for perjury, or the said James Walkley for libel, having been called, and Mr. Lyon being absent, COL. PRINCE said this order ought to be dropped. It was most cruel to a judge to have such a notice kept day after day upon the orders, without anything being done upon it. He knew nothing of Mr. Armstrong; but he respected the law of the country, the bench, and the profession, and as the gentleman who had given this notice did not choose to ... be present the thing ought to drop at once. Besides the course proposed was perfectly irregular, the usual course was open to any body.¹²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS concurred in this view of the case. Mr. Armstrong had come down here, having seen this notice on the paper, and now the matter could not go on because the hon. member bringing the charge was not present. The proper course was either for some hon. member to take the responsibility of the notice, and to postpone it for another day, or else it ought to drop.¹³

MR. SHERWOOD said that if that notice had appeared in the newspapers, the consequence would have been an action for libel; but the protection which members had in that house had been taken advantage of, to do what could not have been done otherwise without danger to the person doing it. He strongly censured this mode of disseminating charges, and contended that if there were any desire to indict Mr. Armstrong for perjury, the usual course was open.¹⁴

MR. STUART spoke to the same effect, and doubted whether the distribution of this order of the day were not a libel.¹⁵

MR. ROBINSON alleged that if the matter had been brought on, he had the means of proving that the charges against the learned judge were utterly unfounded.¹⁶

MR. GAMBLE also read a resolution passed [by] one of the county municipalities in Mr. Armstrong's neighbourhood, with only one dissentient, declaring that they placed every confidence in the integrity of the learned judge.¹⁷

The notice then dropped.¹⁸

FOOTNOTES: 16 MAY 1853.

1. The following papers reported the exchange on this matter in identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 May 1853, PILOT, 20 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 23 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 24 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 25 May 1853.
2. PILOT, 20 May 1853.
3. IBID.
4. This was mentioned by MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853--and in a telegraph report carried by MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 May 1853, and other papers--as a "Bill to regulate the holding of General Sessions of the Peace in the District[s] of Kamouraska and Aylmer."
5. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
6. The following papers noted this proceeding in partially identical accounts: BRITISH WHIG, 18 May 1853 (which misdated its account as 17 May), MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 May 1853, PILOT, 20 May 1853, GLOBE, 21 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 23 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 24 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 25 May 1853, and LA MINERVE, 19 May 1853. The proceeding was also noted by MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
7. MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
8. The following papers reported this Question and Answer in partially identical accounts: BRITISH WHIG, 18 May 1853 (which misdated its account 17 May), MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 May 1853, PILOT, 20 May 1853, GLOBE, 21 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 23 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 24 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 25 May 1853, and LA MINERVE, 19 May 1853. This matter was also reported by MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
9. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 May 1853.
10. IBID.
11. The following papers reported this discussion in identical accounts: PILOT, 20 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 23 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 24 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 25 May 1853. The following papers noted the discussion in partially identical accounts: BRITISH WHIG, 17 May 1853, GLOBE, 17 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 17 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 17 May 1853, EXAMINER, 18 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 19 May 1853. The discussion was also noted by MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 May 1853.
12. PILOT, 20 May 1853.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.

reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Friday next.

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN moved for a call of the House on the 27th inst, in order to take the sense of the majority upon the re-constitution of the Legislative Council.⁴

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On motion of the Honorable Mr. Morin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Rolph, Resolved, That a Call of the House be made on Friday the twenty-seventh day of May instant.

Resolved, That such Members as shall not then attend, be sent for in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do cause Circular Letters to be written immediately to the absent Members, enclosing to them copies of the preceding Resolutions, signed by the Clerk of this House.

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The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate "The Canadian Steam Navigation Company;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Brown reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Brown reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. Dubord reported the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Industry Village and Rawdon Railroad Company.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. Stevenson reported the Bill to incorporate the Perth and Kemptville Railway Company; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. Tessier reported the Bill to enable the Directors of the Grand River Navigation Company to place the said Navigation under the control and management of the Provincial Government, under certain conditions; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to amend and consolidate the several Acts for the construction of Plank and other Roads by Joint Stock Companies in Upper Canada, being read;

And the Question being proposed, That the Report be now received;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Hartman, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with an Instruction so to amend the 40th Clause, that the Public Mails shall continue to pass free over all Roads and Bridges originally constructed by the Provincial Government, but sold to certain Companies and Municipalities, under the express condition that the Mails should pass free over them" instead thereof;⁵

MR. BROWN ... said that the roads had been sold to these parties with the charge in question, and it would be making a present to these purchasers at the expense of the public, if they were now relieved from the charge, since of course

the incurred expense of running the mail must fall upon the Post office.⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said the Post office bill had done away with the privilege heretofore enjoyed by contractors for carrying the mail. But though there was no doubt about the intention of that act, the words were thought to be ambiguous, and it was to carry out the intention of the Post office law, that the present bill was introduced. Great injustice was done at pres[en]t under cover of this law, for as many as twenty six passengers were carried in the mail carriages, which cut up the roads to a terrible extent.⁷

MR. HARTMAN supported Mr. Brown's view of the case. The roads had been sold in a manner very greatly to favour those who bought them, and now they were to be released from their obligation.⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said the bill reduced the charges for toll, which the contractors were allowed to charge under the terms of their purchase. There was no objection to make the bargain with them; but when it was proposed to break it in their favour there was a terrible outcry about it.⁹

MR. HARTMAN knew nothing about the reduction of the tolls. If there were any such thing why did not the Inspector General oppose it. The bill at present was most unjust; but he had no objection to limit the number of passengers who might be carried.¹⁰

MR. GAMBLE said the purchasers had known perfectly well all about the number of passengers to be carried when they took the roads. There had been too good a bargain made already; why should these people come now and asked [sic] to be relieved from their obligations?¹¹

MR. D. CHRISTIE (Wentworth) and SIR. A. MACNAB spoke to similar effect.¹²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said the other roads were free from this obligation, and the only difference was that one set of people built the roads and the other bought them.¹³

SIR A. MACNAB.--But these purchasers bought knowing that the mails were to go free, and paid a proportionate price.¹⁴

COL. PRINCE argued in favour of the amendment, saying that although he generally supported the government, he could not in conscience do so in this case.¹⁵

(867)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Dumoulin, Fortier, Gamble, Hartman, Johnson, Lacoste, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, Marchildon, Sir A.N. MacNab, Mattice, Merritt, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Prince, Ridout, Shaw, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Street, Stuart, Taché, Turcotte, and Valois.--(33.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Chabot, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Fournier, Hincks, LeBlanc, Malloch, Morin, Attorney General Richards, Robinson, Rolph, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Tessier, White, and Willson.--(16.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.¹⁶

(868)

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with an Instruction so to amend the 40th Clause, that the Public Mails shall continue to pass free over all Roads and Bridges originally constructed by the Provincial Government, but sold to certain Companies and Municipalities, under the express condition that the Mails should pass free over them.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee;

MR. HARTMAN moved the limitation of the number of passengers.¹⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said the hon. member for N. York had distinctly admitted the gross injustice of this clause.¹⁸

MR. HARTMAN distinctly denied this, and if the hon. member were Prime Minister, he was member of Parliament, and had equal rights on the floor of the House. What he had said was that he would be quite ready to limit the number of passengers which might be carried in proportion to the number of horses. If it were a gross injustice to hold the road proprietors to their bargain, it was a gross injustice to make the bargain, which was done by Mr. Hincks himself.¹⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said the hon. member had admitted the injustice of the mail contractors carrying an unlimited number of passengers but by the course taken by the House now the committee could consider nothing but the propriety of striking out this one clause in the bill. The hon. member had therefore, made himself instrumental in perpetrating the injustice he condemned.²⁰

Some further discussion [followed]²¹.

(868)

and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Egan reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have Leave to sit again To-morrow.

Thomas Fortier, Esquire, James Shaw, Esquire, the Honorable Augustin Norbert Morin, Daniel McLachlin, Esquire; Chairman, Adam Johnston Fergusson, Esquire, being the new Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Megantic, their Names were called over:--And Daniel McLachlin, Esquire, not appearing within one hour after four of the clock;

On motion of Mr. Polette, seconded by Mr. Christie of Wentworth,

Ordered, That the 74th Section of "The Election Petitions Act of 1851" be now read:--And the same being read;

Ordered, That Daniel McLachlin, Esquire, Member for the Town of Bytown, having been appointed to serve as one of the Members to try and determine the matter of of the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Megantic, and not having attended in his place within one hour after four of the clock this day, being the day appointed for the swearing of the said Committee, be taken into the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Law relating to Grammar Schools in Upper Canada;²²

The House went into committee on the Grammar School Canada West bill, several clauses of which were passed, with some amendments, among which was one striking out the clause appointing paid inspectors of Grammar School[s], which upon motion of MR. BROWN was carried without division.²³

(868)

and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Malloch reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Polette, seconded by Mr. Burnham,

Ordered, That the 75th Section of "The Election Petitions Act of 1851" be now read:--And the same being read;

And Daniel McLachlin, Esquire, not having been brought into the House within three hours after four of the clock, the swearing of the Committee to try and determine the matter of the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Megantic, was adjourned till the next meeting of the House.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply;²⁴

The vote of £1000 for the protection of the fisheries was ... proposed²⁵.

MR. CAUCHON said that he thought much larger grants ought to be made for the encouragement of the fisheries, if that were necessary. He wanted to investigate the value of the fisheries, and if possible to make them more valuable.²⁶

On the item of £15,000²⁷ for opening up roads through wild lands in Lower Canada coming up, MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS stated that he would not explain where the money was to be laid out, but it would be in places which the Government deemed the most advantageous. He also stated that a similar sum was to be laid out in Upper Canada.²⁸ It was proposed to expend £30,000 in opening up wild lands for settlement in both sections of the Province. The portion of the money appropriated to Upper Canada would be expended on the upper part of the Ottawa.²⁹

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN said that the portion appropriated to Lower Canada would be expended in the Eastern Townships and the Ottawa District.³⁰

DR. FORTIER and MR. FOURNIER [spoke] in favour of the grant.³¹

MR. BROWN said that this was the most extraordinary financial proposition yet made--to give £30,000 to the government without any statement of what was to be done with it--why this was but so much secret service money. It was bad enough to log rool [sic] under the old system; each member insisting on getting his fair share for his own county; but this was a mere plan for Mr. Malcolm Cameron or some one else to go up to Huron or elsewhere and promise all sorts of roads, and Post Offices, and lighthouses as payment for votes. Of course it will be well known, throughout the country that this money was on hand, and everywhere the people would be bidding for it, at the next election which would in all probability happen before the next session. It was this system which

was breaking down our institutions and destroying people's confidence, in the system of responsible government. Indeed if corruption money were thus distributed the sooner a law was passed to prevent any money being spent without the direct sanction of Parliament the better.³²

MR. TURCOTTE complained of the constant emigration of the young men of French Canadian origin, and contended that the forest should be opened up in order that they might find homes in their own country. He trusted the grant would be increased.³³

MR. EGAN thought this one of the most important votes of the session. He held it to be the bounden duty of the government to open up both sides of the Ottawa river, including the whole country between Bytown and Kingston, Brockville and Belleville. On the north side too many thousands of pounds had been laid out for surveys; but that was all wasted if no roads were made.³⁴

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT also spoke of the grant as calculated to solve the great question of colonization on the wild lands of the Province, by young men who would otherwise go into foreign countries. The railroads were all very well; but they would do nothing directly either to increase the productions or the importations of the country. He pointed out Gaspé, the Saguenay, and the parts which required opening.³⁵

MR. LANGTON conceived that it was a most thriftless plan to go in search of lands for settlement--inferior lands in Lower Canada--just for the purpose of getting Lower Canadians to settle in Lower Canada, while so much better lands might be found in Upper Canada, on which they could settle with so much more profit to themselves and their country. He regarded this as a real question of colonization, for surely if it were desirable to invite emigrants from Europe and to provide for their settlement, it must be still more so to provide the means of settlement to those born on our own soil within the Province. But in either case the most profitable course was to open the most valuable lands, in order that the settlers should obtain the best return for their labour. He knew the necessity of opening up wild lands, for he had been the first settler in his own Township, and thought much more money than was proposed ought to be laid out; but while he did so, he would desire to know where it was to be spent. Gaspé and Saguenay had been mentioned as places that were to be opened; but though the lands were said to be very fine, nothing had been said about their value, and he was inclined to think that even in Lower Canada money might be spent much more profitably than in inducing people to settle in Gaspé. Another thing he desired to impress upon the government was that it was of no use to do anything on a small scale. Let whatever was done be done thoroughly.³⁶

MR. MACKENZIE contended that one of the most important explorations that could be made was one from Quebec downwards in order that the European trade to America which he foresaw would one day be all disembarked on Cape Breton Island should be prepared for. Just before the recess he had obtained a vote of the House recommending the opening up of the lands on the Ottawa above Bytown. Now there was no repeal of what had been done upon that vote; but ministers came and asked for money without saying where it was to be laid out. He was quite ready to lay out this, and more; but he wanted to know what was to be done with it, before he voted it.³⁷

MR. R. CHRISTIE was in favour of laying out some money for improving the ways in the District of Gaspé. But he warned the hon. Secretary of the

Province that £30,000 would go very little way.³⁸

MR. BADGLEY pointed out the difficulty that would be found in carrying out the system of improvements, now begun, since every member who had spoken had considered that it was not enough for his own locality.³⁹

MR. MURNEY had perfect confidence in the distribution of the money by the Government.⁴⁰

MR. SHERWOOD how much will you get in your county.⁴¹

MR. MURNEY as much as possible.⁴²

MR. SHERWOOD, well the hon. member had probably some information which the rest of the House had not and which it ought to have.⁴³

MR. MURNEY denied that he had any information⁴⁴.

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that whenever [sic] it were to be spent it was not likely to be laid out in the counties represented by the members of the Government.⁴⁵

MR. BROWN moved that the said sum be not granted until the House should be acquainted with the manner in which it was to be expended.⁴⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS, that will be equivalent to the rejection of the vote because the ministry had fully made up their minds not to make any such statement.⁴⁷

MR. BROWN.--Then if the House votes the grant it will degrade itself in a manner which no Legislature had ever yet done. The result of this vote would be nothing but competition, and members would be told by their constituents that they had not got the money which they ought to have done.⁴⁸

After some farther discus[s]ion, the amendment was lost.⁴⁹

[The] item ... was finally carried by a large majority.⁵⁰

(868)

and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Thursday next.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

(869)

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Badgley, seconded by Mr. Langton, The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 17 MAY 1853.

1. The following papers reported this committee in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 May 1853, PILOT, 20 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 24 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 24 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 25 May 1853; BRITISH WHIG, 18 May 1853, GLOBE, 21 May 1853, and LA MINERVE, 19 May 1853.
2. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 May 1853.
3. BRITISH WHIG, 18 May 1853.
4. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 May 1853. The following papers reported this motion in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 May 1853, PILOT, 20 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 24 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 24 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 25 May 1853.
5. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 May 1853, PILOT, 20 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 24 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 24 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 25 May 1853. The following papers noted the debate in partially identical accounts: BRITISH WHIG, 18 May 1853, GLOBE, 21 May 1853, and LA MINERVE, 19 May 1853. Identical commentaries appeared in: HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 23 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 25 May 1853 (both of which quoted the commentary of the MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 May 1853).
6. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 May 1853.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. BRITISH COLONIST, 24 May 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 May 1853, etc., reported that "Mr. Prince spoke against Mr. Brown's amendment," and MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 May 1853, in its commentary on the debate, reported that Mr. Hincks was "strongly supported by Colonel Prince," but Col. Prince's name appears with the yeas in the JOURNALS.
16. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 May 1853, commented: "The government have been out and out defeated at last."
17. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 May 1853.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. The following papers noted this committee in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 May 1853, PILOT, 20 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 24 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 25 May 1853.
23. MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 May 1853.
24. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 May 1853, PILOT, 21 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 24 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 24 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 25 May 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 2 June 1853. The debate was noted by GLOBE, 19 May 1853.

25. MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 May 1853.
26. IBID.
27. GLOBE, 19 May 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 May 1853, had "£35,000"; NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 2 June 1853, had "£25,000." The resolution as reported 31 May 1853 (item 156 in the Supplies) called for £30,000 distributed equally between the two sections of the province.
28. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.
29. MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 May 1853.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. IBID.
34. IBID.
35. IBID.
36. IBID.
37. IBID.
38. IBID.
39. IBID.
40. IBID.
41. IBID.
42. IBID.
43. IBID.
44. IBID.
45. IBID.
46. IBID.
47. IBID.
48. IBID.
49. IBID.
50. GLOBE, 19 May 1853.

WEDNESDAY, 18 MAY 1853.

(869)

THE Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House, informed the House, that he had been unable to comply with the Order of the House of yesterday, for taking into his custody, Daniel McLaughlin, Esquire, in consequence of his absence from this City.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Dubord,--The Petition of the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec.

By Mr. Sanborn,--The Petition of Mrs. Helen Maria White, widow of the late Honorable Robert H. Gairdner, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of Lower Canada.

The Honorable Mr. Morin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to a Resolution of His Excellency the Governor General,--Supplementary Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly of the 13th ultimo, for copies of certain Seigniorial Documents.

For the said Supplementary Return, see Appendix (H.H.H.H.)

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly of the 4th instant, for copies of Palace Harbour and Finlay Market Patents.

For the said Return, see Appendix (K.K.K.K.)

Ordered, That the Supplementary Return to an Address of the 13th ultimo, for copies of certain Seigniorial Documents, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Pursuant to the Order of the day the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Cobourg; praying for the passing of an Act to empower Municipal Councils in certain cases to convey original allowances for Roads.

Of Joseph E. Mignault and others, of the Counties of Richelieu and Verchères; of Ernest Tremblay and others, of the County of Frontenac; of the Honorable Louis A. Maréchal and others, of the Parish of St. Cyprien, on behalf of the Fabrique of the said parish; and of W.H. Scott and others, of the County of Les Montagnes; representing that contrary to the intentions and provisions of the Act granting indemnity to Sufferers by the Rebellion of 1837 and 1838, such indemnity has been refused to them, and praying for relief in the premises.

Of Thomas C. Lee, Esquire, of the City of Quebec, Shipbuilder; praying that a grant of money may be made for the deepening and improvement of the River St. Charles.

Of Thomas C. Lee, Esquire, of the City of Quebec, Shipbuilder; praying that the Dorchester Draw-bridge over the River St. Charles may be removed to some more convenient place, so as to prevent injury to vessels passing through the same.

Of G.H. Ryland, Esquire, and others, Registrars of Deeds for Counties in that part of Canada formerly Lower Canada; praying for more adequate remuneration in consideration of the difficulties and responsibilities of their respective Offices.

(870)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Merritt have leave to bring in a Bill to secure to married Women certain rights of property in certain cases now unprovided for by Law.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That the *Petition of Joseph E. Mignault and others, of the Counties of Richelieu and Verchères, and the Petition of the Reverend Louis A. Maréchal and others, of the Parish of St. Cyprien, on behalf of the Fabrique of the said Parish*, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of Mr. Street, seconded by Mr. Langton.

Resolved, That the Rules of this House be suspended as regards the *Petition of Robert Hobson*.

Mr. Polette moved, seconded by Mr. Dumoulin, and the Question being put, That the *Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills* do re-assemble for the purpose of reporting to the House specially, the Preamble of the Bill to confirm certain proceedings of the Catholic Inhabitants of the Parish of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin of Three Rivers, relative to the property of their *Fabrique*, to impose and levy an assessment upon the said Inhabitants, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and the evidence and reasons in detail on which they came to the resolution that the Preamble had not been proved, as well as the minutes of the said Committee on the said Bill; the House divided:-- And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Upper Canada Jurors' Act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to repeal certain parts thereof:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway Company:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to confer Equity Jurisdiction upon the several County Courts in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

And then he withdrew.

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin and Mr. Varin be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to establish a Board of Notaries for the Districts of Kamouraska and Gaspé, and further to amend the Act for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Prince Edward Railway Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Dixon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous

(871)

Private Bills, presented to the House the Thirty-second Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to make more ample provision for the incorporation of the Town of St. Hyacinthe, and to extend its limits; and after a careful consideration of the same, and of the evidence taken upon the subject, they do not consider it advisable to adopt that portion of the Bill which provides

for an extension of the limits of the Town, without the consent of the proprietors of the land proposed to be included being first obtained; they have accordingly amended the Preamble and the Clauses of the Bill in so far as the same relate to an extension of the limits, by leaving out the words "the present limits of the Town of St. Hyacinthe are not of sufficient extent," and adding after "government" the words "of the Town of St. Hyacinthe;" and beg to submit the said amendments, together with other amendments to which they have agreed, for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

The Order of the day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Amendment which, upon Thursday last, was proposed to be made to the Question, That the Bill to repeal the Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen, and for other purposes therein mentioned, be now read a second time;

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until To-morrow.

Thomas Fortier, Esquire, James Shaw, Esquire, the Honorable Augustin Norbert Morin, Daniel McLachlin, Esquire; Chairman, Adam Johnston Fergusson, Esquire, being the new Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Megantic, their Names were called over:--And Daniel McLachlin, Esquire, again not appearing within one hour after four of the clock;

On motion of Mr. Polette, seconded by Mr. Christie of Wentworth,

Ordered, That the 76th Section of "The Election Petitions Act of 1851" be now read:--And the same being read;

Ordered, That the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Megantic be referred back to the General Committee of Elections.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to provide for the recovery of the Rates and Taxes intended to be imposed by certain By-Laws of the late District Councils in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with an Instruction to reconsider the second, third, and fourth Clauses thereof.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. White reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. White reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to incorporate "The Canadian Steam Navigation Company," being read;

Mr. Cartier moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Merritt, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;¹

A long debate ... ensued².

MR. DUBORD asked the hon. member to defer this motion for a few days.³

MR. MACKENZIE did also, and made objections to the bill, but did not bring out any new matter.⁴

MR. CARTIER replied to the same effect as reported in previous stages on

the bill.⁵

MR. SHERWOOD spoke against the bill at length.⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS replied, saying that he supposed in consequence of the hon. member not being in the House at the time of the discussion, on the earlies [*sic*] stages of the bill, he was not aware of the facts of the case. [He made] some further remarks⁷.

MR. LEBLANC moved an amendment to refer the bill back to Committee of the whole, with instructions to amend the bill, so as to make the vessels of the Company touch at some Irish port.⁸

MR. MACKENZIE seconded the motion, believing that the time was coming when all vessels would go to Ireland in preference to anywhere else.⁹

(871)

Mr. LeBlanc moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie,

(872)

That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to consider the expediency of granting the Incorporation prayed for, only on the condition that the Vessels of the Company shall touch at an Irish Port on each inward and outward trip" instead thereof;

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS, agreeing with what Mr. Mckenzie said, would take a much more effectual way of promoting the object than to vote for the amendment. He had no doubt that Galway was the port where all these vessels ought to touch, and that they would do so if let alone; but to put such a clause in the act of incorporation was first to destroy the whole enterprise and prevent the steamers touching at Galway or anywhere else.¹⁰

(872)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs LeBlanc, Mackenzie, and White.--(3.)¹¹

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Thibault, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Crawford, Dixon, Dubord, Dumoulin, Ferguson, Fortier, Fournier, Gamble, Hartman, Hincks, Johnson, Lacoste, Langton, LeBlanc, LeBrière, Martin, Lemieux, Sir A.N. MacNab, Malloch, Mattice, Merritt, Morin, Morley, Patrick, Robitaille, Roulin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Sanborn, Shaw, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, and Willson.--(49.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Thibault, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Crawford, Dixon, Dumoulin, Ferguson, Fortier, Fournier, Gamble, Hartman, Hincks, Johnson, Lacoste, Langton, LeBlanc, LeBrière, Martin, Lemieux, Sir A.N. MacNab, Malloch, Mattice, Merritt, Morin, Morley, Patrick, Robitaille, Roulin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Sanborn, Shaw, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, White, and Willson.--(51.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Dubord, Mackenzie, and Sherwood.--(3.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Cartier do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Industry Village and Rawdon Railroad Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

(873)

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Badgley do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Perth and Kemptville Railway Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Shaw do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to enable the Directors of the Grand River Navigation Company to place the said Navigation under the control and management of the Provincial Government, under certain conditions, being read;

Mr. Christie of Wentworth moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Merritt, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Gamble, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Christie of Wentworth moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the following words instead thereof: "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of leaving out the second Proviso to the fifth Clause, and inserting the words 'Provided also, that the monies to be borrowed under the authority of this Act shall be applied to pay the debts due by the said Grand River Navigation Company, and to complete the said Works and Navigation, and to no other purpose whatever, unless any part thereof may be required, in addition to the tolls and revenue arising from the said Works, towards defraying the expenses of management' instead thereof;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment:--It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of leaving out the second Proviso to the fifth Clause, and inserting the words "Provided also, that the monies to be borrowed under the authority of this Act shall be applied to pay the debts due by the said Grand River Navigation Company, and to complete the said Works and Navigation, and to no other purpose whatever, unless any part thereof may be required, in addition to the tolls and revenue arising from said Works, towards defraying the expenses of management."

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Crawford reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

And the Question being proposed, That the Report be now received;

Mr. Ridout moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Brown, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be again recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of adding the following Clause: 'And be it enacted, that in case that the tolls, rents and income from the said Navigation shall not be sufficient to pay the interest and principal of the amount authorized by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to direct the Clerk of the Peace for the

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County, or proper Officer for the Municipalities, whose Bonds may have been issued in conformity to this Act, to increase the Assessment on the rates of such County Town or Municipality sufficient to make up the deficiency, so as to relieve the Consolidated Revenue Fund from the payment of any part of the money to be advanced under this Act'" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Mattice, Ridout, and Seymour.--(4.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cartier, Chapais, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Hincks, Langton, Mackenzie, Sir A.N. MacNab, Malloch, Merritt, Morin, Attorney General Richards, Robinson, Rolph, Street, Taché, Turcotte, Valois, White, and Willson.--(21.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Crawford reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. Christie of Wentworth moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Merritt, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to enable the Directors of the Grand River Navigation Company to place the said Navigation under the control and management of the Provincial Government, under certain conditions;" the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cartier, Chapais, Christie of WENTWORTH, Langton, Mackenzie, Sir A.N. MacNab, Malloch, Mattice, Merritt, Morin, Murney, Attorney General Richards, Robinson, Rolph, Street, Taché, Turcotte, Valois, White, and Willson.--(21.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Ridout, Seymour, and Stevenson.--(4.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Christie of Wentworth do carry the Bill to the Legislative

Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Grammar Schools in Upper Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

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*Then, on motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Turcotte,
The House adjourned.*

FOOTNOTES: 18 MAY 1853.

1. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: BRITISH COLONIST, 24 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 24 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 25 May 1853. The debate was also reported by MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 May 1853.
2. MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 May 1853.
3. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 24 May 1853.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 May 1853.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 24 May 1853, replaced Mr. White's name with that of Mr. Dubord in its list of yeas.

TUESDAY, 17 MAY 1853.

(866)

THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Sir Allan N. MacNab,--The Petition of Thomas Robson, of Sackville, in the Province of New Brunswick, Master Mariner.

Mr. Langton reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the making of certain Annual Returns to the Government, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House for To-morrow.

Sir Allan N. MacNab, from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Twenty-seventh Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have taken into their consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to empower the Municipalities of the Counties of Two Mountains and Terrebonne to take Stock in any Railroad Companies for the construction of Railways passing through the said Counties respectively, and to issue Bonds to raise Funds for the payment of the same," and have agreed to recommend the adoption of the said Amendments to the favorable consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to empower the Municipalities of the Counties of Two Mountains and Terrebonne to take Stock in any Railroad Companies for the construction of Railways passing through the said Counties respectively, and to issue Bonds to raise Funds for the payment of the same," be now read a second time.

And the said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Cartier do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Rolph,

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration certain Resolutions concerning the Registration of Foreign-built Vessels.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee;¹

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS moved a resolution with respect to the registration of certain vessels. He explained that under the existing navigation laws, vessels wholly owned by British subjects were entitled to all the advantages of our inland trade. The consequence was that if a person bought the materials for a vessel in the United States and built her in Canada he had to pay duty upon the material. On the other hand, if he bought the vessel ready made, she escaped duty. The object of his resolutions was to compel all foreign built vessels to register, in order to be admitted to the privileges of coasting, and further to provide that hereafter no foreign built vessels should be admitted to the privileges of colonial vessels, until the privilege was extended to colonial vessels in the United States.²

The Committee rose ... in order to give time for the further consideration of the question.³

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Seymour



THURSDAY, 19 MAY 1853.

(875)

THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. LeBlanc,--The Petition of P. Crevier, Esquire, and others, of the County of Terrebonne.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petition was read:--

Of Thomas Robson, of Sackville, in the Province of New Brunswick, Master Mariner; representing that he has invented a mode of giving notice of danger to vessels approaching rocks or shoals in fogs or snow storms, by means of a bell or gong, and that the said invention is likewise applicable to milling purposes, and praying that Letters Patent for the said invention may be granted to him free of cost.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Thirty-third Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

With reference to the Instruction of Your Honorable House, to report to the House, specially, the Preamble of the Bill to confirm certain proceedings of the Catholic Inhabitants of the Parish of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin at Three Rivers, relative to the property of their Fabrique, to impose and levy an assessment upon the said Inhabitants, and for other purposes therein mentioned,--and the evidence and reasons in detail, on which they came to the resolution that the Preamble had not been proved, as well as the minutes of the said Committee on the said Bill, Your Committee respectfully report, That at the meeting of the Committee for reporting upon the said Bill, the Committee was composed of seven Members, three of whom voted to report the Bill favorably, and three unfavorably, and thereupon the Chairman reported unfavorably upon the Bill.

And Your Committee further report, That at the meeting of this Committee, held this morning for the purpose of considering the above Instruction, one of the said Members who had voted unfavorably upon the matter of the said Report, declared to the Committee that he had then voted in error, that his opinion was, in fact, favorable to the Bill, but, by misapprehension on his part, was recorded unfavorably thereto.

And Your Committee further report, That had such misapprehension not existed, the votes of the Members of the Committee, independent of the Chairman, would have been four in favor, and two against the Bill, whereby the Bill would have been reported upon favorably by a numerical majority of the Committee.

And Your Committee accordingly determined that the above circumstances be, in the meantime, specially reported to Your Honorable House, to determine as you may deem just and proper in the matter.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to reduce the width of certain Streets in the new survey of the Town of London, and for other purposes therein mentioned; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Taché reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

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Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow, and be then the first Order of the day.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to remedy

certain irregularities and omissions in preparing the Lists of Jurors for the District of Saint Francis," without any Amendment.

And then he withdrew.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to further amend the Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen at the Port of Quebec, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, the Honorable Mr. Robinson, the Honorable Mr. Cameron, Mr. Dubord, and Mr. Smith of Frontenac, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee to consider the expediency of causing several Shipping Masters to be appointed or licensed for the Port of Quebec, and of enacting more stringent provisions for preventing the desertion of Seamen resorting to that Port, and for limiting the right of action of Hotel Keepers, Boarding-house Keepers, and others, against such Seamen.

The Order of the day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Amendment which was, on Thursday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That the Bill to repeal the Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen, and for other purposes therein mentioned, be now read a second time; and which Amendment was, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question on the Amendment being again proposed:--The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And the said proposed Amendment was, with the leave of the House, withdrawn.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen at the Port of Quebec.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate a Company in the City of Toronto, to be called the Metropolitan Gas and Water Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Locomotive Manufacturing Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Hamilton College," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Sir Allan N. MacNab, Mr. Brown, the Honorable Mr. Badgley, Mr. Langton, and Mr. Ridout, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

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Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Hartman, and the Question being put, That the Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Final Report of the Select Committee appointed to revise the Rules of this House, and consider and devise means calculated to expedite the performance of its duties, be now read;

the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the said Order being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Stuart reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That this House will not, in future, refuse to receive Petitions on account of the same being printed, provided there are at least three genuine signatures upon the same printed sheet.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Mr. Stuart also acquainted the House, That the Committee had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Institute of Montreal; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Crawford reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Crawford reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider the expediency of authorizing the payment out of any Funds appropriated to the support of the Lunatic Asylum in Upper Canada, of the Salaries of the Medical Superintendent, Bursar, Commissioners, and other Officers of the said Asylum, who may be appointed in pursuance of any Act of the present Session; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Street reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Assessment Laws of Upper Canada;

A conversational debate took place upon the question of taxing personal property, but no new matter was brought out.¹

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Patrick reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider the expediency of authorizing the payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, of the Salaries of Judges, Sheriffs, and other Officers of Provisional Districts in unorganized Tracts of Country in this Province which may be established in pursuance of an Act of the present Session; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Street reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Loan Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

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Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.
Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Marchildon,
The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 19 MAY 1853.

1. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 28 May 1853, which copied the Quebec MERCURY, and misdated its account as 17 May 1853.

FRIDAY, 20 MAY 1853.

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THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Gouin,--The Petition of William Mountain, of Sorel.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec; praying that the Bill to render the Office of Mayor of the City of Quebec elective by the People, may not pass into Law.

Of Mrs. Helen Maria White, widow of the late Honorable Robert H. Gairdner, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of Lower Canada; praying for a pension in consideration of the long and arduous services of her said late husband.

Mr. Polette reported from the General Committee of Elections, the Names of the Members of the new Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Megantic (in place of the one discharged,) to which they had annexed the Petitions referred to them by the House relative thereto:--And the Names of the Committee were read, as follow:--Joseph Laurin, Esquire, Edmund Murney, Esquire, Joseph N. Poulin, Esquire, Antoine N. Gouin, Esquire; Chairman, Adam Johnston Fergusson, Esquire.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 28, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Wednesday next.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Thirty-fourth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Loan Company, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they beg leave to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Loan Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Wednesday next.

Mr. Clapham, from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration and report on the advantages to be derived from, and the means by which may be obtained, a periodical Ice Bridge across the River St. Lawrence at Quebec, and also,

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on the importance of erecting Breakwaters on the Point Levy Reef and Beauport Flat, in connection with and in furtherance of the aforesaid object, as well as for the protection of the Harbour and general Commerce of the Country, and another reference, with an Instruction to the said Committee, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read.

For the said Report, see Appendix (I.L.L.L.)

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That Mr. Terrill and Mr. Mattice be added to the Standing Committee on Contingencies.

Mr. Cartier, from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Twenty-eighth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have taken into their consideration the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Montreal and New York Railroad Company to extend their connections, and granting facilities for the same," referred to them, and have agreed to report the said Bill to the favorable consideration of Your Honorable House, without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Street, seconded by Mr. Willson,

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Prince Edward Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Friday next, in order to give ample opportunity for perusing the Evidence taken before the Commissioner, and to afford time to Counsel to prepare themselves for arguing the case.

Ordered, That the Bill to confirm certain proceedings of the Catholic Inhabitants of the Parish of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin at Three Rivers, relative to the property of their Fabrique, to impose and levy an assessment upon the said Inhabitants, and for other purposes therein mentioned, be again referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the expediency of making provision out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province for an additional sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds a-year, to each of the County Judges in Upper Canada, having due regard to the circumstances of the several Counties and Divisions;¹

The Honorable Mr. Morin, a Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, then acquainted the House, that His Excellency, having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee;

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS explains [sic] that the object was to give the county judges an addition to their salaries, not exceeding £50 per year each, to pay for their travelling expenses.²

After some conversation this was carried.³

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Rose reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act passed during the present Session of the Legislature, intituled, 'An Act

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to ascertain and establish the rights of the Co-proprietors of the Common of St. Antoine de la Baie," without any Amendment: And also,

SIR A. MACNAB having appealed to the House on this decision, the Speaker was sustained on division¹⁰.

Several other clauses passed through Committee.¹¹

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Valois reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.¹²

And the Question being put, That the Committee have leave to sit again:-- It passed in the Negative.

Ordered, That the Bill be again referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. Patrick reported the amendments made to the Bill to amend and consolidate the Assessment Laws of Upper Canada; and the amendments were read.

Mr. Langton moved, seconded by Mr. Gamble, and the Question being proposed, That the amendments be now read a second time;

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Mr. Stevenson moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Willson, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the fifth Clause, by inserting after the words 'per annum' in the 19th line, the words 'or for any security for money, the payment of which is secured by him on Real Estate'" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Burnham, Cauchon, Dixon, Fortier, Sir A.N. MacNab, Malloch, Macdougall, Merrill, Toulon, Robout, Stevenson, Taché, and Willson.--(13.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bulging, Brown, Thibot, Claphen, Crawford, Ferguson, Fournier, Leblé, Linke, Langton, Laurin, McDonald of CORNWALL, Marchildon, Mattice, Mevin, Murphy, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Street, and Terrill.--(20.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the amendments be now read a second time;

Mr. Langton moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Street, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of reconsidering the twenty-first Clause of the same" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment:--It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of reconsidering the twenty-first Clause of the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cauchon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Cauchon reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read.

Then the amendments made to the Bill, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

Mr. Street reported from the Committee to consider the expediency of authorizing the payment out of any Funds appropriated to the support of the Lunatic Asylum in Upper Canada, of the Salaries of the Medical Superintendent, Bursar, Commissioners, and other Officers of the said Asylum, who may be appointed in pursuance of any Act of the present Session, a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That provision be made out of the Funds appropriated or to be appropriated to the support of the Lunatic Asylum in Upper Canada, for the payment of the Salaries of the Medical Superintendent, Bursar, Commissioners, and other Officers of the said Asylum, who may be appointed in pursuance of an Act of the present Session for the better management of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

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Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill for the better management of the Lunatic Asylum, that they have power to make provision therein, pursuant to the said Resolution.

On motion of MR. AT. GEN RICHARDS,¹³

(882)

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions in Upper Canada, with respect to persons charged with indictable offences; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Ridout reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Ridout reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

On motion of MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS,¹⁴

(882)

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions in Upper Canada, with respect to summary convictions and orders; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Jobin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Jobin reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

On motion of MR. JOBIN,¹⁵

(882)

A Bill to incorporate the Canadian Institute of Montreal, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the Institut Canadien."

Ordered, That Mr. Jobin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS,¹⁶

(882)

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to protect Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada from vexatious actions; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mackenzie reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Mackenzie reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

*The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply;*¹⁷

MR. MALLOCH ... [took] the chair.¹⁸

On the item of £400 for Penitentiary Inspectors coming up, MR. BROWN inquired if that sum included their travelling expenses.¹⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said no.²⁰

MR. BROWN said it ought to do, and was so understood when the act was passed. On no other condition would so large a salary have been fixed for so small a labour. Dr. Nelson got £533 for about two months' work.²¹

MR. MACKENZIE ridiculed the report of Mr. Dixon, saying he would do much better to learn his A B C. Yet in such way[s] must the money of the Province be expended to provide for hangers-on of the Inspector General. The report of Mr. Dixon had been the laughing stock of the whole Province.²²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS with much warmth denied that Mr. Dixon was a hanger on of his, and asserted that he was a greater friend and supporter of Mr. Mackenzie.²³

MR. MACKENZIE with equal warmth denied this, and a scene of much confusion ensued.²⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS continued to say that Mr. Dixon had been well recommended to the government as qualified to perform the duties for which he was appointed.²⁵

MR. BROWN read the clause of the penitentiary act relating to the salary of the Inspectors, to the effect that it should be full compensation, and that they should not receive any other fee. He remembered distinctly that when the clause was framed, it was intended to cover travelling expenses. As to Mr. Dixon's capabilities to perform his duties, he (Mr. B.) believed that Dr. Nelson entertained a different opinion from the Inspector General. Dr. Nelson could not agree with Mr. Dixon, and now he (Mr. B.) believed never went to the Penitentiary at all in consequence.²⁶

The item was carried by a large majority.²⁷

On the item of £50 for additional salary to the bookkeeper in the Receiver General's Department being voted, MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS stated in answer to an interrogatory the government intended to increase the salaries of the bookkeep[er]s in all the departments to £350.²⁸

While a pause occurred before the next vote was proposed,

MR. MACKENZIE remarked what a pleasure it was to see the civility of the opposition. At present one side of the House was exactly the reflection of the other; it was the mildest, meekest, most gentle opposition that had ever sat on Parliamentary benches. He took the opportunity to say this in parenthesis.²⁹

On the next vote being proposed of £12,510 for expenses incurred in 1851, as detailed in the account No. 39, MR. BROWN said that one of the items in this account was for about £2000 for the Queen's Printer. Now, in 1850 a bargain had been made with the Queen's Printers to give £250 for 15 columns in each issue of the Gazette, for the publication of Government advertisements--1000 copies to be distributed gratis. Now instead of that £12,510 was asked for this very service. In support of his statement he read the offer made by Desbarats & Co. to the Finance Committee in 1850.³⁰

SIR A. MACNAB said he did not know that it was the duty of the opposition to oppose every vote of public money, and after attacking Mr. Mackenzie for his course, and comparing it disadvantageously with that of the railway men, he asked what Mr. Brown wanted to have done--whether he wanted people to be refused payment for the work they had done?³¹

MR. MACKENZIE had prepared a measure in his closet, which he thought after thirty years experience would meet this case and prevent the expenditure which gentlemen opposite pretended to blame; yet what was the event, his measure was tomahawked by this pretended opposition who were ready to spend any possible sum of money. In fact, except the French Canadians, no people could be more extravagant. These latter, however, were most profligate in their expenditure, not that they duly contributed one third of the public money, though when they were by themselves no people could be more economical. It was very well for Sir Allan McNab to take credit for his railway enterprizes; but the fact was, it was only after he found that he could not turn out the present ministry, that railways became his politics.³²

SIR A. MACNAB remarked that what was singular was that while Mr. McKenzie always talked against the Government, he always voted with them.³³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that the committee, and he himself, understood, like Mr. Brown, that the Queen's Printer was to give the 15 columns and the 1000 copies; but it turned out afterwards that Messrs. Desbarats and Derbishire understood they were to be paid for the thousand copies. This was found to be a bad bargain for the country, and the old price was continued. If this charge were however for advertisements as Mr. Brown supposed, it was improperly put into the accounts. But he did not think this was the case. However, he would be prepared with all the items to-morrow. The offer, too, was only made to a Committee and never concurred in by the House. The item in question was for general printing.³⁴

MR. BROWN contended that the offer of the Queen's printers was perfectly clear. He pointed out that this alleged breach of contract must have cost £8000 since the year 1850, when the offer was made.³⁵

MR. SEYMOUR did not think the item mentioned by Mr. Brown included the service offered by the Queen's printers; but still that bargain ought to be strictly enforced, and it was evident that it contemplated a large reduction, one which satisfied the committee, and prevented them from going into the question of the Gazette at all.³⁶

After some further conversation, MR. BROWN said that he had in haste overlooked something which (as we understood) explained this matter; but it was no matter whether the point were well raised on this item, if the government had not kept the Queen's printers to their bargains. The item was then carried.³⁷

The next item was £15,094 for expenses at Spencer Wood.³⁸

MR. MACKENZIE objected to it, saying that he supposed Col. Prince would like to treat him as he had once treated the poor prisoners at Sandwich who were shot accordingly, in cold blood, or as he had treated himself once, when he had the power to offer him petty insult. But if the hon. member could do so, it would not prevent him from doing his duty to his country. The hon. member was the last person who ought to touch on these subjects, considering his great declaration of independence. Nor did he think that Sir Allan wanted any deserter from his own camp to take his part. He (Mr. Mackenzie) did not think he had ever said anything unparliamentary respecting Mr. Prince except it were when he stated that no lawyer who did not support the ministry would get the £300 and £400, which were given to the hon. gentleman for neglecting his duty in the House. He then enlarged upon great expenses incurred in this building of Palaces, and going back to Mr. Prince said he of course knew the hon. member was employed and paid as a lawyer to abuse him, and was quite ready to take all the abuse he could give.³⁹

COL. PRINCE looked on Mr. McKenzie as a reptile and trod on him as such. For the member for Haldimand to talk of these times, when he practiced rebellion, murder and mail robbery, for him to talk of his (Col. Prince's) pocket! It was lucky for him he (Col. Prince) did not catch him, for by the Holy Moses, if he had, the hon. member would never have been seen again on the floor of that house. He (Col. Prince) notwithstanding what he had done, had a heart in his bosom; but the hon. member with a heart of lapstone could not feel for those whose deaths he had caused. The first man who was shot accordingly at Sandwich had there said that he owed his death to W.L. McKenzie. The time was terrible, and a terrible example was necessary, and he (Col. Prince) had the moral courage to give it. He wished the hon. member had come over then instead of those five men, and by the Holy Moses he would have speedily sent him to Heaven. He would have given him a soldier's death, and have thus saved the country many thousand pounds. The member for Haldimand was an itinerant mendicant, who earned a fortune by sitting in that House and getting a pound a day, because he could not get a fortune anywhere else. The Queen had approved of his conduct by giving a commission to a son and a fine son: the Duke of Wellington had approved it too. He would therefore, not disgrace himself by noticing the disapproval of the hon. member for Haldimand. He concluded by assuring the member that friendly as he was to independence, if he ever caught him again in the position which he had once been in, he would hang him.⁴⁰

The resolution was then carried.⁴¹

A large number of items were passed for colleges, &c., in both sections of the Province, which were opposed by MESSRS. BROWN, MACKENZIE, and D. CHRISTIE (Wentworth) as sectarian, and supported by MESSRS. CAUCHON, SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU, AT. GEN. RICHARDS and ROSE, who held that the only practical course was to give to all these institutions fairly, without favoring one sect more than another. This was they said the true non-sectarianism.⁴²

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch

reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following Letter:--

Government House, 20th May, 1853.

Sir,--I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to inform you that it is His Excellency's intention to proceed to the Legislative Council Chamber,

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on Monday next the 23rd instant, at four o'clock, to assent in Her Majesty's Name, to certain Bills passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

R. Bruce,

Governor's Secretary.

The Honorable The Speaker
of the Legislative Assembly.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until Monday next.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Robinson, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley,

The House adjourned until Monday next.

FOOTNOTES: 20 MAY 1853.

1. The following papers noted the committee on this matter in identical accounts: GLOBE, 21 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 21 May 1853; MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853, PILOT, 24 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 26 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 28 May 1853.
2. MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853.
3. IBID.
4. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 21 May 1853.
5. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853, PILOT, 24 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 26 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 27 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 28 May 1853. The following papers noted the debate in identical accounts: GLOBE, 21 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 21 May 1853.
6. MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. GLOBE, 24 May 1853, reported in error that the Bill "passed through committee."
13. MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853. The following papers noted the motion in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853, PILOT, 24 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 26 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 28 May 1853.
14. MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853. The following papers noted the motion in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853, PILOT, 24 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 26 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 28 May 1853.
15. MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853. The following papers noted the motion in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853, PILOT, 24 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 26 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 28 May 1853.
16. MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853. The following papers noted the motion in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853, PILOT, 24 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 26 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 28 May 1853.
17. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 May 1853, PILOT, 24 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 26 May 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 27 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 28 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 3 June 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 9 June 1853. The following papers noted the debate in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 24 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 25 May 1853.
18. MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.

28. BRITISH COLONIST, 27 May 1853. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 25 May 1853, reports this as "the item of £30 for an addition...." In fact (see item 162 of the resolutions reported 31 May 1853), the item was for £16 13s. for a salary increase of £50 per annum taking effect 1 September 1852.
29. MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853.
30. BRITISH COLONIST, 27 MAY 1853.
31. MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853.
32. MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853. Sir Allan MacNab is supposed to have said, "Railroads are my politics," in 1853. This speech is either an early reference to the statement or it is the reason for the attribution of the statement to MacNab.
33. MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853.
34. IBID.
35. MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853. BRITISH COLONIST, 27 May 1853, has "£800" for £8000.
36. MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853.
37. IBID.
38. IBID.
39. IBID.
40. IBID.
41. IBID.
42. IBID.

MONDAY, 23 MAY 1853.

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THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. LeBlanc,--The Petition of William F. Lighthall, Esquire, of Durham, County of Beauharnois.

By Mr. Christie of Wentworth,--The Petition of Mrs. Sarah Lemmon, of the Town of Brantford.

By Mr. Jobin,--The Petition of Stanislas Laporte and others, of the Township of Kildare, County of Berthier.

By Mr. Murney,--The Petition of Edmund Murney, of the Town of Belleville, Esquire, a Stockholder in the Marmora Foundry Company.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of P. Crevier, Esquire, and others, of the County of Terrebonne; praying that the Claims for Rebellion Losses which have been disallowed by the Commissioners, on the ground that the parties were implicated in the Rebellion of 1837 and 1838, may be granted to the said parties as petitioned for by them.

Of William Mountain, of Sorel; representing that he has a Claim to indemnification under the Rebellion Losses Act, but that not having noticed in time the advertizement of the Commissioners under the same, he was too late in putting in his said Claim, and praying for relief in the premises.

Mr. Polette, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Thirty-fifth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate a Company in the City of Toronto, to be called the Metropolitan Gas and Water Company, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they have the honor to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Piers, Wharves, Dry Docks and Harbours;" and the same was read, as followeth:--

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Page 5, line 11. Leave out from "work" to "and" in line 13.

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Stevenson do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Morin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks, Resolved, That To-morrow being Her Majesty's Birthday, this House will, at the rising of the House this day, adjourn until Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Gamble, seconded by Mr. Langton,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to appoint a Commission to revise, arrange, and codify the Laws that may be in force after the close of this Session of Parliament, in relation to the Municipalities, Assessment, Division fences, Drainage, Pound-keepers, Grammar and Common Schools, and Joint Stock Road and Bridge Companies in Canada West, to be called the Municipal Code of Canada West.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate a Company in the City of Toronto, to be called the Metropolitan Gas and Water Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws relative to Commissioners' Courts for the trial of Small Causes in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Sanborn have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 7 Vic. cap. 13, for the better preservation of certain species of Fish.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Sanborn have leave to bring in a Bill to define the mode of procedure relative to Writs of Attachment in certain cases.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Sanborn have leave to bring in a Bill to declare the meaning of a certain enactment in the Act to abolish Imprisonment for Debt in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Canadian Steam Navigation Company," without any Amendment.

And then he withdrew.

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Joseph Laurin, Esquire, Edmund Murney, Esquire, Joseph N. Poulin, Esquire, Antoine N. Gouin, Esquire; Chairman, Adam Johnston Fergusson, Esquire, being the new Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Megantic, their Names were called over; and being come to the Table, they were sworn by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the Petitions relative to the Election and Return for the County of Megantic, be referred to the new Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for that County.

Ordered, That the said Committee do meet on Wednesday next, in Committee Room No. 7, of the House, at the hour of Eleven in the forenoon.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor General, by René Kimber, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:--

Mr. Speaker,

His Excellency the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of this Honorable House in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker, with the House, went to the Legislative Council Chamber:--

And being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported, That agreeable to the commands of His Excellency the Governor General, the House had attended upon His Excellency in the Legislative Council Chamber, where His Excellency was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's Name, the Royal Assent to the following Public and Private Bills:--

An Act to incorporate the Pickering Harbour and Road Joint Stock Company.

An Act to extend the powers of the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto.

An Act to vest the Harbour of Port Hope and adjacent premises in Commissioners.

An Act to incorporate the Erie and Ontario Insurance Company.

An Act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Montreal, to borrow a certain sum of money, and to erect therewith Water Works for the use of the said City, and to extend and amend the provisions of any Act relating thereto.

An Act to enable the Corporation of the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec to borrow an additional sum for the construction of the Water Works.

An Act to explain and amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to establish a Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund in Upper Canada."

An Act to amend certain Acts for the relief of Religious Societies.

An Act to amend the provisions of the several Acts for the Incorporation of the City of Montreal.

An Act to incorporate the London and Port Stanley Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate a Company for the erection of an Hotel in the City of Toronto.

An Act to incorporate a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of erecting an Hotel in the City of Hamilton.

An Act to incorporate the Vaudreuil Railway Company.

An Act to authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Quebec Bank, to facilitate the transfer of Shares in certain cases, and for other purposes relative to the said Bank.

An Act to amend an Act authorizing the Grand River Navigation Company to raise a certain sum of money by loan.

An Act to incorporate the Mutual Assurance Associations of the Fabriques of the Dioceses of Quebec, and of Three Rivers, and of Montreal and Saint Hyacinthe.

An Act to incorporate the Cataraqui and Peterborough Railway Company.

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An Act to amend an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada passed in the fourth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, and intituled, "An Act to amend the Law respecting Real Property, and to render the proceedings for recovering possession thereof in certain cases less difficult and expensive."

An Act to incorporate the Montreal Exchange.

An Act to amend an Ordinance passed in the second year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes, and the building of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and Church Yards."

An Act to declare valid the Articles of Clerkship of Law Students enregistered within a certain period after the delay granted by the Act to incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada, and to amend the said Act.

An Act to incorporate the Quebec Bridge Company.

An Act to confer Equity Jurisdiction upon the several County Courts in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to amend the Upper Canada Jurors Act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to repeal certain parts thereof.

An Act to incorporate the Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway Company.

An Act to empower the Municipalities of the Counties of Two Mountains, Terrebonne, Rouville, and Missisquoi, to take Stock in any Railroad Companies for the construction of Railways passing through the said Counties respectively, and to issue Bonds to raise funds for the payment of the same.

An Act to remedy certain irregularities and omissions in preparing the Lists of Jurors for the District of St. Francis.

An Act to incorporate the Bytown and Pembroke Railway Company.

An Act to amend an Act passed during the present Session of the Legislature, intituled, "An Act to ascertain and establish the rights of the Co-proprietors of the Common of St. Antoine de la Baie."

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Steam Navigation Company.

An Act to provide for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Piers, Wharves, Dry Docks, and Harbours.

An Act to remove certain doubts existing as to the true meaning and effect of the sixth Section of the Act passed during the present Session, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act passed in the Session held in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company.'"

Mr. Chapais reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to establish a Board of Notaries for the Districts of Kamouraska and Gaspé, and further to amend the Act for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House for Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Petition of G.W. Wicksteed, Esquire, Law Clerk and English Translator to the Legislative Assembly, be referred to the Standing Committee on Contingencies.

Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Standing Committee on Contingencies, to consider the expediency of placing the Office of Law Clerk of this House on the same footing with that of the Assistant Clerk of this House.

On motion of MR. STEVENSON the report of the committee of whole on the Bill to incorporate Prince Edward Railway Company was received.¹

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Mr. Dixon reported the Bill to incorporate the Prince Edward Railway Company; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Wednesday next.

On motion of MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS²,

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Mr. Street, from the Committee to consider the expediency of authorizing the

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payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, of the Salaries of Judges, Sheriffs, and other Officers of Provisional Districts in unorganized Tracts of Country in this Province which may be established in pursuance of an Act of the present Session, reported a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient that provision should be made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, for the payment of the Salaries of the Judges

On motion of MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS³,

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YEAS.

NAYS.

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

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On motion of MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS⁴,

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A Bill to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions in Upper Canada, with respect to persons charged with indictable offences, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS⁵,

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A Bill to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions in Upper Canada, with respect to summary convictions and orders, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS⁶,

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A Bill to protect Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada from vexatious actions, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal such Clauses of the Common School Acts of Upper Canada as authorize the establishment of Sec-tarian Schools endowed with the public money, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the recovery of just debts due by Incorporated Companies, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to extend the provisions of an Act, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery therein," to afford relief to certain persons who were in practice as Physicians and Surgeons in this Province at the time the said Act became Law," being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law of Patents for Inventions, being read;

On motion of MR. SANBORN⁷,

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Sanborn, the Honorable Mr. Badgley, the Honorable Mr. Young, the Honorable Mr. Cameron, Mr. Terrill, Mr. Gamble, and Mr. Brown, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Law relative to the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Lower Canada;⁸

On motion of DR. LATERRIERE the House went into committee on the bill to amend law relating to practice of Physic and Surgery in Lower Canada.

The hon. member spoke at some length in support of his bill, but in a tone of voice that did not reach the gallery.⁹

MR. ROBINSON opposed the bill. He did not think it necessary.¹⁰

MR. ROSE agreed with the hon. member (Mr. Robinson) but he opposed this bill with much reluctance as he believed the hon. member (Dr. Laterriere) had set his heart upon it. He (Mr. Rose) was in favor of free trade in medicine, and held that the people were the best judges of whom they should employ. While however he held that opinion, he believed a medical man ought to have a liberal education.¹¹

MR. GAMBLE opposed the bill with reluctance, not however because he believed in free trade in medicine, but because he did not think it necessary to make the holders of certain diplomas to pass another examination. He mentioned the injurious effects of ignorant quacks practising medicine in his district, and contended that the public ought to be protected from such impostors.¹²

DR. VALOIS supported the bill, contending it was the only remedy to protect the country from quacks and impostors. He thought the hon. member (Mr. Rose) had very little regard for the lives of his constituents when he advocated free trade in medicine.¹³

MR. DIXON opposed the bill, but reprobated the doctrine of free trade in medicine.¹⁴

DR. R. MCDONALD was not distinctly audible, but was understood to speak against the bill, and to say, that he was supported in his view of the case by several distinguished members of the medical profession in Canada. He also read from various authorities in support of his view. Abuses had not occurred under the present law, and that made him (Dr. MD.) think the object of the bill was not the protection of the public, but a crusade against a Canadian institution. He concluded by moving in amendment, that the committee rise.¹⁵

MR. BROWN opposed the bill. He held that no case had been made out in support of it, and before such a bill was passed a clear case ought to be made out, to shew that it was necessary. He read from the evidence taken by the committee, contending that it was not enough to induce the House to pass this bill.¹⁶

COL. PRINCE, who seconded the motion that the Committee rise, explained his reasons for doing so. He proceeded to contend that there was no need to make the holders of medical diplomas from England undergo an examination before a provincial board, as it would be insulting to them.¹⁷

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND expressed himself strongly against the free trade in medicine theory; but, still he could not agree in the opinion that Canadian Physicians were inferior to those of the old world; and he held that a Canadian board ought to be the best judges of persons qualified to practice in Canada, and deal with the lives of Canadians. If Physicians at home refused to pass an examination before a Canadian Board, why let them stay at home. But the object was not to prevent competent persons from practising, but only to repress impostors. Reciprocity in Medicine was not granted to Canadians in England, and until it were, he would never consent to give reciprocity in Canada. He would never consent to place Canadian Physicians in an inferior position to English ones, but if that reciprocity were granted in England he would then regard more

favourably a similar proposition in Canada.¹⁸

MR. BROWN said the Attorney General was mistaken. The licentiates of McGill College and others were allowed to practise in Britain, except within ten miles of London, the city of Edinburgh, and the city of London, and the city of Dublin.¹⁹

DR. VALOIS said not in the same manner as here, and he stated how, but the reporter did not hear his words.²⁰

MR. BROWN said it was thought degrading in England for a physician to deal out medicines as an apothecary.²¹

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND said he held that a Canadian board of examination was necessary. So long as Canadian physicians could not go to England and practice upon showing their diploma, he could not allow English physicians to come here and do so.²²

MR. D. CHRISTIE of Wentworth made some remarks, but the noise around the reporter's box in the House, being louder than his voice, he was inaudible.²³

MR. CAUCHON urged postponement; saying that he looked upon this entirely as a Lower Canadian measure, and there were very few Lower Canadians present that evening, and he would not discuss the merits of the case that evening.²⁴

MR. SHERWOOD spoke against the bill, as affecting the rights of Her Majesty's subjects within her dominions. Any subject, therefore, had a right to give his opinion. He had that day seen a proposition from the most respectable medical men, surgeons and physicians in England, for putting the medical profession on a better footing; that proposition was to have one general board of Examiners, to examine all persons desirous to practice any branch of the profession. He would be ready to adopt the same principle if that law passed, and have one general board for both parts of the Province. He would then let any person who had passed the English board, come in and practice, and he had no doubt they would reciprocate in England. He contended that the London medical school was now the best in the world and that the Canadian student might, by the proper step, obtain a diploma there by a short visit to Europe. Such a distinction would he believed have the effect of obtaining confidence for the person who possessed it.²⁵

MR. CAUCHON was not in favor of subserviency to English schools, though he was ready to do to them what they did to us. They would not let Canadians practice without examining, and why should people from England practice in Canada. He was in favor of protecting men who devoted themselves to science.²⁶

MR. HARTMAN believed every man had a right to practice; if persons had sufficient confidence in him to employ him. He spoke at some length; but in a tone that seldom reached the gallery, though he appeared generally to be maintaining the point already stated. He also supported it by reading several extracts from a work giving an account of the law regulating the medical profession in the United States.²⁷

DR. LATERRIERE replied.²⁸

MR. BROWN opposed the bill declaring that it would cut off from practice in Lower Canada every licentiate of Upper Canada.²⁹

The motion for the committee to rise was then carried³⁰.

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of

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*Supply;*³¹

Some conversation arose on the item of £800 to James Higginson, for an old claim for lands sold to another that he was entitled to. The item was finally carried without division.³²

On the item of £10,000 for the Deaf and Dumb Asylums coming up, MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, that £5000 were for Lower Canada, and £5000 for Upper Canada. He deemed it proper to state that this sum would not be sufficient, and the government intended to propose another £5000 in the estimates for 1853. The government had not determined upon the sites as they did not want to pay for land, and they expected that some large towns would make an offer of land gratis.³³

MR. BROWN held that some detailed information ought to be given before such a large sum of money was voted. Voting large sums in that loose ... manner was but giving the government so much corruption money. He also thought it a petty affair, to hold the sites up to the competition of the different towns to save the price of land.³⁴

MR. GAMBLE looked on this, in the same manner as the £30,000 vote of the other evening, and considered it as most improper. He contended that a Committee ought to be appointed and a plan and system adopted, and sites found, before money was voted. Voting money in that way was accumulating power in the hands of the government.³⁵

The item was carried³⁶.

On the item of £10,000 for an institution for juvenile offenders coming up, MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said it would be desirable to erect this at some central place as Kingston, and that perhaps more than one might become necessary. The very system of railroads would affect the question a good deal.³⁷

The item was carried after some conversation.³⁸

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Wednesday next.

Mr. Malloch also reported, That he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Friday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Lake Superior Silver Company, being read;

On motion of MR. STUART³⁹,

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of MR. D. CHRISTIE of Wentworth⁴⁰,

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The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to

amend an Act of the Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada, relating to Mutual Insurance Companies; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mackenzie reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Mackenzie reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until Wednesday next.

Then, on motion of Mr. Ridout, seconded by Mr. Langton,
The House adjourned until Wednesday next.

APPENDIX: 23 MAY 1853.

[QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: CONSTRUCTION OF SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.]⁴¹

MR. ROBINSON [asked a question]⁴².

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT stated in answer ... that government did not intend to propose during the present session any measure for the construction of the Sault Ste Marie Canal.⁴³

FOOTNOTES: 23 MAY 1853.

1. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 30 May 1853. The motion was reported in partially identical accounts by the following papers; GLOBE, 24 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 24 May 1853, MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 26 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 30 May 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 June 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), and LA MINERVE, 24 May 1853.
2. MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853. The motion was reported in identical accounts by the following papers: GLOBE, 24 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 24 May 1853, MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 26 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 30 May 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 June 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), and LA MINERVE, 24 May 1853.
3. MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853. The following papers reported this motion in identical accounts: GLOBE, 24 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 24 May 1853, MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 26 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 30 May 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 June 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), and LA MINERVE, 24 May 1853.
4. MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853. This motion for third reading and the two following were reported in identical accounts by the following papers: GLOBE, 24 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 24 May 1853, MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 26 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 30 May 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 June 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY).
5. MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853.
6. IBID.
7. MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853. The following papers reported the motion in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 May 1853, PILOT, 25 May 1853, PILOT, 26 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 27 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 30 May 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), BRITISH COLONIST, 31 May 1853, EXAMINER, 1 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 June 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 2 June 1853, and LA MINERVE, 25 May 1853.
8. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: PILOT, 26 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 30 May 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), BRITISH COLONIST, 31 May 1853, BRITISH WHIG, 31 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 June 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 3 June 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 9 June 1853. The following papers noted the debate in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 May 1853, PILOT, 25 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 27 May 1853, EXAMINER, 1 June 1853, NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 2 June 1853, and LA MINERVE, 25 May 1853.
9. PILOT, 26 May 1853.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. PILOT, 26 May 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853, reported that the motion to rise was made by Dr. LaTerrière.

16. PILOT, 26 May 1853.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.
28. IBID.
29. IBID.
30. IBID.
31. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 May 1853, PILOT, 25 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 27 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 30 May 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), BRITISH COLONIST, 31 May 1853, EXAMINER, 1 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 June 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 2 June 1853, and LA MINERVE, 25 May 1853. The debate was noted by MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853.
32. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 30 May 1853.
33. IBID.
34. IBID.
35. IBID.
36. PILOT, 25 May 1853.
37. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 30 May 1853.
38. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 30 May 1853. Here, as often happened, newspaper editors had to decide on the probable order of events in order to divide the telegraphic report into sentences. PILOT, 25 May 1853, attached "after some conversation" not to "the item was carried," but to the sentence which followed: "After some conversation, the committee rose and reported progress."
39. MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853. The motion was reported in identical accounts by the following papers: MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853, PILOT, 25 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 30 May 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), BRITISH COLONIST, 31 May 1853, EXAMINER, 1 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 June 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), and LA MINERVE, 25 May 1853.
40. MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853. The motion was reported in identical accounts by the following papers: MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853, PILOT, 25 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 30 May 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), BRITISH COLONIST, 31 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 June 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY).
41. This Question and Answer were reported in partially identical accounts by the following papers: GLOBE, 24 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 24 May 1853, MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 26 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 30 May 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 June 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), and LA MINERVE, 24 May 1853.
42. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 30 May 1853.
43. IBID.

WEDNESDAY, 25 MAY 1853.

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THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--
By the Honorable Mr. Rolph,--The Petition of the Town Council of the Town of London; and the Petition of E.F. Whittemore and S. Alcorn, Directors of the Consumers' Gas Company of the City of Toronto.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Morin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks,
Resolved, That To-morrow being a Statutory Holiday, (Corpus Christi,) this House will, at the rising of the House this day, adjourn until Friday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of William F. Lighthall, Esquire, of Durham, County of Beauharnois; praying for the passing of an Act to legalize the Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials kept by the Reverend Alexander McWattie, while acting as Minister of a Congregation of North and South Georgetown, and elsewhere, of the Church of Canada, in connection with the Established Presbyterian Church of Canada.

Of Mrs. Sarah Lemmon, of the Town of Brantford; representing that by reason of the hardships endured by her husband while serving in the Militia during the Rebellion of 1837-8, he contracted a disease which has ended in Lunacy, and that she is thereby deprived of support, and praying compensation for the expenses of his support in the Lunatic Asylum, and that she may receive a pension.

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Of Stanislas Laporte and others, of the Township, of Kildare, County of Berthier; praying for the passing of an Act to define the rights of the Seigniors in the first, second and third ranges of the said Township.

Of Edmund Murney, of the Town of Belleville, Esquire, a Stockholder in the Marmora Foundry Company; praying for an extension of the Capital Stock of the said Company.

Mr. Dixon, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Thirty-sixth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the Lake Superior Silver Company, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they beg to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Mr. Smith of Frontenac moved, seconded by Mr. Seymour, and the Question being put, That the Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act for better securing the Independence of the Legislative Assembly of this Province, be postponed until Monday next, and be then the first Order of the day; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Dixon, Dubord, Fergusson, Gamble, Gouin, Hartman, Langton, LaTerrière, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Sir A.N. MacNab, Malloch, Marchildon, Mattice, Merritt, Morrison, Munn, Nadon, Pollock, Prévost, Ridout, Volph, Fuse, Simons, Seymour, Stewart, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stearns, Taché, Therrell, Valois, Varin, White, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(40.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Fournier, Laurin, Lemieux, and Poulin.--(4.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Stuart have leave to bring in a Bill to establish and regulate the Ferries across the River St. Lawrence, between the City of Quebec and the Parish of St. Joseph of Point Levi, in the County of Dorchester.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Murney, seconded by Mr. Malloch,

Ordered, That the 64th, 66th and 76th Rules of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to amend the Act of Upper Canada incorporating the Marmora Foundry Company.

Ordered, That Mr. Murney have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of Upper Canada incorporating the Marmora Foundry Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to define the mode of proceeding before the Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, in

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matters relating to the protection and regulation of Corporate Rights, and to Writs of Prerogative, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin have leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the proceedings in cases of Voluntary Licitation.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. LeBlanc have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws relating to the granting of Licenses to keep Taverns or to retail Spirituous Liquors, and the keeping of Taverns.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, and the Question being put, That this House will, at the rising of the House on Friday next, adjourn until Saturday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messrs Brown, Farnham, Ferguson, Hartman, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Mattice, Merritt, Patrick, Prince, Stevenson, Wilson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(11.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Solicitor General Chauveau, Dixon, Fournier, Gamble, Laurin, Lemieux, Martin, Robette, Robout, Robinson, Shenwood, and Taché.--(12.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Lake Superior Silver Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Ordered, That the Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act for the relief of William Henry Beresford," be postponed until Monday next, and be then the second Order of the day.

The Order of the day for taking into consideration the Reasons of absence of such Members as were not present at the Call of the House on the first day of March last, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Friday the tenth day of June next.

A Bill to incorporate the Prince Edward Railway Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Stevenson do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

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A Bill to amend an Act of the Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada relating to Mutual Insurance Companies, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Christie of Wentworth do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to reduce the width of certain Streets in the new Survey of the Town of London, and for other purposes therein mentioned; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Seymour reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Seymour reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Carouge Pier, Wharf and Dock Company;1

In consequence of some objections thereto by MR. SHERWOOD, [the Committee] rose2.

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sanborn reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Friday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act of the 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 4, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act concerning Land Surveyors," being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill

APPENDIX: 25 MAY 1853.

[QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: MUNICIPALITIES AND ROADS L.C. BILLS.]³

MR. LEBLANC enquired of the Ministry whether they intend to continue in the present session their proceedings with regard to the bill[s] relative to the Municipalities and Roads in Lower Canada, introduced by the honble. the Attorney General East.⁴

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN was understood to say "Yes."⁵

[QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: PRISON REFORM.]⁶

MR. LEBLANC further enquired of the Ministry, whether they intended to submit to the consideration of the Legislature at the present session, or at an early period the next session, a measure for the better administration of the prisons and the penitentiary, and for the reformation of persons imprisoned in those places, by means of classification, of moral and religious discipline, suitable to the religion of each, and of labor.⁷

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN was understood to say not this session, but they did the next.⁸

[POSTPONED MOTION RE: AGREEMENT BETWEEN QUEEN'S PRINTER AND 1850 FINANCE COMMITTEE.]⁹

MR. BROWN moved for a select committee to enquire and report the terms and conditions of an agreement made by the Queen's Printer with the Finance Committee of the House in 1850, and the reasons why it has not been carried out. The hon. member read several documents to show that a bargain made with the Queen's Printer and alluded to in the debate the other evening had been completed, and thence contended that a large sum of money had been improperly paid to the Queen's printer by the government, for work that should have come within the provisions of this bargain.¹⁰

Some conversation [followed]¹¹.

On request of MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN, the matter was postponed till Friday next, to be then the first item taken up.¹²

[WITHDRAWN MOTION RE: NORTHERN RAILWAY "£10,000 JOB."]¹³

MR. MACKENZIE moved for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into issue of debentures by the city of Toronto, in payment of stock in the Northern Railway, and proceedings connected therewith, &c. The hon. member made some remarks in support of his motion, but for the most part in a tone of voice that did not reach the gallery, but his argument was understood to be that it was stated that the mayor of Toronto and a member of the Government, and other gentlemen had put a sum of £10,000 in their pockets, from the sale of illegal debentures, which were afterwards legalized by an Act of Parliament.¹⁴ He did not say it was so, but only asked for enquiry. He held that the circumstances of the case justified that, and the report of the Committee of the Toronto Corporation was very unsatisfactory.¹⁵

COL. PRINCE objected to the motion on the ground that the Court of Chancery and not the House of Assembly was the proper tribunal to try this question, if parties desire to have it tried.¹⁶

MR. SHERWOOD entered at some length into the merits of the case, so far as it had been made public, alleging that £10,000 had been left somewhere, since out of the £50,000 obtained by the debentures, the contractors had received only £40,000; but he believed Mr. Hincks to be free from blame. The investigation by the committee of the Toronto City Council was unsatisfactory, on account of the refusal of two witnesses to answer questions, and the citizens of Toronto feeling great interest in the matter had, therefore, brought it before the Court of Chancery. The hon. member then explained the present state of the action, and gave it as his opinion that if an investigation were not made by the Court of Chancery, the Legislature might cause an inquiry to be made. Very great interest was felt in the matter, and the citizens of Toronto were far from satisfied with the present state of the case.¹⁷ As to the £10,000 he believed it was in the hands of Messrs. Glynn, Halifax & Co., at the credit of a gentleman in Toronto, who was disputing with another gentleman how it should be divided.¹⁸

MR. RIDOUT desiring this matter thoroughly sifted did not think this the proper time for inquiry, but that the decision of the Court of Chancery ought to be awaited. He concurred in the remarks of his hon. colleague that very great interest was felt in Toronto in the investigation of this matter. As far as he understood the matter, he did not think any money had been lost by the City, nor did he know that any money had been made by officials; but he held that official men ought not to be allowed to make money, out of the advantages given them by their offices.¹⁹

MR. HARTMAN who had seconded the motion, said that he withdrew his name, in consequence of the lukewarmness of the members for Toronto. If they did not desire to press the matter, it did not become him to do so. Whether those gentlemen were mixed up in the matter and had an interest in preventing investigation he should not inquire.²⁰

The matter then dropped.²¹

FOOTNOTES: 25 MAY 1853.

1. The following papers noted this matter in identical accounts: HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 1 June 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 June 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), and BRITISH COLONIST, 3 June 1853.
2. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 1 June 1853.
3. The following papers reported this Question and Answer in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 26 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 May 1853, PILOT, 26 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 27 May 1853, EXAMINER, 1 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 1 June 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 June 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 2 June 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 3 June 1853, and LA MINERVE, 28 May 1853.
4. PILOT, 26 May 1853.
5. IBID.
6. The following papers reported this Question and Answer in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 26 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 May 1853, PILOT, 26 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 27 May 1853, MORNING CHRONICLE, 30 May 1853, EXAMINER, 1 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 1 June 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 June 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 2 June 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 3 June 1853, and LA MINERVE, 28 May 1853.
7. PILOT, 26 May 1853.
8. IBID.
9. The following papers reported the exchange on this Postponed Motion in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 30 May 1853 (which misdated its account as 16 May 1853), HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 1 June 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 June 1853, (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), and BRITISH COLONIST, 3 June 1853. The following papers noted the exchange in identical accounts: GLOBE, 26 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 May 1853, PILOT, 26 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 27 May 1853, EXAMINER, 1 June 1853, NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 2 June 1853, and LA MINERVE, 28 May 1853.
10. MORNING CHRONICLE, 30 May 1853.
11. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 1 June 1853.
12. IBID.
13. The following papers reported the debate on this Withdrawn Motion in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 26 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 May 1853, PILOT, 26 May 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 27 May 1853, EXAMINER, 1 June 1853, NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 2 June 1853, and LA MINERVE, 28 May 1853; MORNING CHRONICLE, 30 May 1853 (which misdated its account as 16 May 1853), PILOT, 30 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 1 June 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 June 1853 (which copied QUEBEC MERCURY), and BRITISH COLONIST, 3 June 1853.
14. PILOT, 30 May 1853.
15. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 May 1853.
16. PILOT, 30 May 1853.
17. MORNING CHRONICLE, 30 May 1853.
18. PILOT, 30 May 1853.
19. MORNING CHRONICLE, 30 May 1853.
20. IBID.
21. PILOT, 30 May 1853.

FRIDAY, 27 MAY 1853.

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ALEXANDER TILLOCH GALT, Esquire, Member for the Town of Sherbrooke, having previously taken the oath according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

The Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House, informed the House, that he had taken Daniel McLachlin, Esquire, into his custody.

Whereupon Mr. Patrick acquainted the House, that he was desired by Mr. McLachlin to state, That previously to his appointment as a Member of the Select Committee on the Megantic Election Petitions, he had made an engagement to meet certain parties at Bytown, upon business of such importance that could not be postponed without serious pecuniary loss, and that he regrets the inconvenience he had caused the House and the Parties by such unavoidable absence; and the same having been verified upon Oath by Mr. McLachlin,

On motion of Mr. Patrick, seconded by Mr. Shaw,
Ordered, That Daniel McLachlin, Esquire, be discharged out of custody.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--
By Mr. Brown,--Two Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of Kent.

Ordered, That the Order of the day, the following Petition was read:--

Of E.F. Whittemore and S. Alcorn, Directors of the Consumers' Gas Company of the City of Toronto; praying that further action may be suspended with reference to the Bill to incorporate a Company in the City of Toronto, to be called the Metropolitan Gas and Water Company, until they shall be heard at the Bar of the House against the passing of the said Bill.

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Ordered, That the Petition of Stanislas Laporte and others, of the Township of Kildare, County of Berthier, be referred to the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the system upon which Lands have been conceded and sold in the Townships of Lower Canada, and into the causes which obstruct the settlement of the said Townships.

Mr. Street, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Prince Edward, informed the House, That Joseph H. Jobin and John McDougall, Esquires, Members of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the Meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That Joseph H. Jobin and John McDougall, Esquires, do attend in their places in this House To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Fergusson, seconded by Mr. Gouin,

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Megantic Election Petitions have leave to adjourn from its next sitting to Tuesday next, being the day on which both Parties have agreed to proceed with the argument on the validity of the declaration of qualification of the Sitting Member.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Chabot have leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws regulating the Public Works in this Province.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire,

one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to enlarge the Representation of the People of this Province in Parliament," without any Amendment.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Morin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to inform His Excellency, as provided by the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 35, that the Bill to enlarge the Representation of the People of this Province in Parliament, which has passed this House during the present Session, has so passed at its second and third reading respectively, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Members of this House for the time being.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the expediency of authorizing the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to effect a new Loan by the issue of Debentures, of which the Interest to be payable thereon shall have preference to the Interest payable on all Debentures which have been issued with the Provincial guarantee, as well as in preference to any claims for the reimbursement of any money advanced or to be advanced to the said Trustees by the Receiver General of this Province; and to extend the Roads under the control of the said Trustees;

The Honorable Mr. Hincks, a Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, then acquainted the House, that His

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Excellency having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee;¹

MESSRS. BROWN, SHERWOOD, H. SMITH, and DIXON opposed the bill. The Government had become liable for £33,000 to construct the roads, as they at present existed. It was now proposed to borrow £75,000 to extend these roads making the revenues of the whole of those existing; and their extension--liable for the interest of that loan. The new loan also was to be the first charge on all the roads. The effect of this they urged would be to consume the whole of the present revenues of the roads to pay for their extension, leaving the Government to pay the existing debts for guaranteeing the original debt occurred [sic] in the construction of the roads.²

After a long discussion the resolutions were carried³.

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Jobin reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

The Order of the day for the call of the House, being read;

Ordered, That the House be now called over.

Ordered, That the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House do go with the Mace, to the places adjacent, and summon the Members there to attend the service of the House:--And he went accordingly; and being returned;

The House was called over, and several of the Members appeared; and the names of such Members as made default to appear, were taken down, as follow:--

Hon. Lewis Thomas Drummond.

Thomas H. Johnson.

David LeBoutillier.

Hon. John Alexander Macdonald.

Seneca Paige.

Hon. Louis Joseph Papineau.

Hon. Louis Michel Viger.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Morin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks, Ordered, That the Reasons of absence of such Members as were not present at the call of the House, this day, be taken into consideration on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee to take into consideration certain Resolutions on the subject of the Constitution of the Legislative Council of this Province;⁴

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN began by stating that he had determined to adopt into his measure, the amendments of the hon. member for Peterboro. The disadvantages of this plan he had already explained, but on the whole he was prepared to accept the main principle of the amendments--that of having thirty [*sic*] electoral districts, instead of sixty, each district to elect a member every three [*sic*] years.⁵

MR. LANGTON stated that the advantages he expected from his resolutions were as follows: instead of having sixty electoral Districts of which twenty only should exercise their votes at one time, he proposed to have twenty electoral divisions each to be represented by three members; but only electing one member at a time. This would make the election general all over the country, and give the whole country an opportunity of expressing its opinion simultaneously. Another advantage thus obtained was to secure men possessing to a greater extent the confidence of the country, than if they were chosen by small constituencies, inasmuch as a man must be widely known to have a chance of election. Some alteration, however, had been made in his original design in order to meet the plan of retaining portion of the existing council for a certain period: allowing the present members to go out in succession twenty at a time. He had thought and still thought the Council should be entirely dissolved at once, and all should begin afresh; but as this was only a question of time he had changed his first plan, so as to meet the intention of the hon. Secretary.⁶

MR. SHERWOOD preferred the plan of the hon. Secretary of the Province to the resolutions of the hon. member for Peterboro, since he thought it a fairer principle to divide the Province into sixty Districts, each to elect one member, than for each District twenty in number, to elect three members. But disapproving of both plans his amendment went to destroy altogether the effect of both sets of resolutions; for if, as was alleged, the existing Council were to be considered as useless and wanting the confidence of the country, they ought to be got rid of at once. Why retain any of them for four years. Be it remembered that the majority of the present members thus declared to be useless, would still remain.--And besides, was it to be supposed that those Councillors had none of the spirit of men or of gentleman [*sic*]. Would they lamely submit thus to see themselves made the participators in their ruin, degradation and gradual annihilation?--Would they not in a body tender their resignation? He thought they would. There were indeed always men ready to do anything that might be desired of them; but he thought few members of that Council would be

capable of such a want of self-respect. He said then, that if the Council were to be abolished it should be done at once. There would be, if the resolutions were carried twenty Councillors, as the member for Haldimand was accustomed to say fresh from the people. What would be their conduct when brought into contact with the majority of forty remaining members, who had been pronounced useless? Would it not be a standing reproach to those forty gentlemen? Why it would be heaping insult on insult to bring them into such contact. After making some objections to the phraseology of Mr. Morin's resolutions, the hon. member came to the statement in the resolutions, that the introduction of the elective principle would more completely secure the system of government practiced in the mother country. He asked whether any member of the House, who might vote for these resolutions, could believe in this statement? Whether to carry out the English system, would not be far more easy with one house only elected by the people, than with two such houses? Such expectations must be woefully mistaken. The elected second branch would like the first, show a bold front, and would determine to have something to say in public affairs. The two houses must therefore stand on an equal footing, and the result would be that the system of responsible government would be at an end. Your officers would be appointed and kept in office, while they fulfilled their duty, and you would not be able, as at present, by this movement or that, to keep a majority merely to maintain a ministry in office. Question[s] of public interest would, after this change, have to be considered as they were good or bad for the people, and not merely as they were calculated to keep out or put in a particular set of ministers. Instead, then, of the first resolution of the hon. Secretary, he would move in amendment the following:--

1. That the Constitution of the Legislative Council is inconsistent with the harmonious and efficient working of the Government, and the useful influence it was intended to possess as a Legislative Body. That with a majority created by the Government of the day for securing party measures, it is for most essential purposes but its subservient instrument. That the same majority, upon a change of Parties, would make it an obstructive body, opposed to the administration for the time being, and the wishes of the people as expressed by their Representatives in Parliament. That the most effectual remedy, therefore, is to be found in the election of that Chamber by the people for a limited period--the members going out by sections, periodically. That thus this body would then be brought nearer to the feelings, and would more perfectly reflect the opinions of the country; while the periodical elections would enable the people to correct the inconveniences that occasionally may arise from its composition by an infusion of new Members."⁷ He wanted to see the Council independent of the Government, and he did not want to see the government holding over it a rod of iron, and telling it that if it twice rejected a measure, it should be dissolved. The second resolution relating to the territorial divisions, as proposed by the hon. Secretary, he did not object to. But as he did object to any of the body remaining, he proposed to amend that resolution thus:

2. That the Members of the Legislative Council shall be elected by such of the Electors, owners of a freehold or other estate, as are now qualified to vote at the election of the Members of the Legislative Assembly, the rents⁸, issues⁹, and profits of whose estates respectively shall amount to £ ----- currency per annum, over and above all incumbrances, and the Electors in cities and towns who are tenants of dwelling houses, and who shall respectively pay £ ----- currency rent per annum, upon the same conditions and subject to the same restrictions as regards their occupancy and holding as are now provided by law for such class of persons to qualify them to vote at an election for a Member of the Assembly, to represent any such city or town, and shall consist

of sixty Members, and the Governor shall, by proclamation, within three calendar months after any Act passed to make the change proposed, divide Upper and Lower Canada respectively into thirty electoral divisions, of as nearly an equal extent as may be found practicable, and to contain as nearly as possible an equal amount of population, and to subdivide each of the same into Wards, in each of which Wards a Poll shall be held at every such election; and each of the said electoral divisions shall elect one Member to the said Legislative Council, but such electoral divisions may be altered by the Legislature of the Province; and the said Governor shall within a reasonable term after such proclamation is made, issue his writ for an election in each territorial division, and so from time to time at any future general election ... or at any election or elections to fill vacancies, until otherwise provided for by the Legislature."

"3. That the said Legislative Council shall, immediately upon assembling together after its first election, be divided by lot into three classes, consisting of twenty members each; and the seats of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year from the date of the issuing of the writs for the first election; the seats of the second class at the end of the fourth year, and the seats for the third class at the end of the sixth year from the said date; and all members elected to fill the seats so vacated shall hold their seats for the term of six years; but whenever a casual vacancy occurs in the Legislative Council, the person elected to fill the same shall hold his seat for such period only as the member in whose stead he is elected would have held his seat.

That no person shall be a member of the Legislative Council unless he is of the age of 30 years, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and is the proprietor of real estate within this province, of the value of £ , or of the yearly value of £ over and above all charges thereon.

That no member of the Legislative Council shall take his seat or vote, until he has, in the presence of the Governor, or of some person authorized by him, taken ... [an] oath or affirmation of allegiance and fidelity to the British crown.

That the Legislative Council shall be the judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members, and may compel the attendance of absent members; and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of their whole number, expel a member.

5. That the Legislative Council may elect its own Speaker, and determine the rule of its proceedings.

6. That all Bills for raising and appropriating the Local Revenue shall originate in the Legislative Assembly, but the Legislative Council may make amendments as to other Bills.

7. That when the Legislative Council shall be made elective, it shall be provided that there shall be a meeting of the Provincial Parliament on the first Monday of February in each year, which shall continue its sittings until prorogued by the Governor; and that no Session shall in any instance be extended beyond the period of three calendar months."

He thought, too, the majority of the House would agree with him, that the Council should be elected by a different class, or at least a different portion of the people from that which chose the other branch of the Legislature. If this were not so, the one House would be only a reflex of the other, and the shortest way would be to abolish one entirely. He therefore proposed, that instead of 40s. voters in counties, the voters for the Council should be possessed of property worth £10 per year, and in towns should consist, instead of

\$10 leaseholders, of \$25 leaseholders. The fourth resolution he proposed to leave as it stood. But he would add provisions giving power to the Council to elect its own Speaker, and make its own rules, and declaring that the Parliament should not sit more than three months.¹⁰

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN considered the British system of government to consist in a full responsibility of the government to public opinion; that was the meaning of the statement on that head. As to the leaving the present members in the Council till they went out in succession he did not conceive that involved anything insulting or degrading to the Council, because he had never affected to believe that they were not fully worthy of public confidence. The hon. member was not very clearly understood in the gallery.¹¹

MR. MARCHILDON ... approved qualifications of age and property for members of the Legislative body.¹²

MR. DIXON said, the Legislative Council in Canada had been intended to represent the House of Lords in England. How far that had been accomplished he would not then inquire; but it was certain that was the fact, and he believed that the Canadian body had to some extent accomplished that object, and had done a great deal of good. Mr. Cobbett, with full experience of democratic America, had made use of the striking words "thank God we had a House of Lords." Nor was Cobbet singular in this respect. The Lords had obtained the liberties of England, for their countrymen at Runnymede; and they had preserved them from that day to this. The constitution of the House of Lords had been transplanted into the Canadian constitution of 1791, and it had preserved the respect of the country till 1843. It had then lost the respect to a certain extent, because its decision against the removal of the seat of government had been utterly neglected. He denied, however, that the Legislative Council was despised or considered useless among the public in general; certainly not in his part of the country. There was no doubt that the Council was established as a barrier to the popular passions of the day. He thought it had succeeded in accomplishing this object, and that if the country required that that body should be made elective, it also required that there should be but one Chamber, that was the same thing. An elective council could be but the counterpart of that House, or if it were not how was our present system of responsible government to be carried on? The Legislative Council had been appointed too, for life. Each of its members had a life interest in it, and upon what principle was it now to be said that they were to be deprived of the[i]r rights, and made to submit to election or any other new means of appointment. The House of Lords constitutionally could not have its slightest privileges interfered with; but if it had the right thus to defend its privileges, surely it must be able to defend its own existence. Was it merely because a slavish majority in the lower house were ready to vote everything for the government, that the constitution of the Legislative Council must be subverted in order that the ministry should, as they declared, have their measures carried? He thought not and should vote against the resolutions.¹³

MR. CARTIER conceived that four cardinal propositions were involved in the hon. secretary's resolutions. That the Legislative Council should be made elective--that certain classes should be eligible to choose the members of that body--that certain other classes should be eligible to be chosen to serve in that body--that the pecuniary qualification of the assembly should be done away with. The majority of the House would be in favour of the first of those propositions, and independent of public opinion, he thought the council had them-

selves shown the necessity for a change. They had not for several years assembled in sufficiently large numbers to transact public business, and they themselves evidently expected some measure of regeneration. The only possible regeneration was the introduction of the elective principle, and therefore he approved it. Next the electors and those eligible for election. This involved the question of the existence of a second branch of the Legislature. Such a second branch he believed to be necessary. The experiment of a single house had been repeatedly tried in the United States and had as often failed. In the great Democratic France too they had tried a single House, and they had degenerated into a pure despotism, into--the Empire. He thought France owed her present absolute government, partly at any rate, to this experiment of a single Chamber. Now as to who should form the second branch, he thought it should not be the mere transcript--its voice the mere echo--itself the mere double of the other branch. He saw in the resolutions that the electors proposed for the Council were to be the same as those for the Assembly. He had thought at first that they should be freeholders, with property worth £25 per year; but on reflection he found that, in Lower Canada at any rate, the voters though only required to possess 40s. freeholds, did in fact almost constantly possess property worth at least £25. He therefore was ready to give up the pecuniary qualification of electors, and to be content with the choice being extended over a large territorial limit. Then as to those who were to be eligible to be chosen. He was glad to find in the amended resolutions that there was now to be a pecuniary qualification and also a qualification of age. Thirty years were now mentioned; but he would have gone further and fixed it at thirty-five years. However, he believed that in practice few men would make their way there till they had attained that age. Still he preferred a constitutional guarantee for what was the natural practice. From twenty-one to thirty five men would endeavour to gain experience in the Lower House, and then they would seek admission in the Council. This qualification of age was not unknown in many offices in the United States. He, nevertheless, congratulated the hon. Secretary on his having made a step in advance, and having fixed the age of eligibility at the point mentioned in the resolutions of the Lower Canadian Assembly on this question. Another thing which he approved was the doing away with the qualification arising from service as Major or Warden of Counties. To have retained this would have introduced the firebrand of political party strife into municipal affairs. The hon. Secretary ought, however, to have gone further, and to have set aside, also, the old members of the two Houses of Parliament. He did not think the fact that a man had not been elected a second time to the Assembly, was any reason why he should be eligible for election to the Council. If a man had not succeeded in being a second time elected, he must be a rejected member, yet being so he was by that fact by the first resolutions to be made eligible for the Council. He could not understand why this should be so, and would move an amendment reducing the parties who should be eligible to those who possessed £1000. It was known that he had declined a place in the Government because the Ministry would not adopt property qualifications. His friend, the Inspector General, had said he insisted on a large property qualification. He had, however, already explained, that though he had mentioned £2000 as a proper amount of property to be required; that he had at the same time expressed his willingness to consent to something less. The fact was that though he would have preferred £1500, or perhaps even £2000, he was not much displeased to see the qualification fixed at £1000, for it must be known that when a man had succeeded in saving so much by industry and economy, he would go farther. He had then shown himself a private economist, and would be likely to make a public economist. A man in this Province was not

a man who had not fought his way to his loaf. A man who had \$1000 worth of property was more likely to make a good legislator than one who had wasted all his days in reading about politics and democracy. Any constitution which would have the effect of diverting young men from the pursuits of industry, to engage their attention in politics, is bad. They should first learn to make money at home, and after that engage their attention in politics. It had been said there was no property qualification in the States of the Union, but he had closely watched the progress of legislation there, and it was that observation that now made him advocate a property qualification. He had been told by a distinguished senator of the United States, that in making any changes in our constitution, we ought to adhere to the safeguard of the property qualification, if we wanted to have a respectable Legislature. Here the honorable member narrated at length how corruption operated in the United States, and especially in the State of New York, and contended that a property qualification would have prevented much of it. The effect of such a qualification would be to make the legislature possess more stability, more judgment, and less impetuosity and rashness. It was said that in England there was an attempt being made to do away with the property qualification, but he did not see that that argument made against him. It was certain that property was the most important element in the House of Lords, and it was the conservative element of the British constitution, which had lasted the longest. In England members of either branch of Parliament were not paid, and that made a difference. If men were not paid for attending to legislative duties, none would go to Parliament but those who could afford to leave their families and business. He did not consider that education was a proper qualification. A man might have read twenty libraries, and yet be not fitted for a legislator. Such men had tried their hand at legislation in Germany and France, and we know the result. He would distrust the legislation of men who had done nothing also but read. For these reasons he was glad the hon. Provincial Secretary had introduced the property qualification into his resolutions. But he would move an amendment with respect to age. He preferred 35 to 30. The dissolving power he believed it necessary for the Government to keep, or responsible government could not be maintained. The seventh resolution, which did away with the property qualification for the Lower House, he entirely dissented from. If the principle was good, why not let it be applied to both Houses, as well as to one? Why degrade one House by taking it away? He warned the Government that if that resolution were carried, the Upper House would possess all the weight and respectability.¹⁴

MR. SHERWOOD said that it appeared to him the hon. member had not been present at the early part of the debate, or not read the printed resolutions before the House. If he had he would find the objections which he had raised to the resolutions of Mr. Morin, met in his (Mr. S.'s) amendments.¹⁵

MR. CARTIER said that he had had amendments printed and circulated five or six days.¹⁶

Here an adjournment of the debate was urged¹⁷.

MR. IMSP. GEN. HINCKS resisted. He said the question had been debated time after time, and was really exhausted.¹⁸

MR. MACKENZIE said the government had come down with two or three propositions, and if they did not know their own mind during the period of discussion, how could they expect the House? Here the hon. member proceeded to reply at length to Mr. Cartier, who, he said had declaimed against spouting and demagoguism, which he contended rich conservatives were never guilty of, yet he had

given them a specimen of his own power that way, by fatiguing the House with a three hours oration of common places. That was not as bad for him (Mr. Cartier) and proved that he had good lungs at least. Had not some of the best men in England been poor; and was not the attention of English state[s]men now turned towards doing away with property qualification. Lord John Russell said that he saw no good in it; Earl Grey agreed with him in opinion, and so did other English statesmen, and he (Mr. Mackenzie) would prefer their opinions to those of the hon. member for Verchères, though his grandfather had left him a large sum of money.¹⁹

MR. CARTIER said he had nothing from his grandfather, nor yet from his father.²⁰

MR. MACKENZIE next proceeded to comment on the resolutions of Mr. Leblanc, which he ridiculed contending it was absurd to suppose that Seigniors and priests should choose the Legislative Council or compose it. He (Mr. M.) had no objection to seigniors in either House, provided they could secure the confidence and votes of the people. The hon. member continued to speak at length against the principle of property qualification, alleging that in England, where there was a property qualification, no better members were obtained than in Scotland where there was none. Coming to Mr. Langton's resolutions, he expressed his dissent from them. He preferred single electoral districts, and they were found to be the best in the States. The double districts had not been found to answer there. After making some remarks on the Legislative Council, he stated that he was in favor of making it elective. He stated that he believed a second branch necessary, and that if we had only one, composed of men grasping for office or personal aggrandizement, it would be a monstrous thing.²¹

On motion of SIR A. MACNAB, the committee rose²².

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow, and be then the first Order of the day, and take precedence of Notices of Motions.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

Then, on motion of Sir Allan N. MacNab, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Sherwood,

The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 27 MAY 1853.

1. The following papers reported the exchange on this matter in partially identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 1 June 1853 (which misdated its account as "Friday, May 28"), PILOT, 2 June 1853 (which misdated its account as "Friday, May 28"), HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 3 June 1853 (which misdated its account as "Friday, May 28," and acknowledged copying the MORNING CHRONICLE, though no such report appeared there), HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 June 1853 (which misdated its account as "Friday, May 28," and acknowledged copying the MORNING CHRONICLE, though no such report appeared there), NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 7 June 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 9 June 1853.
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 1 June 1853.
3. IBID.
4. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 1 June 1853 (which misdated its account as "Friday, May 28"), PILOT, 2 June (which misdated its account as "Friday, May 28"), 3 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 3 June (which misdated its account as "Friday, May 28," and acknowledged copying the MORNING CHRONICLE, where this report did not appear), 6 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 June (which misdated its account as "Friday, May 28," and acknowledged copying the MORNING CHRONICLE, where this report did not appear), 8 June 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 7 June 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 9 June 1853. The following papers noted the debate in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 31 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 June 1853. A commentary appeared in JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 31 May 1853.
5. PILOT, 2 June 1853. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 31 May 1853, commented:
"Plusieurs crurent que, suivant l'usage britannique, l'administration ouvrirait par là à M. Langton les portes du cabinet et le marquaient [sic] du signe du pouvoir pour un avenir très prochain."
6. PILOT, 2 June 1853.
7. IBID.
8. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 3 June 1853.
9. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 1 June 1853.
10. PILOT, 2 June 1853.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 3 June 1853.
14. PILOT, 3 June 1853.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.

SATURDAY, 28 MAY 1853.

(895)

THE Order of the House of yesterday, for the attendance of Joseph H. Jobin and John McDougall, Esquires, in their places in this House, this day, being read;--And Mr. Jobin and Mr. McDougall attending in their places;

Ordered, That the 84th Section of "The Election Petitions Act of 1851" be now read;--And the same being read;

Ordered, That Joseph H. Jobin and John McDougall, Esquires, being Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Prince Edward, and not having been present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee, yesterday, be taken into the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House, for such neglect of duty.

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The Serjeant-at Arms attending this House, informed the House, that he had taken Joseph H. Jobin, Esquire, into his custody.

Whereupon Mr. Polette acquainted the House, that he was desired by Mr. Jobin to state, That having been absent upon urgent business, he was unable to return yesterday in time to be present at the meeting of the Select Committee on the Prince Edward Election Petition, in consequence of the Steamboat Quebec being detained at Batiscan until a late hour in the morning on account of a fog, which prevented his arrival in Quebec till within a few minutes after ten o'clock in the forenoon; and the same having been verified upon Oath by Mr. Jobin;

On motion of Mr. Polette, seconded by Mr. Dumoulin,

Ordered, That Joseph H. Jobin, Esquire, be discharged out of custody.

The Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House, informed the House, that he had taken John McDougall, Esquire, into his custody.

Whereupon the Honorable Mr. Badgley acquainted the House, that he was desired by Mr. McDougall to state, That the reason of his absence from the Select Committee on the Prince Edward Election Petition, yesterday, was caused by the detention of the Steamer from Montreal to Quebec, several hours beyond her usual time, by reason of a dense fog; and that he was present at Quebec within a few minutes of the adjournment of the said Committee, which met upon that occasion at the early hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon; and the same having been verified upon Oath by Mr. McDougall;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Badgley, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Sherwood,

Ordered, That John McDougall, Esquire, be discharged out of custody.

A Bill to reduce the width of certain Streets in the new survey of the Town of London, and for other purposes therein mentioned, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to invest certain portions of East York Street, East Balhurst Street, and Wellington Street, in the Town of London, in the Great Western Railway Company."

Ordered, That Mr. Dixon do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment;
Bill:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law relating to Grammar Schools in

Upper Canada:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Institut Canadien."

And then he withdrew.

"The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee to take into consideration certain Resolutions on the subject of the Constitution of the Legislative Council of this Province;1

MR. COM. CR. LANDS ROLPH spoke at some length in support of the resolutions of the government....He was understood to be defending the course taken by the government and the House of Assembly with respect to the proposition to make the Legislative Council elective and to contend that it was perfectly constitutional.² [He] said that it was not necessary to approach the subject with any anxious apprehension of giving offence to the Legislative Council. This house has boldly reformed itself by the increase of the Representation; and as the Upper House has sanctioned the proceeding, it is not too much to presume upon their courteous reception of any suggested modification of that honorable body. Indeed, the enlargement of this house and the extension of the franchise are alone ample grounds for placing the other branch of the legislature upon a corresponding condition. While the one was advancing the other could not satisfactorily be stationary. While the people were infusing into their own house all the elements necessary to make it reflect their opinions and wishes, they could not and ought not to be expected to allow those opinions and wishes, thus constitutionally expressed, to be subjected to the hazardous judgment of another body numerically small and politically unregenerated. In this age of progress, in which Canada takes her share; when she is rapidly advancing in population, commerce and wealth, and is emulating the proudest countries in her agriculture and internal improvements; she cannot be expected to consign all her great and growing interests to a mere quorum of ten members, even should those ten members be the very lords of any land. And although there has recently been an almost unprecedented muster, yet the display was transient, and the senate of the land has begun already to dwindle towards a council of ten! It is said, indeed, that it is the unwelcome action of this house upon the construction of a co-ordinate branch, which has provoked the absence of which complaint is made. But it is plain that the voice of the people, as heard from this place, is eminently calculated to awaken a sense of duty and all the incentives of honor. It is not a call of that house by that house, but a call by the country; and it is far more insulting to ascribe it to a sort of sulkiness under the indirect admonition, than to a defective organization of the honorable house itself. During the early part of the present session, the Legislative Council was for a month without a quorum. The country was thus in the peril of abortive legislation. The legislative councillors are not paid during their attendance; and fairly presuming that they have not more patriotism than this house, it was but fair to concede to them the right of avoiding gratuitous services, which it might be inconvenient for them to render. But the proposition for the people to pay them, would undoubtedly involve the expectation of the people to appoint them. A change, therefore, in the organization of the Legislative Council seems indispensable. All the great interests of the country require it; the conduct of that honorable body creates the necessity and invites the action. In taking the initiative in this matter, especially in the absence of any action of the Legislative Council for its own reform, there is nothing discourteous either done or intended; nor is there anything of the semblance of unconstitutionality. On the one hand, in the reign of George the First, the House of Lords very modestly proposed to limit their number, a measure which would have placed the aristocratic branch above the King and above the nation. And, on the other hand, a few years

ago (a vindication of the course before this house) an item stood on the order of the day in the Imperial Commons for a constitutional change in the House of Lords. But among those who admit the necessity of a change, various opinions are entertained about the change itself. Some say, abolish the Upper House; that if it passes the measures sent from the House of Assembly, it is a superfluous body, inasmuch as the measures would have passed without them; and that if they put a negative on the measures, they are only obstructives. This is an important and much disputed point; and many undoubtedly deem a second chamber not only unsound in principle and embarrassing in practice, but as involving an expense from which there is no resulting good. The question is this: assuming the existence of a representative branch, ought there to be or not to be, a check upon it? And if a check is expedient, what is the best construction of such a check? In favor of a check they had the predominating example of the civilized world. In England, where originally, it is probable, the elements of the three estates met together, we find that, under a sort of political instinct operating upon national vicissitudes, the imperial parliament has assumed its present commanding and venerable constitution. Amidst the changes and self-renovating processes which it has been and still is undergoing, the sense of the nation, after centuries of experience, is in favour of the three branches exercising a check on each other. In striking contrast they had lately witnessed the catastrophe of a single popular chamber in one of the greatest and proudest nations on the earth; they had seen the French chamber of deputies under popular impulses making one transition to an overwhelming revolution. If we look at Belgium, or at the better constituted governments of Europe, we find an additional chamber somehow or other framed, both to co-operate with and at the same time check the other. If they read a lesson nearer home, and contemplated the example afforded by the separate and United States upon a magnificent scale, they found the same uniform testimony in favour of two similarly constituted, but distinct chambers. These examples have endured for half a century, sharing the constitutional pre-eminence and glory of Great Britain. And although many of these sovereign states have repeatedly dissolved their constitution, yet in calling a new one into being, they have in no instance abolished the second chamber. Those great republics furnish, it is true, no positive example, in late years, of the working of a single chamber under constitutional government; but they prove, what is abundantly satisfactory, that two chambers have been so eminently subservient to their happiness and prosperity as not to leave even a wish for an experimental change. He (Mr. R.) should deem it political temerity and a gratuitous hazard, to take their chance of a bold and uncalled for innovation opposed by the sanction of experience and by the essential principle of human nature. What is true of an individual, is here true of a collection of individuals. Individuals differ, and each is carried away by his peculiar bias; and the character of particular bodies is determined by the prevailing influence of predominating disposition. Taking the minds altogether, they may be nicely balanced, and all their deliberations may be marked by truth and all their doings by wisdom. But the very reverse may, and in the course of things may be said, surely to arise, and from some unhappy predominance, the same arena may display error and folly. A check is wanted; the same things require before consummation to pass through the ordeal of other minds less warped and prejudiced. It is like the second sober thought before final action. The only difference is, that the correction instead of being the process of the same mind, is the process of another mind or of another set of minds. The Railroad mania of England required the admonition of the sober Brougham and the check of a dispassionate government and parliament. The check, therefore, of another and somewhat differently constituted body, acting upon the House of Assembly, is a provision suited to the nature, to the frailties and to the duties of such political associations, whose acts involve

the extensive interests of classes and the destiny of nations. The nature and limits of any proposed check are properly regarded with a jealous eye. A wide difference, however, exists between a check imposed by the people on themselves and a check imposed upon them by others, between a despotic and a constitutional, a responsible and an irresponsible check. The Crown may refuse the royal assent to any bill, but there is a check through the advice of responsible ministers. The President of the United States can veto bills, but he is checked by the limitation to measures not passed by a two-thirds majority of votes. This House is the master of its own proceedings; but it has provided in its rules many checks upon the undue progress or conduct of such proceedings--and the Select Committees, through which pass so many of our measures, are so many safeguards against error or imposition. The judge, the jury and the lawyers are connected with a system of checks with respect to each other, conducive to the satisfactory administration of justice. All this is very different from the condition of the Scotch and Irish Parliaments in by-gone times, when no measure could be introduced unless first prepared and sanctioned by the crown, and afterwards in the end liable to a veto. This was not a check, but an absolute control; the former implied the right of initiative action conducted under certain self-imposed guards against error; the latter was subordinate action dependent on the will of another from beginning to end. It would be too much to say of this House, or certainly it would be too much to say of any other House, that its Legislation is so perfect as to render error impossible and a self-imposed check wholly unnecessary. There was a wide difference too, between a fixed and a changing one. The Legislative Council in its present organization is the same now as it was nearly ten years ago, and in the principle of its construction has ever been the same. The people may change in a thousand ways in their wants, their wishes and their interests; new pursuits may spring up, or new elements of social happiness, or new principles of political economy, warring against some worn out, ill-adapted policy. But while the spirit of the times is thus changing, the Legislative Council would remain essentially the same or acted upon by insensible degrees. Being church and state in doctrine, or protective in commercial policy, or wedded to seigniorial tenure, they would be as little likely to change as the ethiopean his skin or the leopard his spots. It is obvious that a progressive country requires a progressive government and a progressive legislature; and that the time has arrived when the fixed and changeless character of the Legislative Council should be adapted to the age in which we live and the onward movements of a growing and enterprising people. He (Mr. R.) knew no other way of accomplishing this Legislative transformation than through the agency of the elective principle. There was a great difference also, between an irresponsible and a responsible check. It is the fashion with some to delight in a second branch of the Legislature, alike independent of the crown and the people, acting as a check on both. This doctrine did not suit the times. It was a form of tyranny. It was not the less a tyranny that this absolute independence was placed in the second branch, instead of the crown itself, as an absolutism, or instead of the commons, as a pure democracy. It is repugnant to say that while the monarchy is limited, another branch is independent of it and the people. The time was, when the Royal prerogative was paramount; but at successive periods the crown has placed checks upon the exercise of that prerogative with a constitutional patriotism, which has served the more firmly to engage the affections of a vast Empire. The crown can declare war, declare martial law, suspend the habeas corpus act, or issue a state warrant; but the authority issuing for these as for all other executive acts, requires the signature of a responsible minister, who is amenable to the highest tribunals of the country. This is an efficient and

responsible check. And by the introduction of the elective principle into the Legislative Council, it will become liable to a responsible check by a direct responsibility to the electors. But it is proposed among some of the amendments to modify this body by additions from time to time to their number by the crown. This is a continuation of the old system. It has failed throughout the past, and offers nothing better for the future. In the House of Lords, there is an occasional accession to the number from the elevation to it by the crown, of those who have earned the honor by eminent services in the army, or in the navy, or in some high foreign or domestic capacity, as in the character of diplomatists, or in the law, or in the church. To this may be added the changes from hereditary succession, bringing a class who are not the nominees of the crown, but who bring with them an independent right and opinions and associations required by education, by their own political connections with the world and by their social relations to the different classes of society. The House of Lords, therefore, from these and other causes, is undergoing a continual change; and although not conspicuous at short, it is so at longer intervals. The very elective principle which it is proposed to introduce into our counterpart of the Lords, is found playing its part in the latter body. At the union of Scotland and also in the union of Ireland with England, the statesmen of those days were not bold enough to vest in the crown the right of nominating at pleasure from the new Peerages. It might have been so in accordance with the English practice. It was one thing to alter the constituted rights of the English Lords, and another thing to extend those rights to others who had not acquired them. A certain number, therefore, of the Scotch and Irish Peers were to be elected by their compeers to represent them in the British Parliament. To a certain extent it became an elected body; Peers elected by an aristocratic class of electors. This being, then, a mode of regenerating and supplying the House of Lords, it may be properly applied to the Legislative Council in the place of a nomination by the crown. And by what principle, at all practical or defensible, can nominations be made? It is impracticable to make them from the same sources as in England, as the reward of national services. Mere wealth would not do, for a mere monied aristocracy is indefensible. Mere age would not do, for it is common to all. Stature or complexion will not do. What will? He (Mr. R.) knew of no other in this case than a political one. If they are men of no politics, how can they be statesmen legislating for a political community with whose politics they have no knowledge and no sympathy? If they are of politics adverse to those recommending them, their nomination is an act of political suicide. If they are of the same politics, and each successive ministry fashions the House to a needful ministerial accommodation, it becomes the degraded political bantling of the existing ministry. This is a system too repulsive to find men of honor to endure, and too abortive of all useful ends, for any country to sanction. It becomes a subservient and not an independent body. It would respond to every new ministry by its new phase. It would be itself checked by every new appointment, but would itself act as a check on no one. It is alone the elective principle which can maintain its character in accordance with the country from which it springs and to which it is repsonsible, and by which it can authoritatively check and be checked. It has been said that, coming from the same body of electors, and selected from the same community, there will be such a sameness between the two Houses as to prevent the one from being a salutary check on the other; while some verge to the other extreme, and are haunted with fears of ruinous collisions and mortal dead-locks! He (Mr. R.) would be sorry

to see them like the Siamese twins, always acting alike and thinking alike, and feeling alike, and in everything alike. He would rather see them like two friends, who, though with sufficiently marked distinctive characters, yet co-operate amidst their different shades of opinion for all useful objects. Members of a jury agree; why not the members of the co-ordinate branches of our legislature? If they disagree now, what remedy have we?--None. If they disagree under the new system, either or both may be dissolved, to be reconstructed under the good sense of the country. If we violently assume that the people will always consecutively return antagonistic Houses, they must take the consequences of a folly unexampled in the history of the world. What could be done under the existing state of things, should successive Houses of Assembly be "at a dead lock" with the Council? Nothing. In either case, the protracted evil must be met, as it has been met already, by the assumption of a paramount authority by the crown or by the people. Another alarmist announces that the elected Council will have and exercise the same right as the House of Assembly in addressing the Crown for the removal of ministers, and hence the bug-bears of collisions and dead-locks afresh. Undoubtedly the House of Lords has the right to do so, as also has the present, and as also would have the elected Council. But it is a matter of constitutional practice for the Lords not to do it; and the same practice has and will prevail here. Attempts to violate it would soon be mortified by failure, and corrected by the ultimate authority of the electors themselves. It is a much more difficult thing to determine the points which shall distinguish the members of the respective branches; which shall produce a practical affinity without identity, and admit of that friendly collision which only serves to elicit the truth.--AGE is one of the qualifications proposed. It has just been said by the hon. member for Haldimand with truth, that the younger may often be the wiser man, and he failed not, as usual, to give some striking examples. But the hon. member forgot that his illustrations did not constitute the rule, but the exception to the rule. Taken in the long run, (as it is termed) taken as a general rule, taken as a matter of common observation, a certain maturity in years is thought to ensure a certain amount of practical fitness and safer discretion in the discharge of duty. It is not always, but it is very generally true. In the selection of a physician, where health is concerned, few purposely select a young man, the wax of whose diplomatic seal is still warm. Age, experience, and maturity of the reasoning powers, from their exercise and cultivation, are welcomed as pre-requisites for a full share of confidence in the fearful conflicts between life and death, between health and disease. In deputing to another the management of their temporal concerns, whether in law, or commerce, or general business, mankind were distinguished, as a general thing, for that worldly wisdom, which seeks the security afforded by riper years and tested qualifications. The same maxims of prudence and discretion seem ever to have governed the people of Canada in the guardianship of their civil and religious liberties. In casting an eye around the house to-night, its very aspect bears sufficient testimony to the fact, that an age above thirty has been stamped with public approbation, as being upon the whole the best for a parliamentary arena. A retrospective view of past houses would afford the same evidence. Such, then, being the rule which the people have exemplified, under the sanction of reason and experience, in the exercise of their Elective Franchise, there can be nothing deserving of the censure which has been bestowed upon the Government for proposing a limitation already sanctioned by those to whom it is applied. Say that the prescription of age is unnecessary--even granting it-- the objection is

negative. Say that the rule will, without enactment, be observed in the future as it has been in the past--even granting it--the objection involves the admission, that the enactment is so reasonable, so consonant to experience, and so certain in its expediency, as to be a mere anticipation of the law of public opinion and electoral action; that there is in it no practical impediment, or repulsive restraint; that it is only making the law of custom the law of parliament. The vehement reasoning urged against the proposition of the Government would, at first view, make a simple-minded person suppose that the hands of the people were about to be tied, and their discretion despotically fettered. But even these fetters the[y] only applied to the new Council. In this house, the door was open to all over the age of twenty-one. But why should twenty years be the limit? Why should the opponents of the measure longer endure this painful restraint? A boy of eighteen is often wiser than some modern politicians at thirty; and if the people should choose to send babies in their swaddling clothes, why should they be interdicted by a tyrannical act of parliament? Let there be a compromise. Let the babies be sent to this house and the men to the council. The same and similar remarks will apply to a property qualification, withdrawn from the lower, but applied to the upper house. It was right that persons with little or no property should be represented as well as men with wealth. The lower house is thrown open; the restriction is only applied to the upper one. In all the concerns of public and private life, property is taken as one of the elements of probable security. As of age, so of property may it be said, that all public and private bodies, as a general rule, guard their interests by entrusting them, not to those who are notoriously without property, but to those rather who have something at stake, and something wherewith to be responsible for honesty and fidelity. Both age and property, therefore, are qualifications which popular prudence has generally in all things approved, and in practice obeyed. They are the proper qualifications for the Government to propose, and which the hon. member for Haldimand, on reflection, can scarcely disapprove. The periodical change in the constitution of the new Council affords another element as a check upon the Assembly and upon itself. While this House undergoes a complete change, a dissolution of all its component parts, the new Council would retain a sufficiency of itself to form a corrective nucleus for the additions from a new election. He is no friend to liberty who unhesitatingly leaves it to the fate of occasional excesses. With freedom we ever have and ever shall meet with seasons of impetuosity; with times of popular excitement; never, perhaps, again from the scourge of misrule, but from those commotions of the public mind springing from freedom itself; from the free and independent expression of opinion upon all the great concerns of the country; from the conflict of opposing views in the arena of free discussion; from the battles for party ascendancy under a government based upon party principles. Knowing that under this un-restricted freedom of the mind, of the tongue, and of the press, there will be occasional excesses, it is an act of wisdom for the people, as in other free countries, to guard against them, to restrain their occurrence and limit their duration. It would be destructive or impracticable to do away with the safety-valve of the steam engine; or with the ballast of a vessel in a storm. Remember that in the case under consideration, the political safety-valve and the constitutional ballast are adjusted and regulated by the people themselves. With a certain amount of age and property, and with a guarded transition under an electoral change, and with a limited power in the Executive to dissolve, the country would have a new Council little open to objection or improvement.³

SIR A. MACNAB was surprised at the arguments of the hon. member and proceeded to contend, that the government had brought the Upper House in contempt with a view of making it elective; first, by adding a number of members for a particular purpose, and second by raising a hue and cry against it. The resolutions of the government were un-constitutional, and an infringement of the privileges of the other House which was an independent body and a co-ordinate branch of the legislature. That House (the Assembly) had no right in any manner to interfere with the other. He believed a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown, was the only body which could stand as a check between a corrupt House of Assembly, and the Governor General. He opposed an elective Council, because he believed an elective Governor must follow, and after that the whole system of government of the U. States, which would lead to annexation; an end which he should much deplore. The resolutions of the government for the payment of the present Councillors were of a most insulting nature, inasmuch as they did not profess to be founded on any principle but expediency. They did not propose that the payment should be permanent, but only for a short time, to induce the Legislative Council to pass a certain measure. For himself, he was in favor of paying the members of the Upper House, in the same way as those of the Lower, and had heard no good reason urged against it. It could not be expected that a class of men could come down here for six months, at their own expense to attend to the business of the legislature without any indemnity. He opposed an elective council because he believed it was inconsistent with responsible government and would lead to the withdrawal of ministers from that House. That he would regret, for he believed the present system of responsible government the best that existed.⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said the hon. and gallant Knight admitted that the present Legislative Council needed reform, but he attributed the fault to the government, not to the system. The hon. Inspector General went at length over the different appointments to the Legislative Council, to the same effect as reported on a former occasion.--With respect to the Rebellion Losses Bill he stated positively--upon his honour--that those gentlemen who had been so often alluded to, as having been appointed to the Council to pass that bill, were recommended to the government before that bill was thought of. The hon. and gallant Knight and the member for Kent both argued upon the assumption that the Legislative Council was to be a dependent body, and new members added when it came into collision with the Lower House. Now he, (Mr. H.) did not think that would do as a system, though perhaps it might on an extraordinary occasion such as the rejection of such a measure as the representation bill. He did not think there would be more danger of a collision if the Council were elected than now; and far less irritation. He would put it to hon. members from Lower Canada, if they would have felt so much irritation at the rejection of the Seignioral bill, as they do now, if the Council had been elected. He proceeded to contend that neither he nor any of his colleagues believed that the proposed reform would affect the present system of responsible government, which he felt was the best that could be devised. He concluded by expressing his approbation of the amendment of Mr. Langton.⁵

MR. GAMBLE said that it was not his intention to have again trespassed upon the time of the Committee, but several remarks made by the hon. Inspector General and the hon. member for Lincoln and other hon. members, upon the last evening of the debate upon this question rendered it necessary that he should

reply. The hon. the Inspector General had expressed his admiration of the British Constitution and lauded that system as the nearest approach to perfection that human ingenuity had yet devised, and that if he could for a moment suppose that the change contemplated in the constitution of this country by the resolutions now before the Committee for introducing the elective principle into the constitution of the Legislative Council would produce the results anticipated by him (Mr. G.) nothing could have induced him to have given them his support. He (Mr. Gamble) heartily joined with the hon. Inspector General in his admiration of that constitution and with him believed, that as a system of government adapted to the circumstances of the people of Great Britain, it was unrivalled, but he did not, and could not believe that therefore it was equally well adapted to the people of all other countries, where the material of which those other communities were composed was essentially different.⁶ It could not be made to work in Russia at all, and he believed that it was not adapted to Canada.⁷ Where was there to be found in all the world a body of men that could as a class be advantageously compared with the British aristocracy, or such another Representative body as the British House of Commons. Various had been the attempts to transplant the British Constitution to different countries on the Continent of Europe. Had any of those attempts succeeded? Was that constitution to be found in its integrity out of Great Britain? The people of the United States had attempted--successfully attempted--to adapt the institutions of the fatherland to their own peculiar circumstances and made such alteration as an imperious necessity demanded and the system of Government they had established he believed to be better calculated to meet the exigencies of Canada, as a system than the one now in operation.⁸ They adapted, and carefully and wisely adapted, that system to their circumstances, and preserved more of the spirit of the British constitution than we had in Canada....The circumstances of the people of Canada he believed to be much more nearly analogous to those of the people of the United States, than to those of the people of England; and that the American system of government was the best for Canada.⁹ The circumstances and genius of the people of this country, resembled more nearly those of the people of the States than they did those of Great Britain--the material of which the two communities were composed were very nearly similar--their quality of condition, their wants, their employments, their productions were similar--like them, the people of Canada had been educated in freedom, trained to representative government fitted as it were for the very system which he wished to see introduced, and which he firmly believed would eventually prevail in Canada. We now had our municipal system in full operation, the very best system of the kind he believed in the world.¹⁰ Now, what the common school was to science, the municipal system was to constitutional government. Men of refinement might and did sneer at local independence, because of the coarse material by which that system was carried out, and because of their numerous blunders, but that system was the very cradle of freedom, and you never could enslave a people educated in local self-government. We might well be proud of that system as now existing in Canada--thank God we had something to be proud of. Then we had our common school system inferior to that of no other country, and which required only time to educate the masses and fit them for the discharge of the duties arising from their free institutions--we might well be proud of that too. Then we had our system of inferior jurisdiction, including our division courts,--a system second to none in the world with which he was acquainted, and really superior to that of the adjoining State of New York,--of that we might well be proud too. Thus are the people of Canada fitted and prepared for a still wider introduction of the elective principle into their system of government; and he

saw no cause to fear the consequences of such an introduction, and he was far from regretting the present proposition now before the committee, which he felt certain would be carried by a large majority of the House. He could only regard our present system, falsely styled responsible government, as that of our transition state. Making the Council elective was but entering the feather end of the wedge, and the consequences detailed by him, when he before addressed the committee, he believed would assuredly follow--the sure and certain result. In the government of the United States, both federal and state, they had an elective head directly responsible to those who had placed him in that eminent position, who was obliged to send down to the legislature his own views and opinions on matters of state, and who was clothed in his legislative capacity with a suspensive veto, real substantial power capable of being exercised by himself, and not by advisers, styled responsible,--he himself was responsible. Then their legislatures invariably he believed, with one exception, were composed of two chambers, thoroughly purged from all office holders, both houses in the State Legislatures were elected by the people, in the federal government the Senators are elected by the State Legislatures, both based upon the same foundation, and both equally independent of each other. Here behold the division of legislative power. The head clothed with the suspensive veto, the representatives and senate each equally independent of the other, the heads of the departments are appointed by the federal government,--by the President with the consent of the Senate,--are themselves directly responsible to the legislatures whose decrees they carry out, and to whom they directly report. The legislative power thus divided is further continued within strict limits by written constitutions, and when those limits are exceeded, the acts are invalid. No public money can be disbursed till authorized by law. Now, he would turn to our own system, and however well it may answer in Great Britain --and he had already admitted that it had worked there for ages admirably--how would it compare with that of which he had mentioned. We too have our head the Governor, with two Houses constituting the Legislature, but the Governor can only act through responsible advisors and those responsible advisors, the heads of departments, must have seats in the Legislature, and be able to command a majority of the Representative Assembly, the latter elected direct by the people. He said it could not be denied that this system of acting only through responsible advisors had virtually deprived the Governor of all substantial power--such is the fact, and the wholesale creation of Lords upon a particular occasion emanating from the leader of the Assembly had destroyed the independent power of the other branch of the Legislature--destroyed all public confidence in that body as was admitted by the administration itself, and had converted it into a mere echo of the acts of this House, and we gloried in an unwritten constitution, and believed in the transcendent power of Parliament. We gloried, however, without cause, for to a certain extent we had a written constitution--certain imperial enactments, contrary to which we could pass no valid act, or in fact contravene it in any wise, without reference to England. The whole power of the Legislature actually and bona fide centres in the Assembly, and is virtually exercised by the leader of the Assembly, supported by his majority. The heads of departments prepare and vote for their own measures in the Assembly, dispense the whole patronage of the Province and control its revenue, and so long as they by means of that patronage and that revenue can maintain their integrity they are all powerful. By whatever name our government may be designated, in truth and reality it is ultra democratic. The legislative power, not as in the United States, divided among the three branches of the Legislature each having independent functions, but concentrated in the Assembly, and virtually exercised by the

members of the Executive Council themselves forming part of that Assembly. He did not say that it was absolutely impossible, under such a system, to administer the Government honestly, righteously and for the public good, but he did say that all human experience was against that supposition. The history of the world shewed abundantly that men, when placed in such circumstances forgot the public good in their own personal aggrandizement. The natural tendency of such a system of government was to centralize all power in the Executive. They meddled with every parish, every municipality, every corporation.¹¹ Whatever paltry thing was wanted in any remote locality, you must go to the Governor in Council for it.--The hon. member narrated a number of cases amid laughter.¹² Look at the acts of the present session. Was a loan required by a municipality from the consolidated loan fund? you must go to the Executive Council. Was the situation of an officer or servant in University College or Upper Canada College to be filled?--go to the Executive Council. Did the Quebec Turnpike Trust desire to extend their roads?--go to the Executive Council. Was it necessary to alter the site of a Grammar School in Canada West?--go to the Executive Council. It reminded him of an article, published by the hon. member from Haldimand at Little York, many years ago when he (Mr. G.) was a youth, and was doubtless intended by that hon. member to annoy a near relative of his--one of the oldest, most respected, and most esteemed inhabitants of Toronto--the Hon. M. Allan. The article read thus:--"If you want to buy a chip hat, go to William Allan; if you want your letters from the Post Office, go to William Allan; if you want to make an entry at the Custom House, go to William Allan; if you want a shop license, go to William Allan, if you have a demand against the district, go to William Allan," &c., &c., &c. Such is our Canadian system of Government, and such its tendencies. Look at our notice for this day--the President of the Council is to propose a remedy against dogs for killing sheep. Have the municipalities no power in this matter? Yes, full power, but the truth is, the Council seem to think, to use the vulgar expressive language of a late member of the York County Council, "that it was their business to wedge on every man's hoe handle." Hon. members could compare the two systems for themselves. The hon. and gallant knight had that day, as well as upon a former occasion, declared his opposition to the application of the elective principle to the constitution of the Legislative Council--he had declared his political opinions to be the same as they were fourteen years ago, yet his hon. and gallant friend had admitted that the present Council did not enjoy the confidence of the public--to use his own expressive language, "that body had been reduced to a state of public contempt"--but he had proposed no remedy. If his hon. and gallant friend had, as he stated, remained the same for fourteen years while everything else was changing around him, he feared that his hon. friend would find that his opinions were not in harmony with the rest of the world. On this question he differed in opinion from the hon. and gallant knight, and he differed with pain and regret, for his political sympathies, his only prepossessions, his prejudices, if you will, were similar to those of his hon. friend. The difference was this, on comparing one system of government with the other he would not permit those sympathies and prepossessions to influence his judgment while he felt satisfied his hon. and gallant friend had allowed himself to be carried away by his feelings--yes, permitted them to overrule his judgment. Suppose the hon. and gallant knight and his friends occupied the benches on the other side of the House and with the Legislative Council of its present political complexion, did he suppose they would pass measures emanating from an administration of which the hon. and gallant knight was the leader? He feared not.¹³ He asked Sir. Allan MacNab ... what he would do if a measure of his were rejected by the Upper House as at present constituted?¹⁴

SIR A. MACNAB said if he were so fortunate as to be a member of the government his measures would be so good that the Council would not reject them.¹⁵

MR. GAMBLE said that was no answer, and that the hon. and gallant gentleman was inconsistent. He (Sir Allan) admitted that the present council needed reform, yet he did not come forward and propose any plan.¹⁶ Would he make another wholesale creation of Lords, of opposite political opinions, to swamp the present majority? He felt his hon. friend would propose no such measure. The hon. and gallant knight must see and feel the difficulty; nevertheless he had proposed no remedy, although he admitted the necessity of a remedy, but was opposed to making the Council elective. That was the position of his hon. and gallant friend--it was not a position that could be maintained. He felt and believed that the introduction of the elective principle was a step in the right direction. He should support the resolutions before the committee. The hon. Inspector General had reiterated again and again his conviction that the introduction of the elective principle, in the case of the Council, would not produce the results anticipated by himself and the hon. and gallant knight. Well, that hon. gentleman might be right and he might be wrong, it was an experiment, and he believed a safe experiment, for if it did not improve the system of responsible government, it would at least be the harbinger of a more stable and better system.¹⁷ Changes like that now proposed by the government did not oftqn [sic] stop with the first step.¹⁸ He should therefore vote for the resolutions.¹⁹

MR. ROBINSON made a few remarks, but in a tone of voice so low, that all the reporter understood was, that he contended Sir Allan MacNab was not inconsistent.²⁰

MR. CAUCHON could not agree with all the resolutions of Mr. Brown, but he did with their principle, from however a different point of view and a belief that Mr. Brown misapprehended the effect of his amendment. The object of a second House was to throw into legislation a spirit of conservatism which should preserve rather than destroy the constitution. In his opinion every change was injurious to the constitution, and when this power of change was in the hands of the people experience showed the evil of exercising that power. The hon. member for Beauharnois had drawn up a series of arguments; but hardly a regular plan. Had he drawn a plan he (Mr. Cauchon) would have voted for them, if in accordance with his plans. He was against making constitutions. In France there had been many constitutions since 1798 [sic], which had been drawn by the very ablest men; but all had failed and the reason was that they were not allied to the social and religious institutions of the country.²¹

DR. LATERRIERE alluding to what the hon. Inspector General had said about the conduct of the Legislative Council, remarked that the best course was to dissolve the second branch altogether. In 1837 there had been a revolution--in 1841 union--in 1843 [sic]²² a proposition for an elective Council--in 1849 [sic]²³ independence, elective Government and annexation. That was the course things had and were taking. He had pronounced already against the earlier set of resolutions, and he now pronounced against them as amended. Nothing was more easy to demolish, as had been seen in Europe for fifty years.²⁴ The only means according to him to give the Council real independence was to limit their numbers, pay them, and allow them to choose their own Speaker.²⁵

MR. LEMIEUX said that the hon. member for Saguenay had himself voted for the ninety-two²⁶ resolutions, in which the elective Council held a conspicuous place.

Again the Legislative Council constituted as hon. members proposed would make the body independent of the people & would be at an end. Under such a plan the Council like the present Council would be an assembly of miseries, to understand whose conduct it was only necessary to go back to the night before and see the humiliating insult offered to the House of Assembly. This conduct was but a return to the old method by which the Legislative Council had contended to reject every popular measure. Though he approved the resolutions of the hon. Secretary to a certain extent, he would have preferred the entire abolition of the body. Part of the resolutions he would not vote for however, that part which permitted a portion of the present Council to remain.²⁷

MR. ROSE approved of the payment of the legislative council and the making members elective, though he had never abused them, as he believed Sir Allan MacNab, who had complained of this advice had done. He also approved of the abolition of the property qualification for the assembly, though he believed property was an essential for the legislator; but one that ought to be left to the consideration of the people. In his opinion, indeed, no man of refined feeling fit to represent the people, could reconcile himself to coming down to turn out the people's choice, merely because the person chosen, as in the case of the late hon. member for Toronto had a few pounds less than the necessary £500. He, however, did not object to the qualification for the upper branch because he wanted to give a different complexion to the two houses. The age fixed, thirty years, he also thought a very proper one. As to what had been said about the degradation of the council, he believed its character had been raised in the country by their being put into a position to carry popular measures instead of kicking them under the table.²⁸

MR. D. CHRISTIE (of Wentworth) said, he had great pleasure in giving his cordial support to the principle of an elective Legislative Council, and he thought the Government had acted wisely in bringing up this question during the same session in which they introduced the Bill for amending the Representation. Although the measure was objectionable in some of its details yet, in principle, it was good, and would compare favorably with the resolutions introduced before the adjournment. He did not see, however, that the Government, in changing their plan in reference to this question, merited the censure bestowed on them by the hon. member for Kent. He thought very differently from that hon. gentleman on this point: had the Government refused to accede to the wishes of their friends; had they doggedly maintained views which were unpalatable to their supporters in the country and in the House; they would certainly have deserved their anathemas; but it was certainly a new cause of complaint against an Administration, that they had yielded to their wishes. The hon. gentleman might be disappointed because a rupture had not taken place between them and their supporters, and because thus his predictions and fond wishes had not been realized: this might all be; but the country would rejoice that they had been so successful in carrying so many important measures. The hon. member for Kent talked about the recreancy of the liberal members from U. Canada. He defied him to point out a single instance of that. It was true they had not adopted his Shibboleth; that they had not, reckless of consequences, made systematic and untiring efforts to break up the Reform party. They had not set up and worshipped the idol of intolerance, that monster which it might have been hoped would have hid its face in this age and in this country. But it was a vile and unfounded slander to state that they had, in any instance, been false to the genuine principles of civil and religious liberty. Had he not long ago ceased to be astonished at what fell from that hon. gentleman, he might have wondered at his citing

as an instance of their recreancy, that they did not vote for his plan of settling the question of the Clergy Reserves.--Why! he never pledged himself to settle that question by Bill; he did pledge himself to vote for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, but he never promised, nor did his constituents think of asking him, to do anything so absurd as to support a scheme which was not only unconstitutional, but which must have miserably failed.--They took a very different course; and they had the satisfaction of knowing that that course had been crowned with success. And when he heard the hon. member for Kent talk sneeringly of the "Old Reformers" of Upper Canada, he could not help feeling that in these expressions of contempt they had not only evidence of his recreancy to reform principles, but a compliment of a high character to the zeal and steadiness of their attachment to great principles, in dark and troublesome times. He should not notice what was said about public feeling in Upper Canada; that was well replied to by his hon. friend from Peterborough. In approving the principle of changing the constitution of the Legislative Council, he did not wish to say anything disrespectful to the hon. gentlemen who were members of it. There were many there who would reflect credit on any senate; but, while he admitted all this, he did deny that, as a body, they commanded the confidence of the country. It was not necessary to go into any lengthened argument to prove this; it was an almost universally admitted fact, and could only be accounted for by another fact, that they did not represent the people of this Province. They were not to be told that the resolutions of the hon. Provincial Secretary were un-British. They ought not to be ashamed to follow a good example wherever they found it, even although it should be found in the neighboring republic. Besides, there was no analogy between the position of this colony and that of Great Britain, in this respect. In England, the House of Lords represented a class which did not and could not exist in Canada, and who, from the prestige which rank and wealth give them, possess considerable influence. But here the mere appointment of the Executive could not give any set of men influence, or procure for them the confidence of the people. In this country the democratic element was strong and progressing, and that proved that no legislative body could have any great degree of influence which did not derive its existence from those for whose benefit the laws were made. Still it is said, why not let well enough alone? that latterly they had not rejected our measures. He asked hon. members who heard the debate on the representation bill the other day, if they had not a pretty fair specimen of what some of those gentlemen would do if they had the power! Some of them treated the popular branch of the legislature with utter contempt, and talked as though the expression of the popular will by its representatives was nothing at all. He had the satisfaction of hearing one hon. gentleman, who resides in the county which he had the honor to represent, move a six months' hoist to a bill about the passing of which the people of that county were in a state of, he might say, feverish anxiety. Look back to old times; what treatment did the action of the House of Assembly receive from them? On fourteen different occasions they set aside their action on the question of the Clergy Reserves! Oh, but they were told that this had not occurred since the introduction of responsible government. Why had it not occurred since that time? Simply because the government of the day had the power of assimilating the political character of the Upper House to that of the Lower. This was the best possible argument in favor of an Elective Legislative Council. If it were desirable that the complexion of both houses should be partially similar, a fortiori, it was better that they should entirely harmonize; and this result would be obtained most conveniently and effectually by rendering the Upper House elective.--Then it must be remembered that since the introduction of responsible government, with the exception of three years, the

liberal party have had the reigns [sic] of Government. On their return to power, they found the other House hostile to them, and added to their numbers, not as members opposite had said, for the purpose of carrying a particular measure, but, so as to prevent an obstruction to the popular will by a hostile majority. This might, to a certain extent, be all very well while the Reformers remained at the helm. But he, for one, was not content with this make-shift constitution. He was desirous that the liberties of the people of this country should rest on a more secure basis.--Our constitution should place our rights and liberties beyond the reach of caprice and whim. But suppose that an administration whose political character was totally different from that of the present Government should come into power, what then? Would they be able to carry their measures through the other House? No. But, say the friends of the present system, "let them again add to the Legislative Council, and that will make all right." Well, let us look beyond the supposed inter-regnum of the Tories. What then? Why, that a succeeding liberal administration must, in its turn, exercise its creative power. Thus the process might go on ad infinitum. How very compatible was such a plan with the idea of a perfect constitution, and in opposition to it, how little weight had the fear of increased expenditure expressed by the hon. member for Kent in reference to the Government scheme! It might be taken for granted that the opposition to the resolutions under consideration, could not be made so much in the way of defending the present House, as in maintaining the expediency of having a single chamber. It would not be difficult to show that the idea of a single chamber is contrary to sound theory and to all experience. In the different ages of the world in which the attempt was made, it has proved a failure. Fickleness and caprice, characterized their legislation and led to their abolition. The Italian republic of the middle ages had but one chamber, and to this may be ascribed their final ruin. So in the constitution adopted by the French National Assembly in 1791; then by the French Convention in 1793. If they might judge of the working of a single chamber by the National Assembly of France, they might well doubt the propriety of adopting it in Canada. As in the history of other countries, when a new constitution was framed in 1795, the necessity for two Houses was fully acknowledged. Still more recently, when Louis Philippe was expatriated, the one branch system was again tried, but was again replaced by two chambers. In the neighbouring republic, the states of Pennsylvania and Georgia had single Houses; they were the only States of the Union that had them, and now where were they? Thus, in the old and new world, in remote and later times, the experiment had been tried, and in every instance had failed. Theoretically it could not be defended. In the present constitution of the human mind, there was a disposition to precipitancy and to the undue exercise of authority. The indulgence of those propensities was nowhere so dangerous as in legislation, and therefore must be carefully guarded against by a system of checks. Those checks could alone be found in a second house, properly constituted. Two Houses, both elective and equally indepen[d]ent, having their rights and privileges, would naturally draw from each other. They would look with a jealous eye on those rights. This feeling would have a powerful effect in preserving purity and freedom of action. A single legislature, knowing itself to be the supreme authority, would not be so careful in legislating as when it felt that another and equally independent body, would sit in judgment on its acts. In that case there would be little danger of a tyrannical exercise of power. It is an attribute of humanity when left to the individual exercise of authority, to forget the right in the might. But it was alleged that they were taking a retrog[r]ade movement, that they were adopting conservatism. It was well to know what was meant by the use of the term. If it

be meant that a second branch will be a restraint on the actions of the first; if it shall have the effect of preventing precipitate decision, then it is conservatism, and it is proper and indeed essential to the well-being of society that it should exist. But if they were to understand by the term that there will be ghostly power which can successfully impede the progress of liberal principles then he (Mr. C.) said that such conservatism can never result from two elective branches. It was surprising that a charge of this description should ever be brought against the government scheme. Such results might naturally be expected from a body called into being by the will of the Executive--holding office for life, and in no way responsible to the people. The doctrine of checks (for that is the proper term) is, that two bodies, in one sense independent and yet in another sense dependent on each other, will always be unwilling to push matters to extremities. As neither body can in their own right, and by their own authority enact a law, they will be careful not to originate any measure which is not just, from the fear that the other branch will veto it. But to carry the case farther, suppose the veto to be given, what is the result? Simply that the measure is delayed, and as a necessary consequence, it is either abandoned, or modified, to suit the views of the objecting party, or the views of the objectors are changed, or there is mutual concession of opinion. The fear of collision will have a powerful effect in preventing the introduction of improper measures, or in modifying beforehand measures to be propounded. The fallacy of the arguments which have been used against the doctrine of checks, is, in supposing that each branch of the Legislature would do all that it proposes. Even in the event of a collision--when one branch of the Legislature shall veto, twice in succession, a measure passed by the other branch the resolutions of the government propose a remedy, in the dissolution of the recusant body. A dissolution will settle the difficulty, by sending elements of concord into the legislature, or if the former decision be confirmed, the obnoxious measure will be abandoned. Was not the system of checks illustrated in their whole Parliamentary practice? How often do they ask themselves the question, "but what will the opposition say--can we carry this or that measure?" Even in the case of very strong governments, there are many fortuitous combinations of men whose views on other questions are discordant--but, who by a temporary union of action have weakened those governments, and forced them to modify their measures. He (Mr. C.) thought the government had done well to limit the duration of service from nine to six years. They have also done well to get rid of the restrictions which encumbered their former resolutions, and which, notwithstanding the Hon. Inspector General's opinion, rendered them odious to the country. It was to be regretted that they could not get rid at once of the present set of men: this was not as it should be; still with all its imperfections, he (Mr. C.) was willing to support the present scheme, believing that it will be acceptable to the country, and that it will be productive of great good to this great and advancing Province. Before sitting down he wished to say a word or two in reference to the amendments of the hon. member for Kent, and he (Mr. C.) begged to congratulate the country on the comprehensive, statesmanlike and progressive views which they indicate! They state "that no urgent necessity calls for a change in the constitution of the Legislative Council," and that "in view of the rapid social and material progress of the country which cannot fail to affect the working of any political system, it is not expedient to make any change at present in the organization of the Legislative Council." He (Mr. C.) hoped the reformers of U. Canada will mark those words. No change needed! and this declaration comes from a man professing to hold liberal opinions! Were they to understand by that statement that the country is making

such rapid social progress that a drag must be put on their movements? and what else but a drag is an irresponsible and non-elective chamber? Or were they to understand that defective, illiberal, and unsatisfactory as their present system is, that at least some impression may be produced on it by the popular will. Yes, that they must depend on a mere contingency for the carrying out of their wishes--that they must on all occasions go hat in hand to the upper house and beg them to assent to their bills, or tell them that if they don't pass them they will bring to bear on them the "rapid social and material progress of the country,"--which threat will frighten them so tremendously that they will always yield with alacrity. No change needed! Why he could have almost forgiven the hon. member for that statement, by attributing it to "invincible ignorance," had it not been repeated after the rejection of the Seigniorial Tenure Bill. Were they to be told, with that staring them in the face, that there is "no change needed?" If, in addition to the many proofs which they now have of the urgent necessity for change, any more evidence is needed, it is to be found in the fact, that they have, in defiance of popular opinion, rejected most contemptuously, and without even discussing it, a measure of paramount importance to the people of Lower Canada, and that alone ought, and he trusted would, seal their doom.²⁹

Mr. Brown's amendments were then put and lost.³⁰

MR. MERRITT said that the American Senate was composed of the most illustrious men in the world, not excepting the House of Lords. How did this superiority arise? Because the Senate was a body of select men, and it happened that Dan Webster and many other similar men had been maintained as Senators year after year. He supposed hereafter that Canada would make a constitution of her own with proper balances. In the meantime he would vote for the resolutions of the government, as a great improvement on the existing system, and a step in the right direction. He approved of the resolutions of Mr. Sherwood to a great extent, but would nevertheless vote for those introduced by the government.³¹

Mr. Sherwood's resolutions were then put and lost.³²

MR. LEBLANC then spoke in support of his amendments; but he was completely inaudible in the gallery. He moved the following amendments:--

1. When the Constitution for the Government of a count[r]y does not exist as an unwritten fact and as the work of times [sic] formed by the genius, the character, the exigencies and the wants of the people of that country, it ought to be adapted to those conditions of genius, character, exigencies and wants.

2. Canada has no traditionary and unwritten Constitution of the nature of that above-mentioned. It has a written one adapted to this principle in part only, it requires one so adapted entirely.

3. The majority of the Canadian people being of British origin, are accustomed both experimentally and traditionally to the form of government which combines the monarchical, aristocratic, and democratic elements; this form is to them a necessity produced by habit, notwithstanding that no laws disavow one of these elements.

4. The minority of the people who are of French origin have been accustomed for more than half a century to the reality, as regards the monarchical and the democratic elements, and to the symbol only as regards the aristocratic element of the triple power required by the co-existence of the elements in question. It now demands this power in reality, not that it desires the aristocratic element, but because it requires the conservative principle resulting from the combination of the aforesaid elements in the formation of the sovereign power.

5. This mixed race of people have therefore common necessities, with respect to original laws for their government.

6. The English Constitution, the work of ages, and the result of the combined action of the elements described, works harmoniously only because the interest of each of those elements is represented in the triple power which that Constitution establishes.

7. These three interests require, therefore, a triple combination of powers in one as the sovereign power, through the necessity which exists of their concurring together.

8. Canada has not this triple combination to the degree of effectiveness [sic] required, through the absence of interest in one of its three existing powers.

9. In this Country, there are, by law, only two political elements, the monarchical and the democratic, their interests ought to necessitate only a two-fold power in which they should be represented.

10. But this two-fold power will be unable to work, if, there being in each part an equality of rights, there exists no harmony between them. Neither can it continue to exist, if there be inequality of rights, or the responsibility required in all Governments in which democracy has a share.

11. Yet there is a fact in this Country, an element of aristocracy mixed up by law with the element of democracy; an element whose interest also is different from the monarchical and democratic interests.

12. This element is to be found in the Seigniors, from their social position and the particular interest which results from the nature of their Seigniorial property and the laws which govern it; in the Clergy, from the high character which their sacerdotal quality confers, and in the case of the Catholic Clergy, from the exceptional nature of their property and revenues (the holding in mortmain and the tithes), in the high administrative and judicial functionaries, from their authority and rank, and in men of property (the amount of such property being fixed by law,) from the higher consideration which wealth entitles to and the greater interest it is supposed to bring towards the common weal.

13. If this new element was legalized, it would, in law complete the three interests which are essential to the formation of the tripartite power required by the British constitution to compose the Sovereign power, inasmuch as each part of that power would represent a real and a separate interest according to the spirit of that constitution.

14. Although by the nature of things, this second order would be an aristocracy, it would not be one by the will of the law. It would have no privileges as a body or as regards its individual members. The children of these members would only form part of this order when of age, and having the conditions necessary for their forming part thereof. The ceasing of the Seigniorial condition or that of fortune, the suspension for life of the Clergyman or the dismissal from office of the functionary for bad conduct, would entail exclusion from that order.

15. The order would only exist for the purpose of concurring in forming a tripartite power representing three different interests.

16.--Its interest would be represented by a House to be composed of sixty members, each half of whom would represent a section of the Province; who would be selected at regular periods by the members of the order who had attained their majority, and within predetermined territorial limits.

17.--The members of this second order should not be competent to vote at the elections of members of the Legislative Assembly.

18.--If a property qualification is required from the members of one House, one should also be required from the members of the other.

19.--As the Upper House would emanate from its own order, it would be independent of the Crown and of the People, and thereby better calculated to maintain between both these powers that equilibrium which the British Constitution requires. It would elect its President, and have the same privileges as the House of Peers in the Imperial Parliament, in such matters as come within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Parliament, as the Lower House would have the same privileges as the House of Commons within the same jurisdiction.

20.--The Legislative Council so constituted, would not be subject to be dissolved, and neither the Crown nor its advisors would be responsible to it in their capacity as an Executive power.³³

The motion being put, MR. LEBLANC alone stood up for it.³⁴

Mr. Morin's first resolution was put and carried, without a division.³⁵

MR. CARTIER moved an amendment with the view of dissolving the present Legislative Council altogether, and having a new one entirely elected, which was lost; also, another amendment which he moved to do away with the privilege of ex-members of the Council, unless they have the \$1000 qualification; and also, to retain the present qualification for members of the Assembly.³⁶

All those amendments were lost by large majorities.³⁷

MR. LANGTON moved the following instead of the 2nd & 3rd resolutions of the government.

1. Resolved, That the object in view might best be attained by dividing each of the Sections of the Province into ten Territorial Divisions, containing each as nearly as possible an equal amount of population, and by allowing the persons qualified to vote at the election of members of the Legislative Assembly, in each Division, to elect, every two years and for the term of six years, except in the case of dissolution, as hereafter mentioned, one person qualified in the manner hereinafter mentioned, to sit in the Legislative Council which should be composed after the arrangements, as to present Members have had their effect, of sixty persons so elected, one third of whom shall be required to retire in rotation every two years, each of the said Territorial Divisions to elect three Members after a dissolution, and members retiring by rotation, whose term of service shall expire during a Session of Parliament, may continue to serve until the end of that Session.

2.-- Resolved, That twenty new members of the said Legislative Council ought to be first elected; that, subject to a Dissolution as hereinafter mentioned, the present members of the Legislative Council ought to continue members thereof, and to retire in rotation in numbers as equal as may be possible, at the end of two and four years respectively, at each of which respective periods Twenty new Members of the said Council ought to be elected, whatever be the number of the Members then retiring; for which purpose two lists of the present Members, one for each Section of the Province, according to their place of residence at the time they were summoned to the said Council, shall be prepared, and lots drawn under the direction of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, to determine the time at which they shall retire by rotation as aforesaid;--the said Speaker to apportion also by lot, on the re-assembling of the Legislative Council after a dissolution, for each said Section of the Province respectively, the order in which members shall retire; Members elected to fill occasional vacancies in the room of elected Members to be elected for the Divisions for which the former

members were serving, and for the term only for which they would have been entitled to serve."³⁸

These resolutions were lost by a larger majority, although voted for by Messrs. Morin, Richards, and Chauveau. Mr. Hincks was not in the House.³⁹

Other amendments were offered and rejected, and all the government resolutions were carried.⁴⁰

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

The Honorable Mr. Morin, one of her Majesty's Executive Council, reported to the House, that their Address of yesterday, informing His Excellency the

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Governor General, that the Bill to enlarge the Representation of the People of this Province in Parliament, which has passed this House during the present Session, has so passed at its second and third reading respectively, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Members of this House for the time being, had been presented to His Excellency; and that His Excellency had been pleased to say, that he would give the subject his best consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Morin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the 9th day of November, 1852, respecting the Improvements made on the Ottawa River and its tributaries, by private enterprize in connection with the Lumber Trade.

For the said Return, see Appendix (M.M.M.M.)

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until Monday next.

Then, on motion of Mr. Wright of the West Riding of York, seconded by Mr. Street,

The House adjourned until Monday next.

FOOTNOTES: 28 MAY 1853.

1. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 6 June 1853, BRITISH COLONIST 7 June 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 7 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 8 June 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 9 June 1853. The following papers noted the debate in identical accounts: GLOBE, 31 May 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 June 1853. A commentary appeared in JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 31 May 1853. NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 10 June 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 16 June 1853, reported in identical accounts the speeches of Dr. Rolph and Mr. D. Christie (Wentworth) on the Legislative Council question. Since Dr. Rolph, according to the MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853, "spoke ... in a tone of voice so low that it was impossible to follow him in the reporter's gallery," and since the NORTH AMERICAN is alone in reporting Mr. Christie's speech, it can be concluded with confidence that the speeches were written up for publication in the Clear Grit organ by the members themselves. An editorial praising the speeches appeared in the NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 10 June 1853. It is not certain that Mr. D. Christie's speech was given the 28 May 1853. Its inclusion here is tentative.
2. MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853.
3. NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 10 June 1853.
4. MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853.
5. IBID.
6. BRITISH COLONIST, 7 June 1853.
7. MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853.
8. BRITISH COLONIST, 7 June 1853.
9. MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853.
10. BRITISH COLONIST, 7 June 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853, quotes Mr. Gamble as saying that, "The Americans had the most perfect municipal system in the world...."
11. BRITISH COLONIST, 7 June 1853.
12. MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853.
13. BRITISH COLONIST, 7 June 1853.
14. MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. BRITISH COLONIST, 7 June 1853.
18. MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853.
19. BRITISH COLONIST, 7 June 1853.
20. MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853.
21. IBID.
22. MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853. PILOT, 2 June 1853: "1833."
23. MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853. PILOT, 2 June 1853: "1843"; BRITISH COLONIST, 7 June 1853: "1834."
24. MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853. PILOT, 2 June 1853: "Nothing was more easy than to demolish."
25. MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853.
26. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 June 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853: "86 resolutions."
27. MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853.

28. IBID.
29. NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 10 June 1853.
30. MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. BRITISH COLONIST, 7 June 1853.
34. MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853.
35. IBID.
36. IBID.
37. IBID.
38. IBID.
39. MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 31 May 1853, commented:
"L'on remarque, dans la chambre, l'absence presque continuelle du premier
ministre, l'honorable M. Hincks, et durant les trois dernières scéances, à
peine s'est-il montré un instant dans l'enceinte législative pour dispa-
raître aussitôt!"
40. MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853.

MONDAY, 30 MAY 1853.

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THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Smith of Frontenac,--The Petition of the Honorable George Pemberton and others.

By Mr. Stuart,--The Petition of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Kent; praying that the Bill supplementary to the Common School Act of Upper Canada may not pass into Law, inasmuch as the said Bill will in effect destroy the present working of the Common School system.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Kent; representing that by reason of the rapid increase of the Colored population of the said County, by immigration from the United States, many evils are resulting and are likely to result to the said County, and praying for the adoption of certain measures with reference thereto.

The Honorable Mr. Robinson, from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Twenty-ninth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have taken into their consideration the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Ontario, Simeoe and Huron Railroad Union Company," referred to them, and have agreed to report the same without any amendment, to the favorable consideration of Your Honorable House.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous

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Private Bills, presented to the House the Thirty-seventh Report of the said Committee; which was read.

For the said Report, see Appendix (N.N.N.N.)

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Thirty-eighth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to enable certain Devises of Samuel Ryerse, late of the Township of Woodhouse, in the County of Norfolk, in Upper Canada, to convey a certain portion of their Estate in Fee Simple, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they have the honor to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Mr. Taché, from the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Pilotage for and below the Harbour of Quebec, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read.

For the said Report, see Appendix (O.O.O.O.)

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Ontario, Simeoe and Huron Railroad Union Company," be read the third time To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill to confirm certain proceedings of the Catholic In-

habitants of the Parish of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, at Three Rivers, relative to the property of their Fabrique, to impose and levy an assessment upon the said Inhabitants, and for other purposes therein mentioned, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

MR. BROWN moved for the adoption of a series of resolutions, as the ground work of an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to recommend to the Imperial Parliament the passage of a bill to repeal certain clauses of the British Act commonly known as "The Union Act," by which certain restrictions are imposed on the powers of the Canadian Legislature.¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS opposed the measure, on the ground that this late period of the session was not the proper time to take it up, and that no practical benefit could be derived from it.²

MR. BROWN read a number of extracts from different papers showing that all the reform constituencies had adopted the principle of basing representation on population, to obtain the power to do which was the object of these resolutions.³

After some angry discussion, in which MR. SHERWOOD, MR. MURNEY, and MR. GAMBLE took part in support of the motion, which was fully debated on a former occasion, it was put.⁴

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Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Fergusson, and the Question being put, That by the 26th Section of the Act of the Imperial Parliament 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 35, commonly known as the Union Act, it is enacted, "That it shall be lawful for the Legislature of the Province of Canada, by any Act or Acts to be hereafter passed, to alter the divisions and extent of the several Counties, Ridings, Cities, and Towns which shall be represented in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, and to establish new and other divisions of the same, and to alter the apportionment of Representatives to be chosen by the said Counties, Ridings, Cities, and Towns respectively, and make a new and different apportionment of the number of Representatives to be chosen in and for those parts of the Province of Canada which now constitute the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, and in and for the several Districts, Counties, Ridings and Towns in the same, and to alter and regulate the appointment of Returning Officers in and for the same, and make provision, in such manner as they may deem expedient, for the issuing and return of Writs for the Election of Members to serve in the said Legislative Assembly, and the time and place of holding such Elections: Provided always, that it shall not be lawful to present to the Governor of the Province of Canada, for Her Majesty's Assent, any Bill of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province, by which the number of Representatives in the Legislative Assembly may be altered, unless the second and third reading of such Bill in the Legislative Council and the Legislative

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Assembly shall have been passed with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Members for the time being of the said Legislative Council, and of two-thirds of the Members for the time being of the said Legislative Assembly respectively; and the Assent of Her Majesty shall not be given to any such Bill unless Addresses shall have been presented by the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly respectively to the Governor, stating that such Bill has been so passed:"

That the said Proviso is restrictive of the rights of the People of this Province, and inconsistent with the free exercise of the Legislative powers of

the Provincial Parliament, and ought therefore to be repealed:

That an humble Address be presented to the Queen, praying that Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to direct such measures to be taken as in Her wisdom She may deem best fitted for the abrogation and repeal of the said Proviso, in the above cited 26th Section of the said Imperial Act, known as the Union Act; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follows:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Crawford, Dixon, Dubord, Fergusson, Gamble, Langton, Lyon, Mackenzie, Sir A.N. MacNab, Malloch, Murphy, Ridout, Robinson, Shaw, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Street, Willson, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(22.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Attorney General D'Amour, D'Amour, Egan, Forster, Laurin, LeBlanc, LeBlond, LeBlond, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Marchildon, Mattice, McDougall, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Valois, Varin, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(48.)

So it passed in the Negative.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Directors of the Grand River Navigation Company to place the said Navigation under the control and management of the Provincial Government, under certain conditions," without any Amendment: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to continue and extend the Act to enable the County of Welland Municipal Council to purchase the Great Cranberry Marsh, and for other purposes," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to continue and extend the Act to enable the County of Welland Municipal Council to purchase the Great Cranberry Marsh, and for other purposes," was read for the first time.

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On motion of Mr. Street, seconded by Mr. Ridout,
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Egan have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to regulate the gulling and measurement of Timber.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. LeBlanc have leave to bring in a Bill to legalize certain Marriages and other proceedings, and for other purposes.⁵

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cameron have leave to bring in a Bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating Liquors on or near the line of the Public Works in this Province.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

MR. H. SMITH⁶ of Frontenac moved that the 64th, 66th and 74th rules of the House be suspended, so far as respects the bill, to incorporate the St. Lawrence Mining Company.⁷

A good deal of opposition was shown to this bill from its provisions being considered too general⁸.

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Mr. Smith of Frontenac moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Sherwood, and the Question being put, That the 64th, 66th, and 74th Rules of this House be suspended, as regards a Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Mining Company; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Crawford, Dixon, Egan, Fournier, Illicks, LaTerrière, LeBlanc, McDonald of CORNWALL, Malloch, Marchildon, Mattice, McDougall, McLachlin, Merritt, Morin, Murney, Patrick, Polette, Ridout, Robinson, Rose, Sanborn, Seymour, Sicotte, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(36.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Dumoulin, Fergusson, Fortier, Gamble, Langton, Lemieux, Mackenzie, Mongenais, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(15.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Frontenac have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Mining Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr. Fortier moved, seconded by Mr. Mongenais, and the Question being put, That it be an Instruction to the Standing Committee on the Library, to inquire respecting the best plan of protecting the Books, either by Wire net-work or Glass cases,--and also that the Librarian be required to report forthwith the

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number of Books now out of the Library without receipts; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Attorney General Hammond, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Jobin, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Marchildon, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Prince, Rose, Sherwood, Sicotte, Street, Stuart, Tessier, Varin, and Willson.--(32.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Dixon, Gamble, Hartman, Hincks, Lyon, Mackenzie, Malloch, Mattice, McDougall, Merritt, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Sanborn, Shaw, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Terrill, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(27.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

MR. ROBINSON⁹ moved an address to his Excellency, relative to the construction of a Ship Canal at Sault Ste. Marie.¹⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS opposed the motion on the ground that the Americans were going to build the canal.¹¹

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON said that he was quite convinced that the Americans were prepared to go on with this canal.¹²

MR. BROWN said that if the Americans really intended to go on with the work, it would be no use for us to do it. He understood that the American contractors were willing to take a contract to do it on our side--at any rate he did not see any reason why a private company should be allowed to do it.¹³

MR. MACKENZIE knew that the Americans would make the canal, and it would be disgraceful to allow such a great work to fall into the hands of a few speculators.¹⁴

COL. PRINCE condemned the conduct of the government in not having done this work when they had the opportunity.¹⁵

MR. SHERWOOD thought that the government should either make this canal themselves or allow a private company to do it. He was doubtful about the Americans building this canal, after the dispute they had about it. And he thought that if it was ordered to them to build it on the Canadian side they would be glad to do it.¹⁶

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The Honorable Mr. Robinson moved, seconded by Mr. Ridout, and the Question being put, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that the necessary steps may be taken without further delay, for ensuring the construction of a Ship Canal at Sault Ste. Marie, either at the expense of the Province, or by permitting such individuals to construct the same as may be willing to undertake and complete the Work, on such a scale as may be approved of by the Government, reserving the right on the part of the Government to acquire the same for the Province whenever it may be deemed expedient, and on fair terms; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Crawford, Dixon, Egan, Gamble, Murney, Ridout, Robinson, Shaw, Smith of FRONTENAC, Sherwood, Stevenson, Street, Willson, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(17.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Fournier, Hartman, LaPerrade, Levesque, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Mattice, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Stuart, Valois, Varin, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(32.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cameron have leave to bring in a Bill to provide a more summary remedy for damages done by Dogs to Sheep.

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He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Sanborn have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law regulating the protesting of Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

MR. BROWN¹⁷ rose to move for a Committee of inquiry in regard to the larger [sic] sums of public money annually paid for the Royal Gazette. The hon. gentleman stated that the Finance Committee of 1850 had their attention called to this abuse and took evidence upon it; by which it appeared that the Queen's Printers were deriving a net income of several thousand pounds per annum, although the whole cost of getting out the Gazette did not exceed some six or eight hundred pounds per annum. The Committee were also assured that if the publishing of the Gazette were given out by tender, the service rendered by the Queen's Printers and for which they received £2,000 per annum, would be readily performed free, in consideration of the large revenue derived from local and private advertisements. Under these circumstances, the Queen's Printers were required by the Committee to state a sum for which they would give 15 columns weekly, or 780 columns yearly, for government notices and 1,000 copies of the paper to be distributed among the officials. The Printers replied that they would do so, for £250 a-year and the Committee passed a resolution accepting the tender. The Inspector General who was a member of the Committee brought the matter before the Executive Council and a minute was passed ordering the agreement to be carried out. The Queen's Printers acquiesced for the time being--until the retrenchment cry had partially abated--but some six months afterwards, they raised a quibble as to the wording of the agreement they had made with the Finance Committee, and sent in their account without any reference to that agreement. The matter was referred by Mr. Cary to the Executive Council, and without one word of agreement--in the face of the Printer's agreement with the detrenchment [sic] Committee--in spite of their own previous minute the government instructed the claim of Desbarats and Derbishire¹⁸ to be paid to them with a trifling reduction. The result had been that the Queen's Printer had received from 1850 up to this date, from £1,600 to £2,000 a-year for doing that which they promised to do at the rate of £250. The country had been wronged by the operation of £6,000. The object of moving for the Committee was to make the Queen's Printers disgorge the large sum they had wrongfully received--should the facts appear as he had stated, and to suggest measures for reducing the expense of the service in future. Mr. Brown went on to read public documents to establish his position and concluded by moving the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a Select Committee of five members be appointed to inquire as to the terms and conditions of an agreement made by the Queen's Printer with the Finance Committee of the House of Assembly in 1850, for the delivery of 1000 copies of the Royal Gazette, and for the public advertising therein, and also as to the reasons why said agreement has not been carried out, said Committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and to report fully with all convenient speed--making such recommendations for the future performance of the said service as may be expedient."

Mr. Brown said he was quite indifferent from whence the Committee was named; by the house or otherwise but if it were thought better to name the members in the motion, he would suggest that those practically acquainted with the subject should be selected. He would suggest Hon. Mr. Hincks, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Cauchon, and Mr. Terrill.¹⁹

MR. SEYMOUR seconded the motion.²⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS had no objection on the part of the government to an inquiry into the matter. If any over-charge could be proved it should be looked into. The only question however, was as to the 1000 copies of the Gazette, and he denied that any such sum as that mentioned by the hon. member for Kent could be involved in the matter. He warmly attacked Mr. Brown as being instigated by personal motives in the matter, and stated, that as that hon. member appeared to have fully made up his mind on the matter, he should not be allowed to go on the Committee. He (Mr. Brown) had had a share of the public printing in former days, and had been as well, if not better paid, than the Queen's Printer now. Under the arrangement that had been carried out great reductions had been made. He concluded by declaring that the government had no objection whatever to the appointment of this committee, and a full investigation, if the House desired it; nor would he object to its being composed of hon. gentlemen opposite. His only objection was to the hon. member for Kent being on the committee.²¹

MR. BROWN replied with warmth. He declared that the attack made upon him by the head of the government was most unworthy, and it was disgraceful for the House to have permitted it. He had pointed out an abuse which existed, and was met by a personal attack. He said such conduct was contemptible for the leader of the House and he repelled the attack made upon him with contempt. He denied that he had ever made improper charges for work done by him, and the charges that he had made for printing for the government would be the last. He would stand upon his rights as a member of that House, and would withdraw his motion if he was not put on the committee. It was absurd to talk about his having made up his mind. Had not every member of that House who asked for a committee made up his mind?²²

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN said the mover should be a member of the committee.²³

MR. SHERWOOD said he had just inquired of the clerk, and had found out that by the rules of the House the mover for a committee must be a member of it. He thought it proper that the committee should be named by the House.²⁴

The motion was carried, and the committee was named by the House.²⁵

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Resolved, That a Committee of five Members be appointed to inquire as to the terms and conditions of an agreement made by the Queen's Printer with the Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly in 1850, for the delivery of 1,000 copies of the Official Gazette, and for the public advertizing therein, and also as to the reasons why the said agreement has not been carried out; said Committee to have power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report fully, with all convenient speed--making such recommendations for the future performance of the said service as may seem expedient.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown, Mr. Cauchon, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Sanborn and Mr. Cartier, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Hartman moved, seconded by Mr. Smith of Durham, and the Question being proposed, That during the remainder of this Session, the Orders of the day shall take precedence of Notices of Motions, except Motions for the introduction of

Bills;

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Poulin, That all the words after "Session" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "except on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, the Orders of the day shall be called within two hours from the time the House shall sit, unless the routine and the preliminary business shall be sooner disposed of" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Crawford, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Fortier, Fournier, Gamble, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Lemieux, Mackenzie, Malloch, Mattice, McDougall, McLachlin, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Poulin, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Seymour, Sicotte, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Street, Varin, White, Willson, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(44.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Dumoulin, Gouin, Folette, Rose, Sanborn, Sherwood, Smith of DURHAM, Terrill, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(9.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That during the remainder of the Session, except on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, the Orders of the day shall be called within two hours from the time the House shall sit, unless the routine and the preliminary business shall be sooner disposed of.²⁶

On motion of MR. H. SMITH of Frontenac²⁷,

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The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act for better securing the Independence of the Legislative Assembly of this Province;²⁸

MR. H. SMITH ... made some remarks in support of his bill to the same effect as on the second reading contending that with respect to elections, he wished to follow the English law; and that he wished to preserve every Government from being supported by paid adherents. With respect to elections he illustrated his argument by the recent return of Mr. Cameron for Huron. He (Mr. Smith) held that Mr. Cayley ought to have been allowed an opportunity to contest Mr. Cameron's first election. He had no objection to the Government giving their circuit business to their friends out of the House, but he did not wish to see the hon. member for Niagara, away for half the session on that business.²⁹

MR. SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU moved an amendment to the effect that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery might issue a writ for a new election during a recess after the vacation of a seat. He contended that great inconveniences would result, and that a seat might be kept vacant for a couple of years if his amendment were not carried.³⁰

A long discussion on this point ensued, to the same effect as on a former occasion in the course of which MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS contended that the first election might be contested at any rate, and that the case of the contested election of the Attorney General of England was one in point.³¹

MR. SHERWOOD spoke at great length on this point, and the interpretation of the present law. He contended that no writ ought to be issued until after the first fourteen days of the session, to compel every member to answer any charges that might be brought against him, and be liable to punishment for malefactions. He contended that the interpretation of the act in the case of the Huron election was most flagrantly wrong, and in violation of the spirit of the law. So much was this true that he understood a member of that House, when asked to sign a certificate of the vacation of a seat [said] that he refused to do it as he (that member) believed the act would not bear the interpretation the Government put upon it.³²

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS said name.³³

MR. SHERWOOD.--The hon. member for Verchères.³⁴

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON said the only two members who were asked in his case, signed.³⁵

MR. SHERWOOD.--It was in the case of the election of Two Mountains but the principle was the same, and indeed much stronger in Mr. Cameron's case. He concluded by saying that after the interpretation put on the present act by the Government he considered the bill of his hon. friend necessary.³⁶

MR. SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU defended the action of the Government in the case of the Huron election³⁷.

MR. BADGLEY stated that the Canadian statute was substantially the same as the English law; and that the English law always was that there could be no new election till after the Parliament had assembled after a general election.³⁸

MR. H. SMITH showed that under Mr. Baldwin and Lafontaine's administration the same practice had been followed.³⁹

COL. PRINCE said that though he supported this bill; he could not conceal the reason for its introduction he thought that the hon. member for Frontenac, losing his popularity in Frontenac, had the presumption, he might say the impudence,⁴⁰

MR. H. SMITH.--order.⁴¹

COL. PRINCE.--He retracted the expression. The hon. member had the presumption to think he could lead the House to pass this bill. The hon. gentleman had great liberality; but he despised his liberality. He would vote for his bill because being a Queen's Counsel he was too proud to be supposed to be bribed by Crown business. But why was the bill introduced? Perhaps the basis of the bill was to be found in the fact that the hon. member for Frontenac was not employed. That hon. member was a Queen's Counsel, and why was he not employed? Probably because he was not capable of conducting the business. But was not that gentleman ashamed of himself so to traduce his colleagues, so to degrade his profession as to bring in a bill based upon the opinion that Queen's Counsels were not worthy to be trusted. He might indeed have expected to meet on this floor and on this question with a man with a red wig, an enemy to law, order, industry, science and every[thing] else; but for the hon. member for Frontenac to introduce such a measure! Did he suppose a man was employed merely because there was some money to be made by the transaction? Did he suppose that the Attorney General employed men without respect to knowledge and law, merely because those employed supported the government? His hon. friend the Attorney General had very different ideas. This was a narrow view of things,

a view calculated to check the high aspirations of the bar. A Barrister of Up. Canada he (Mr. P.) would not submit to be suspected. He would be like Caesar's wife, and never again would he accept the Attorney General's brief. He could make more money in defending poor devils than in prosecuting them; but he stood up for his profession. His hon. friend from Frontenac degraded it. Then going over some parts of the bill, he alleged that they were absurd, specifying particularly the prohibition to members of Parliament to receive any salary, which he said prevented them from receiving the sessional indemnity. The whole was a humbug; it was the last dying speech to his constituents [sic] of the hon. member for Frontenac; a mere attempt to claptrap the country at the next general election; and a disgrace to the legal profession.⁴²

MR. SHERWOOD said that he hoped the hon. member for Frontenac would not answer the last speech though he would of course use his discretion. He entertained a totally different opinion of the hon. member for Frontenac, from that expressed by the hon. member for Essex. The hon. member for Frontenac was a Queen's Counsel of old standing; made a Queen's Counsel under circumstances of great significance, and during a long life at the bar he had never heard anything against that member's character or learning.⁴³

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS also declared that he differed altogether from the hon. member of Essex. He would not be doing his duty to a gentleman who he believed had always done credit to his profession, if he did not say so much as that.⁴⁴

MR. H. SMITH was thankful to his friends for their defence of him; but nevertheless was one of those, who had always been supposed capable of taking his own part. Nothing which the hon. member for Essex could say would have any effect upon him; but he was ready to meet him anywhere, at the bar, in the House, or anywhere else that he pleased. He was his match at bar in term or in that House and many members who had known what his conduct was since the union could testify that he had never disgraced himself by his conduct in the House to which he had been four times elected--often almost unanimously. He was [sic] a Queen's Counsel, and was proud of the gown. He had never disgraced it, and never had it taken off [f] his back and while he had acted as Queen's Counsel, he could appeal to the members of any government who had employed ... [him] whether he had not fulfilled his duty faithfully. But he despised this attack too much to do so. These things would be met by all good men as they deserved. But if he had given occasion to be spoken of as the hon. member opposite had been in public journals, he would hide his face with shame. But before he read, what he was about to read, he would put it to the committee whether he had done anything to warrant the attack just made on him. Of course such conduct gained the reprobation of all good men, and he would read what censure it provoked. Here the hon. member was about to read from a newspaper⁴⁵.

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN interposed and said that these references were always unpleasant.⁴⁶

MR. H. SMITH would tell the hon. member why these discussions were not pleasant--because the members of the government, whose duty it was to protect the business of the House, allowed the hon. member to make these attacks, and then stopped others when they desired to reply. The public universally condemned these attacks, and if they were encouraged the honble. member must not expect to escape. The hon. member had promised to vote for his bill; but now he found the government against it, though he voted for it; but did it all the harm he could.⁴⁷

The amendment was carried after a warm debate.⁴⁸

MR. SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU moved another amendment to exempt the Assistant Secretaries from the operation of the Bill, which was lost.--Yeas 27, Nays 32.⁴⁹

The third clause excluding the partners of members of Parliament from reaching emoluments was then carried 28 to 30.⁵⁰

The fourth clausee [sic] was amended so as to admit of ministers changing the offices, without going back to their constituents, as for example, from Attorney General, to Crown Lands Commissioners.⁵¹

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Dixon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

MR. H. SMITH moved the reception of the report⁵².

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN stated (as the reporter understood) that as the ministry were charged with the conduct of the public business he thought he was justified in asking for an adjournment, as they might possibly be relieved from that duty before the next stage of the Bill.⁵³

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*Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.*⁵⁴

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act for the relief of William Henry Beresford," being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be pos[t]poned until Wednesday next, and be then the first Order of the day.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

*Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Badgley, seconded by Mr. Wright of the East Riding of York,
The House adjourned.*

APPENDIX: 30 MAY 1853.

[QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: PAYMENT OF PETIT JURORS, LOWER CANADA.]⁵⁵

MR. LEBLANC inquired of the Ministry whether they intend to bring forward during the present session any measure for the payment of petit jurors in Lower Canada, for their attendance at courts of criminal jurisdiction, either from the consolidated fund of the Province or from any particular fund of Lower Canada, if there is any disposable for this purpose; or if not from any special fund which might be erected in this section of the Province for the purpose of such payment.⁵⁶

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND stated that it was the intention of the government to proceed with this measure as soon as possible, though they might not be able to do so till next session. It was intended that they should be paid by the municipalities.⁵⁷

[QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: MARRIAGE BILL.]

MR. BROWN inquired of the Ministry on what day they intended to proceed with the bill "To amend the law of Upper Canada with respect to the Solemnization and Registration of Matrimony;" and whether they intend to apply it to the whole Province or only to Upper Canada.⁵⁸

MR. COM. CR. LANDS ROLPH.--It is to be confined to Upper Canada.⁵⁹

MR. BROWN said that he put the inquiry, because some of the denominations in Lower Canada wished that it should be extended to it. He should go on with this bill.⁶⁰

[QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: REVISION AND CONSOLIDATION OF STATUTES.]⁶¹

COL. PRINCE inquired of the ministry, whether it is their intention to carry out by or before the month of February next, the answer of his Excellency the Governor General, reported to this Honorable House on the 30th of July, 1851, in answer to an address of this House of the 11th day of the same month: "That his Excellency the Governor General would appoint a Commission for revising the statutes and ordinances of Lower Canada, and the statutes of Upper Canada, and of the Province of Canada, and for consolidating such of them as relate to the same subject, as can be advantageously consolidated, and also to collect and arrange for publication, with the revised edition of the Provincial Statutes, such acts and parts of acts of the Imperial Parliament as refer to this Province or either section thereof," in which answer his Excellency acquainted the House that he would give the necessary instructions for carrying out the said address.⁶²

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND said that it was the intention of the Government to institute a commission to carry out what was stated in the inquiry at the end of the session.⁶³

FOOTNOTES: 30 MAY 1853.

1. BRITISH COLONIST, 7 June 1853. A telegraph report which appeared in the GLOBE, 31 May 1853, and other papers had it that the clause "prevents the passing of any bill, placing the Representation of the basis of population, without regard to a separating line between Upper and Lower Canada."
2. BRITISH COLONIST, 7 June 1853.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. This appeared in BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1853, as "a bill to legalize certain mortgages." A telegraphic report which appeared in GLOBE, 31 May 1853, and other papers said that Mr. Leblanc also introduced "a bill to amend the law relating to the granting of tavern licences." That bill was in fact introduced on the 25 May 1853.
6. The following papers noted the exchange on this matter in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 31 May 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 June 1853, BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1853, NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 2 June 1853, and LA MINERVE, 31 May 1853.
7. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1853. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 June 1853, skipped a section of text and so reported that Mr. Egan introduced this bill.
8. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1853.
9. The debate on this matter was reported by BRITISH COLONIST, 7 June 1853. The debate was noted by MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853.
10. BRITISH COLONIST, 7 June 1853.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 June 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 June 1853, PILOT, 6 June 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 7 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 7 June 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 8 June 1853. The following papers noted the debate in partially identical accounts: HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 June 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 1 June 1853, GLOBE, 2 June 1853, NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 9 June 1853, and LA MINERVE, 2 June 1853. The debate was also noted by MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853.
18. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 June 1853. PILOT, 6 June 1853: "Derbyshire."
19. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 June 1853.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 June 1853, attributes the motion as it was amended by Mr. Mackenzie to Mr. Hartman.
27. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 June 1853.
28. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 June 1853,

- MONTREAL GAZETTE, 1 June 1853, GLOBE, 2 June 1853, NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 9 June 1853, and LA MINERVE, 2 June 1853. Two of these papers, GLOBE, 2 June 1853 and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 9 June 1853, attributed all speeches and amendments of Mr. Chauveau to Mr. Chabot. The following papers also reported the debate in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 June 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 June 1853, PILOT, 6 June 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 7 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 7 June 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 8 June 1853. The debate was noted by MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853.
29. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 June 1853.
 30. IBID.
 31. IBID.
 32. IBID.
 33. IBID.
 34. IBID.
 35. IBID.
 36. IBID.
 37. IBID.
 38. IBID.
 39. IBID.
 40. IBID.
 41. IBID.
 42. IBID.
 43. IBID.
 44. IBID.
 45. IBID.
 46. IBID.
 47. IBID.
 48. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 1 June 1853. According to MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 June 1853, the amendment was lost.
 49. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 1 June 1853.
 50. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 June 1853. According to a telegraph report carried in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 1 June 1853, and other papers, "There was another discussion"--HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 June 1853: "another division"--"against the government in this clause of the Bill, the object of which was to prevent partners of members of Parliament from receiving Emoluments from the government."
 51. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 June 1853.
 52. IBID.
 53. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 1 June 1853.
 54. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 1 June 1853, reported that the discussion of this bill "lasted until one o'clock this morning [31 May]."
 55. The following papers reported this Question and Answer in identical accounts: GLOBE, 31 May 1853, BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1853, NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 2 June 1853, and LA MINERVE, 31 May 1853. The matter was also reported by BRITISH COLONIST, 7 June 1853.
 56. BRITISH COLONIST, 7 June 1853.
 57. IBID.
 58. IBID.
 59. IBID.
 60. IBID.
 61. This Question and Answer was reported by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 31 May 1853; and BRITISH COLONIST, 7 June 1853.
 62. BRITISH COLONIST, 7 June 1853.
 63. IBID.

TUESDAY, 31 MAY 1853.

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ORDERED, That the Bill to make more ample provision for the incorporation of the Town of St. Hyacinthe, and to extend its limits, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow, and be then the second Order of the day.

Ordered, That the Bill to vest in John Carling and others, a certain portion of Church Street in the Town of London, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Thirty-ninth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Locomotive Manufacturing Company, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they beg to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Locomotive Manufacturing Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards have leave to bring in a Bill to divide the Townships of Yonge and Escott, in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Laws relating to the summoning of Jurors in Lower Canada.

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He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the several Acts for the construction of Plank and other Roads by Joint Stock Companies in Upper Canada; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Egan reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Egan reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions in Upper Canada, with respect to summary convictions and orders:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions in Upper Canada, with respect to persons charged with indictable offences:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to protect Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada from vexatious actions:" And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Industry Village and Rawdon Railroad Company," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Mr. Malloch, from the Committee of Supply, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--1

1. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salaries of two Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, for the year 1852.

2. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred and five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salaries of three Clerks in the Offices of the Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, for the year 1852.

3. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of a Messenger in the Offices of the Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, for the year 1852.

4. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Contingent Expenses of Printing, Postage, Stationery, &c., for the Offices of the Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, for the year 1852.

5. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of one Provincial Aide-de-Camp, for the year 1852.

6. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, for the year 1852.

7. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the year 1852.

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8. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Assistant Clerk and French Translator of the Legislative Council, for the year 1852.

9. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Law Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the year 1852.

10. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Chaplain and Librarian of the Legislative Council, for the year 1852.

11. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, for the year 1852.

12. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Serjeant-at-Arms to the Legislative Council, for the year 1852.

13. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Head Messenger to the Legislative Council, for the year 1852.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Door-keeper to the Legislative Council, for the year 1852.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and thirty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salaries of three Messengers to the Legislative Council, at Forty-five pounds each, for the year 1852.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Council, for the year 1852.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and eighty-three pounds eight shillings and sixpence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, from the nineteenth of August to the thirty-first of December, 1852, at Five hundred pounds, per annum.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1852.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Assistant Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1852.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the English Translator and Law Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1852.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the French Translator of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1852.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year 1852.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Serjeant-at-Arms of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1852.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-four thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Assembly, (exclusive of Indemnity to Members,) for the year 1852.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of William

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Ginger, as late Serjeant-at-Arms to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, for the year 1852.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Louis Noreau, as late Messenger to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, for the year 1852.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Eighteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Pierre Lacroix, as late Messenger to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, for the year 1852.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Louis B. Pinquet, as late Clerk of Committees of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the year 1852.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Samuel Waller, as late Clerk of Committees of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the year 1852.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and thirty-three pounds

six shillings and eight pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of William Coates, as late Writing Clerk to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, for the year 1852.

31. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eighteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of François Rodrigue, as late Messenger to the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the year 1852.

32. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty Pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of John Bright, as late Messenger to the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, for the year 1852.

33. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eighteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Louis Gagné, as late Messenger to the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the year 1852.

34. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Jacques Brien, for Wounds received in the Public Service, for the year 1852.

35. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Margaret Powell, as late Keeper of the Public Offices, Toronto, for the year 1852.

36. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for an Allowance to Margaret Powell, in lieu of Rooms occupied by her in the Public Buildings at Toronto, for the year 1852.

37. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for an Allowance to Antoine Hamel and his wife, for the use of their Land on the Island of Anticosti by the Trinity House, for the year 1852.

38. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Allowance to Mrs. McDonell, on her claim for Dower on certain property taken by the late Welland Canal Commissioners, during her life, for the year 1852.

39. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-three pounds six shillings and eight pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for two months' Pension to Mrs. Widow Antrobus, from the first of November to the thirty-first of December, 1852, at Two hundred pounds, per annum.

40. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the relief of Indigent Sick Persons in the District of Quebec, for the year 1852.

41. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the relief of Indigent Sick Persons in the District of Montreal, for the year 1852.

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42. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven Hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the relief of Indigent Sick Persons in the District of Three Rivers, for the year 1852.

43. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Corporation of the General Hospital at Montreal, for the year 1852.

44. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Managers of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum at Quebec, for the year 1852.

45. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Ladies Benevolent Society, Montreal, for Widows and Orphans, for the year 1852.

46. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be

granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Quebec, for the year 1852.

47. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum, for the year 1852.

48. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Male Orphan Asylum at Quebec, for the year 1852.

49. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Charitable Association of the Ladies of the Roman Catholic Asylum at Montreal, for the year 1852.

50. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the University Lying-in Hospital at Montreal, for the year 1852.

51. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Lying-in Hospital under the care of the Soeurs de la Miséricorde, for the year 1852.

52. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid towards the support of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, for the year 1852.

53. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Beauport near Quebec, for the year 1852.

54. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Hamilton Hospital, for the year 1852.

55. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Toronto General Hospital, for the year 1852.

56. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Toronto House of Industry, for the year 1852.

57. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five Hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid for the relief of Indigent Sick at Kingston, for the year 1852.

58. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Kingston General Hospital, for the year 1852.

59. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Kingston Hotel-Dieu Hospital, for the year 1852.

60. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be

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granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Protestant Hospital at Bytown, for the year 1852.

61. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Roman Catholic Hospital at Bytown, for the year 1852.

62. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Medical Faculty of McGill College, for the year 1852.

63. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the School of Medicine at Montreal, for the year 1852.

64. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the School of Medicine at Quebec, for the year 1852.

65. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Literary and Historical Society at Quebec, for the year 1852.

66. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Natural History Society at Montreal, for the year 1852.

67. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Quebec, for the year 1852.

68. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Montreal, for the year 1852.

69. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Kingston, for the year 1852.

70. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Toronto, for the year 1852.

71. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at London, Canada West, for the year 1852.

72. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Niagara, for the year 1852.

73. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Hamilton, for the year 1852.

74. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Belleville, for the year 1852.

75. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Brockville, for the year 1852.

76. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Bytown, for the year 1852.

77. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Cobourg, for the year 1852.

78. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Perth, for the year 1852.

79. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Pictou, for the year 1852.

80. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Guelph, for the year 1852.

81. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at St. Thomas, for the year 1852.

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82. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Brantford, for the year 1852.

83. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at St. Catharines for the year 1852.

84. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Goderich, for the year 1852.

85. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Whitby, for the year 1852.

86. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Three Rivers, for the year 1852.

87. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Simcoe, for the year 1852.

88. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Woodstock, for the year 1852.

89. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Athaeneum at Toronto, for the year 1852.

90. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Provincial Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, for the year 1852.

91. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Provincial Agricultural Association of Lower Canada, for the year 1852.

92. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Teachers' Association at Quebec for their Library, for the year 1852.

93. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Canadian Institute at Toronto, for the year 1852.

94. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, towards disseminating Agricultural Instruction throughout the Province, and facilitating Immigration, for the year 1852.

95. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and twenty-three pounds seven shillings and five-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salaries of two Clerks in the Bureau of Agriculture, at the rate of Two hundred pounds each, per annum, one from the first of April, and the other from the nineteenth of August, to the thirty-first of December 1852.

96. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty-six pounds five shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of a Messenger in the Bureau of Agriculture, at the rate of Seventy-five pounds, per annum, from the first of April to the thirty-first of December 1852.

97. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Justice in Upper and Lower Canada not otherwise provided for, for the year 1852.

98. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Six thousand pounds, currency, be

granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, for the year 1852.

99. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salaries of Four Judges in Lower Canada, over and above those provided for in the Civil List, for the year 1852.

100. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and ninety-four pounds nine shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for an addition to the Salary of the Provincial Judge, District of St. Francis, for the year 1852.

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101. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and sixteen pounds thirteen shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, towards paying the Salary of the Deputy Provincial Registrar and French Translator to Government, for the year 1852.

102. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Allowances to Keepers of Depots of Provisions on the River St. Lawrence, for the relief of Shipwrecked persons, for the year 1852.

103. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for providing Provisions for the Depots on the River St. Lawrence, for the relief of Shipwrecked persons, for the year 1852.

104. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Allowance to Pierre Brochu for residing on the Kempt Road to assist Travellers on that Road, for the year 1852.

105. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Allowance to Jonathan Noble for residing on the Kempt Road to assist Travellers on that Road, for the year 1852.

106. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Allowance to a Resident at the foot of Lake Matapedia to assist Travellers, for the year 1852.

107. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Allowance to a Resident at Assonetquagan to assist Travellers, for the year 1852.

108. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for small repairs on the Kempt Road, for the year, 1852.

109. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Six thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Printing the Laws, and other Printing for the Public Service, for the year 1852.

110. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand four hundred and forty-three pounds fifteen shillings and six pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for arrears of Printing, for the year 1851.

111. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Distributing the Laws, for the year 1852.

112. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for repairs to the Chateau St. Lewis, St. George's Hotel, and other Buildings occupied as Offices, including Rents and Assessments of the same, for the year 1852.

113. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeded [*sic*] Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to meet unforeseen expenses in the various branches of the Public Service, for the year 1852.

114. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Contingent Expenses of the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year 1852.

115. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the proportion of this Province of the

expense of keeping up the Light Houses on the Isles of St. Paul and Scatterie, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for the year 1852.

116. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred and seven pounds fifteen shillings and eleven pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the ordinary expenses of the Quebec Observatory, and providing a Ball and other Apparatus, for the year 1852.

117. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salary to John Drysdale, Clerk in the Office of the Inspector General, for the year 1852.

118. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty pounds, currency, be grant-

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ed to Her Majesty, for additional Salary to three Messengers,--one for the Office of Provincial Secretary, one for the Receiver General, and one for the Inspector General, at Ten pounds each, for the year 1852.

119. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-eight pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salary to two Messengers,--one in the Office of the Governor General's Secretary, and one for the Provincial Secretary's Department, at Nineteen pounds each, for the year 1852.

120. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of a Messenger in the Office of the Provincial Registrar, for the year 1852.

121. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Secretary of the Board of Statistics, for the year 1852.

122. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Clerk attached to the Inspector General's Department, resident in Quebec, to look after the interests of the Crown in respect of the Loans made to the Sufferers by the great Fires in that City in 1845, for the year 1852.

123. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and eighty-three pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of a Clerk in the Customs' Branch of the Inspector General's Department, at Ten shillings per diem, for the year 1852.

124. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salaries of two Extra Clerks in the Customs' Branch of the Inspector General's Department, at One hundred and fifty pounds each, for the year 1852.

125. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for an Allowance to the Principal Checking Clerk, at Fifty pounds, per annum, and the First Book-keeper, in the Office of the Inspector General, at Twenty-five pounds, per annum, in consideration of extra duty performed by them in keeping Books for the purpose of registering the great number of Provincial Debentures in circulation, and the more effectual checking the Interest accruing thereon, at Seventy-five pounds, per annum, from the first of September to the thirty-first of December, 1852.

126. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salary to C.E. Anderson, Confidential Clerk in the Receiver General's Office, for the year 1852.

127. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Expenses of Commissioners under the Act 9 Vic. cap. 38, enquiring into matters connected with the Public Service, taking Evidence on Oath, for the year 1852.

128. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ninety-two pounds eighteen shillings

and seven pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for arrears of Salary of A. Hawkins, as Shipping Master at Quebec, from the seventeenth of August to the thirty-first of December, 1847, at Two hundred and fifty pounds, per annum.

129. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ten pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as compensation to O. Coté, Clerk in the Executive Council Office, for the amount of double Rent paid by him on the removal of the Public Departments from Montreal to Toronto, in the Fall of 1849.

130. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ten pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as compensation to W.A. Himsworth, Clerk in the Executive Council Office, for the amount of double Rent paid by him on the removal of the Public Departments from Montreal to Toronto, in the Fall of 1849.

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131. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-one pounds ten shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as compensation to W.H. Lee, Acting Clerk of the Executive Council, for the amount of double Rent paid by him on the removal of the Public Departments from Montreal to Toronto, in the Fall of 1849.

132. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as compensation to C.E. Anderson, Clerk in the Receiver General's Office, for the amount of double Rent paid by him on the removal of the Public Departments from Montreal to Toronto, in the Fall of 1849.

133. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-one pounds twelve shillings and six pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as compensation to T.D. Harington, Accounting Clerk in the Office of the Provincial Secretary, for the amount of double Rent paid by him on the removal of the Public Departments from Montreal to Toronto, in the Fall of 1849.

134. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-two pounds one shilling and eight pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as compensation to E.J. King, Accountant, Post Master General's Department, moving from Montreal to Toronto, and thence to Quebec.

135. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for James Ekins, of Woodstock, in full for the Losses sustained by him in consequence of his not obtaining a grant of certain Lots of Land in the Gore between the Townships of Crowland and Humberton, to which he was entitled under an Order in Council.

136. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the necessary repairs to the Temiscouata Portage Road, for the safety of the Couriers and Mails passing over it, for the year 1852.

137. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Forty-three pounds fifteen shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the salary of W.R. Wright, late a Clerk in the Office of the Provincial Secretary, for the quarter ended [sic] 31st March, 1852.

138. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-three pounds twelve shillings and four pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to pay a balance of the cost of a Lot of Land purchased as a site of a Lunatic Asylum near Montreal, with interest thereon for eleven months, due to W.M. Ross.

139. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and twenty-eight pounds fifteen shillings and three pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for arrears of Salary due to J.E. Turcotte, Esquire, as late Solicitor General of Lower Canada, from the twenty-second of May, to the seventh of December, 1847, at Six hundred pounds, per annum.

140. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ten thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, towards the erection of two Asylums for the Deaf

and Dumb, and for the Blind, Five thousand pounds each.

141. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ten thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the erection of Two Prisons for Juvenile Offenders, Five thousand pounds each.

142. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the purchase of Ground and the erection of a Custom House at Stamford.

143. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the expense of collecting and copying Documents relating to the Seigniorial Tenure, including Printing.

144. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to compensate Pierre Jolicoeur, Militiaman, for his Scrip.

145. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to compensate François Lefebvre dit Beaulac, Militiaman, for his Scrip.

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146. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to compensate Joseph Pagé, Militiaman, for his Scrip.

147. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the purchase of a Building used as a Station House for the River Police at Quebec.

148. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for a Post Office at Quebec.

149. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for a Post Office at Montreal, (Four thousand five hundred pounds,) and for the purchase of a Site at Montreal, (Three thousand pounds.)

150. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand one hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for new Indian Annuities, for the year 1852.

151. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the protection of the Fisheries in the Gulf, for the year 1852.

152. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid for a Nautical School, for the year 1852.

153. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Forty-one pounds nineteen shillings and six pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the salary of a Temporary Clerk in the Provincial Registrar's Office, from the twentieth of September to the thirty-first of December, 1852, at One hundred and fifty pounds, per annum.

154. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and thirty-four pounds fourteen shillings and six pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Expenses of the Honorables Messieurs Hincks, Taché and Young, to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c.

155. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and twenty-seven pounds six shillings and seven pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Expenses of the Honorable Mr. Hincks to England, from February to June, 1852.

156. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, towards aiding the settlement of the vacant Lands of the Crown in Upper and Lower Canada, Fifteen thousand pounds to be expended in each section of the Province, for the year 1852.

157. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand two hundred and one pounds six shillings and three pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for

further Expenses attending the removal of Public Departments from Toronto to Quebec.

158. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and seventy-six pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of a Clerk employed in arranging, &c., the Public Archives in Montreal, from the fourteenth of January to the thirty-first of December, 1852, at Ten shillings per diem.

159. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Inspectors of the Penitentiary, and for the printing costs through the Printer, for the year 1852.

160. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, being so much paid towards the Relief of the Sufferers by the late Fires in Montreal.

161. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the balance of the Expenses attending the Industrial Exhibition in London, in 1851.

162. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salary to the Book-keeper in the Office of the Receiver General, at Fifty pounds, per annum, from the first of September to the thirty-first of December, 1852.

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163. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred and thirty-one pounds sixteen shillings and two pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for arrears of Postages due on the distribution of the Laws and Canada Gazette.

164. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred and ten pounds fourteen shillings and seven pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to make good various indispensable Expenses incurred during the year 1851, as detailed in Statement No. 39, of the Public Accounts of that year.

165. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifteen thousand and ninety-four pounds seventeen shillings and ten pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, being a further sum required to complete the purchase of Spencer Wood, and to meet the amounts due Contractors, &c., for new work done for the same.

166. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand one hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and two pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to Upper Canada College, for the year 1852.

167. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to Victoria College, for the year 1852.

168. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to Queen's College, for the year 1852.

169. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to Regiopolis College, Kingston, for the year 1852.

170. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Secretary to the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, for the year 1852.

171. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and seven pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Allowance to the Secretary of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, for a Messenger and Contingencies, for the year 1852.

172. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and two pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of the Reverend R.R. Burrage, formerly Master of the Grammar School at Quebec, for the year 1852.

173. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and eighty-two pounds

four shillings and six pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Allowance to the High School at Montreal, in consideration of their educating Thirty free Scholars, for the year 1852.

174. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and eighty-two pounds four shillings and six pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Allowance to the High School at Quebec, in consideration of their educating Thirty free Scholars, for the year 1852.

175. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and three pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the National School at Quebec, for the year 1852.

176. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and three pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the National School at Montreal, for the year 1852.

177. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and eighty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Society of Education at Quebec, for the year 1852.

178. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the British and Canadian School at Quebec, for the year 1852.

179. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Education Society at Three Rivers, for the year 1852.

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180. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the British and Canadian School at Montreal, for the year 1852.

181. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the St. Andrew's School at Quebec, for the year 1852.

182. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the St. Jacques School at Montreal, for the year 1852.

183. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the St. Jacques School at Montreal, for the re-building of their premises, for the year 1852.

184. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Montreal American Presbyterian Free School, for the year 1852.

185. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, for the year 1852.

186. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College of St. Hyacinthe, for the year 1852.

187. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College of L'Assomption, for the year 1852.

188. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College of L'Assomption, towards completing their Buildings, for the year 1852.

189. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College of Chambly, for the year 1852.

190. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be

granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College of Chambly, towards completing their Buildings, for the year 1852.

191. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Academy at Berthier, for the year 1852.

192. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Academy at Charlestown, for the year 1852.

193. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Shefford Academy, for the year 1852.

194. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Stanstead Seminary, for the year 1852.

195. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and two-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Sherbrooke Academy, for the year 1852.

196. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Granby Academy, for the year 1852.

197. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Bedford School, for the year 1852.

198. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Huntingdon Academy, for the year 1852.

199. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Forty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Three Rivers Academy, for the year 1852.

200. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the British North American School Society at Sherbrooke, for the year 1852.

201. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be

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granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the High School at Durham Village, Missisquoi, for the year 1852.

202. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty-five pounds eleven shillings and one penny, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Infant School at Quebec, for the year 1852.

203. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Female School at Indian Lorette, near Quebec, for the year 1852.

204. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Indian School at Caughnawaga, for the year 1852.

205. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Indian School at St. Regis, for the year 1852.

206. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Indian School at St. Francis, for the year 1852.

207. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College at Ste. Thérèse, for the year 1852.

208. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College at Sie. Thérèse, towards completing their Buildings, for the year 1852.

209. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College at Nicolet, for the year 1852.

210. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Bishop's College at Lemoyville, for the year 1852.

211. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be

granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Joliette College, for the year 1852.

212. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Joliette College, towards completing their Buildings, for the year 1852.

213. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Clarenceville Academy, for the year 1852.

214. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Masson College, Terrebonne, for the year 1852.

215. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Masson College, Terrebonne, towards completing their Buildings, for the year 1852.

216. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Rigaud College, Vaudreuil, for the year 1852.

217. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Huntingdon Academy, towards completing their Buildings, for the year 1852.

218. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid for the education, at Bytown College, of Pupils from the County of Ottawa, for the year 1852.

219. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College at St. Hyacinthe, to complete their Buildings, for the year 1852.

220. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the University of McGill College, towards liquidating their debt, for the year 1852.

221. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Deaf and Dumb Institution at L'Industrie, for the year 1852.

(917)

222. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Male School at Yamachiche, for the year 1852.

223. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Male School at Yamachiche, towards completing their Buildings, for the year 1852.

224. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Female School at Yamachiche, for the year 1852.

225. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Female School at Yamachiche, towards completing their Buildings, for the year 1852.

226. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Female Academy at St. Thomas, Quebec, for the year 1852.

227. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Female Academy at St. Thomas, Quebec, towards completing their Buildings, for the year 1852.

228. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Pointe Lévi College, towards completing their Buildings, for the year 1852.

229. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Beauharnois Academy, for the year 1852.

230. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be

granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Rimouski Academy, towards completing their Buildings, for the year 1852.

231. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Kamouraska Academy, towards completing their Buildings, for the year 1852.

232. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mascouche Academy, for the year 1852.

233. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mascouche Academy, towards completing their Buildings, for the year 1852.

234. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the St. Michel Academy, towards completing their Buildings, for the year 1852.

235. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Pointe Claire Academy, towards completing their Buildings, for the year 1852.

236. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the St. John's Academy, for the year 1852.

237. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the St. John's Academy, towards completing their Buildings, for the year 1852.

The first to the one hundred and fortieth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

On the vote relative to Mr. Turcotte's arrears of salary as Sol. General [Item 139], MR. BROWN asked to record his vote against the item.²

MR. SICOTTE would aid the hon. gentleman in calling for the yeas and nays. He did not think that after the government had decided several times against a claim upon it, the claim should be allowed. In these matters as in those before the courts ... [there] ought to be such a thing as a chose jugée--a decided case, not thereafter to be disturbed.³

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND and MR. SHERWOOD defended the vote, the latter however stating that the hon. gentleman received his appointment before he (Mr. S.) came into office, and when he knew nothing about it.⁴

And MR. H. SMITH (Frontenac) having at first stated that he would vote against the item, afterwards said that upon reading the papers he was convinced the money was due.⁵

The motion was then carried.⁶

(917)

The one hundred and fortieth Resolution being read a second time;

On a vote being proposed for two Lunatic [sic] Asylums MR. BROWN said that before this were voted the House ought to be informed, where these establishments were to be, and how they were to be managed, and moved an amendment to the effect that the money should not be granted till a bill had been brought down to Parliament to fix these things.⁷

Some conversation [followed]⁸.

(917)

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Gamble, and the Question being put, That it is expedient to delay the consideration of the said Resolution, until matured Plans and Estimates for the erection and maintenance of the said Institutions

have been laid before this House; and that it is desirable that the said Plans and Estimates be prepared as speedily as possible; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(918)

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Gamble, Mackenzie, Robinson, and Stevenson.--(5.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Dubord, Egan, Ferguson, Fournier, Garnham, Hinde, John, Laoste, Lapointe, Lafontaine, Laurel, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Malloch, Martin, McLellan, Merrill, Monjouis, Morin, Murney, Patrick, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Rolph, Sanborn, Seymour, Shaw, Sherwood, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Varin, White, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(49.)

So it passed in the Negative.

The one hundred and fortieth Resolution was then agreed to.

The one hundred and forty-first Resolution being read a second time;

On the vote for a reformatory institution for juvenile offenders, MR. BROWN opposed it on the same grounds⁹.

MR. H. SMITH ... said that there was vacant ground on the spot where the Kingston Penitentiary stood¹⁰.

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that was w[h]ere the institution was to be placed.¹¹

MR. BROWN objected strongly to this. The establishment if situated there, would give to the youth confined there, in public opinion, the character of Penitentiary birds, and Kingston was also, from the congregation of discharged prisoners, a most improper place in which to discharge reformed youths.¹²

(918)

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Gamble, and the Question being put, That it is expedient to delay the consideration of the said Resolution, until matured Plans and Estimates for the erection and maintenance of the said Institutions have been laid before this House; and that it is desirable that the said Plans and Estimates be prepared as speedily as possible; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

The one hundred and forty-first Resolution was then agreed to.

The one hundred and forty-second to the one hundred and fifty-sixth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The one hundred and fifty-sixth Resolution being read a second time;

A debate [followed], which was a repetition of that in committee of the whole on the same subject.¹³

(918)

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Gamble, and the Question being put, That it is not expedient to leave so large a sum to be appropriated at the mere will of the Executive; and that the consideration of the said Resolution be postponed until a statement has been laid before this House, of the particular Works to be undertaken, and the estimated cost of the same; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Gamble, Mackenzie, Merritt, Ridout, Robinson, Stevenson, Street, and Willson.--(11.)

(918-919)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of STANLEY, Mitchell, Monkton, Morin, P. Lott, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Seymour, Shaw, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Valois, White, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(44.)

So it passed in the Negative.

(919)

The one hundred and fifty-sixth Resolution was then agreed to.

The one hundred and fifty-seventh and one hundred and fifty-eighth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

On the item of £250 for the travelling expenses of the prison Commissioners, MR. H. SMITH objected to the item, as one which was exorbitant. Mr. Dixon lived at Kingston, and therefore could incur no travelling expenses, and Dr. Nelson had certainly no right to charge for more than his mere expenses of the road which could not come to so much money. If they were to be paid for anything else, what were the £400 for.¹⁴

MR. BROWN read the section of the act creating this salary, and showed that it stated that no money beyond the £400 per annum was to be paid for any expense whatever. He had drawn the bill himself, and had made this section expressly to meet this case. He understood that £30 of the amount was for payments to aid in drawing up his report. Why, what was he paid for? It was most improper to add these additional sums to the salary fixed on.¹⁵

(919)

The one hundred and fifty-ninth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cartier, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Hartman, Hincks, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Poulin, Rolph, Attorney General Richards, Rose, Sanborn, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Taché, Terrill, and White.--(32.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Gamble, Jobin, Langton, Marchildon, Mattice, Ridout, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Street, Willson, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(13.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

MR. R. CHRISTIE of Gaspé after the vote was taken said that he would vote against the item after hearing the extract read from the Statute by the hon. member for Kent.¹⁶

(919)

The one hundred and sixtieth to the one hundred and sixty-third of the Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The one hundred and sixty-third Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Burnham, Cartier, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton, LaTerrière, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Marchildon, Mattice, Mongenais, Morin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Rose, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Taché, Terrill, Valois, White, Willson, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(34.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Gamble, and Mackenzie.--(3.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The one hundred and sixty-fourth Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The one hundred and sixty-fifth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(920)

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Gamble, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton, LaTerrière, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mattice, Mongenais, Morin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Rose, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Street, Taché, and Valois.--(32.)

NAYS.

Messieurs LeBlanc, Mackenzie, Marchildon, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(4.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the subsequent Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain Expenses of the Civil Government for the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and certain other Expenses connected with the Public Service.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House to take into consideration the expediency of authorizing the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to effect a new loan by the issue of Debentures, of which the Interest to be payable thereon shall have preference to the Interest payable on all Debentures which have been issued with the Provincial guarantee, as well as in preference to any claims for the reimbursement of any money advanced or to be advanced to the said Trustees by the Receiver General of this Province; and to extend the Roads under the control of the said Trustees, being read;¹⁷

And the Question being proposed, That the Report be now received;

Some opposition [was offered] by MESSRS. BROWN and CAUCHON.¹⁸

(920)

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "this Province is responsible for Thirty-three thousand pounds, secured on the said Roads and Bridges in the neighbourhood of Quebec; that the proposal to authorize a new debt of Seventy-five thousand pounds, secured by a first mortgage on the said Roads and Bridges, is in effect to destroy the security now held by this Province; and that it is expedient to carry out in Lower Canada the same system that has been adopted in Upper Canada, by disposing of all interest held by this Province in mere local Works" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Mackenzie, Malloch, Murney, Sherwood, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(7.)

(920-921)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GALE, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Egan, Portier, Prunier, Rupert, Hinks, Laflamme, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Marchildon, McDougall, Melanson, Moyn, Patrick, Prinsep, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Sirotte, Smith of DURHAM, Terrill, Valois, Varin, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(31.)

So it passed in the Negative.

(921)

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Jobin reported the Resolutions accordingly; and the same were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That it is expedient that the road commencing near the Church of St. Ambroise, and leading to Valcartier as far as the River Jacques Cartier, near the Roman Catholic Church of Valcartier, should be macadamized and placed under the management of the Quebec Turnpike Trustees, and that a bridge should be built over the said River Jacques Cartier at the termination of the said road, under the direction of the said Trustees; provided that a Toll-gate shall be erected and the ordinary Tolls levied on the said road either opposite to or beyond that part of the said road where the Building of the Quebec Water Works is situated, and another Toll-gate at the entrance of the said bridge over the said River.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient that the road called "Le Chemin des Foulons," and in English "the Cove Beach road," commencing at the spot to which it is now planked and improved, be improved and placed under the control of the said Trustees, as far as the foot of the hill at Cap Rouge, being a distance of about three miles: provided that, as soon as the work shall have been commenced for the improvement of the section of road above described, there shall be collected at the Toll-gate now erected on the said road an additional Toll equal to half the Toll now levied.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to place under the management of the said

Trustees, and to cause to be macadamized, the following roads, that is to say:-- 1st. The mail-post road between Quebec and Montreal, in the direction of St. Augustin, commencing from the point to which it is now provided by Law that the said road shall be macadamized, for a distance of five miles: 2nd. The by-road called the Belvidere road, which leads from the road called the Grande Allée to the St. Foy road: 3rd. A by-road which the said Trustees shall have power to open between the aforesaid St. Foy road and the road along the Little River St. Charles: 4th. The by-road called Ste. Claire road, commencing at Scott's bridge, as far as the St. Joseph's road: 5th. The by-road known as the road of Bourg-Royal, commencing at the Beauport high road, for a distance of two miles: 6th. The by-road which leads to Laval, commencing at the Beauport high road, for a distance of three miles: 7th. The road leading from the St. Louis high road to the Cove Beach road, passing by the Church of St. Richard: 8th. A road which the Trustees shall have the power to open, in order to unite the north road of the Little River St. Charles, with the main road at Charlesbourg, and that of Beauport.

4. Resolved, That in order to provide for the improvements mentioned in the preceding Resolutions, and also to complete those mentioned in the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 132, the said Trustees be authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand pounds, currency, and that the loan effected for that purpose be subject to the provisions contained in the Ordinances and Statutes now in force in that behalf, the rate of interest on which loan shall, in no case, exceed six per centum per annum; and that it is expedient that while it shall not be lawful to advance any monies out of the funds of the Province to pay the interest of the said loan, all Debentures issued for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned shall, as regards the interest payable thereon, entitle the holders thereof to a priority of privilege on the Tolls and other monies which shall come into the hands and be at the disposal of the said Trustees, in preference to the interest payable on all Debentures which have been issued by the said Trustees with the Provincial guarantee,

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as well as in preference to any claims for the reimbursement of any sums of money advanced or to be advanced to the said Trustees by the Receiver General of this Province; and that the said Debentures so issued as aforesaid shall take order and precedence, in respect of the repayment thereof, both principal and interest, after those issued under the guarantee of the Province by virtue of Acts passed in previous Sessions of Parliament, and now in force.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient that the following roads also should be macadamized and placed under the control of the said Turnpike Trustees, that is to say: 1st. The road commencing on the bank of the River at Pointe Lévy, opposite the City of Quebec, and extending to the Parish of Beaumont, passing by the road called la Petite Route, a distance of three leagues and a half: 2nd. The road commencing on the bank of the River at Pointe Lévy, opposite to the City of Quebec, as far as the Church of St. Henri, passing along the road called Trente-Sous, a distance of four leagues: 3rd. The road commencing on the bank of the River St. Lawrence opposite to the City of Quebec, as far as St. Nicholas, a distance of three leagues, (including a bridge over the River Thérèse, which the said Trustees shall be bound to erect in the place and stead of the former bridge.) 4th. Lastly, the road commencing at the Wharf called the Lauzon Wharf on the bank of the River opposite to the City of Quebec, and ascending along the River St. Lawrence, a distance of one league and a half: provided always, that as soon as the said roads shall have been undertaken and commenced, a Toll-gate shall be erected on each of the said roads respectively,

at a distance of not more than one mile from the point of departure of each road; at which Toll-gate there shall be levied and collected a Toll greater in amount by one-half than the Toll authorized to be levied by the tariff now in force, and that a Toll-gate shall also be erected and the same rate of Toll levied and collected at the entrance of the bridge over the River Chaudière; finally, that as soon as any of the said roads shall have been improved to the extent of three leagues, another Toll-gate shall be erected at the distance of three leagues from the point of departure, and that the same rate of Toll shall be levied and collected thereat.

6. Resolved, That in order to provide for the improvements mentioned in the foregoing Resolution, the said Trustees be authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding Forty thousand pounds, currency, and that such loan be subject to the provisions contained in the Ordinances and Statutes in force on that behalf, the rate of interest on which loan shall not, in any case, exceed six per centum per annum; and that it is expedient that while it shall not be lawful to advance any monies out of the funds of the Province to pay the interest on the said loan, all Debentures issued for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned shall, as regards the interest payable thereon, entitle the holders thereof to a priority of privilege on the Tolls and other monies which shall come into the hands and be at the disposal of the said Trustees, in preference to the interest payable on all Debentures which have been issued by the said Trustees with the Provincial guarantee, as well as in preference to any claims for the reimbursement of any sums of money advanced or to be advanced to the said Trustees by the Receiver General of this Province; and that the said Debentures so issued as aforesaid shall take order and precedence, as regards the repayment thereof, both principal and interest, after those issued under the guarantee of the Province by virtue of Acts passed in previous Sessions of Parliament, and now in force.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to issue Debentures to a certain amount, and to place certain Roads under their control.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

(923)

The Honorable Mr. Hincks, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered; and is as followeth:--

Elgin and Kincardine,

The Governor General transmits to the Legislative Assembly, a Statement of the probable Revenue and Expenditure of the Province during the year ending 31st December, 1853, together with Estimates of the sums required for the service of the same year; and in conformity with the provisions of the fifty-seventh Clause of the Union Act, he recommends these estimates to the House of Assembly.

Government House,

Quebec, 31st May, 1853.19

For the Statement and Estimates accompanying the said Message, see Appendix (B.)

Mr. Malloch, from the Committee to take into consideration certain Resolutions on the subject of the Constitution of the Legislative Council of this

Province, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That under the circumstances in which the Province of Canada is placed, in a social, political, and economical point of view, the introduction of the Elective principle into the Constitution of the Legislative Council, would not only impart greater weight to that important Branch of the Legislature than it can have under existing arrangements, however judiciously the selection of its Members may be made, but would also ensure greater efficiency in carrying out that system of Government which obtains in the Mother Country, and has been happily introduced into this Province.

2. Resolved, That the object in view might best be attained by dividing each of the Sections of the Province into thirty Territorial Divisions, containing each as nearly as possible an equal amount of Population, and by allowing the persons qualified to vote at the Election of Members of the Legislative Assembly, in each Division, subject to the arrangements hereafter mentioned as to present Members, to elect one person qualified in the manner hereinafter mentioned, to sit in the Legislative Council, which should be composed, after the arrangements as to present Members have had their effect, of sixty persons so elected, one-third of whom shall be required to retire in rotation every two years, so that except as to Members elected after a dissolution, or to fill any occasional vacancies to replace elected Members, the Members shall be elected for the term of six years; and Members retiring by rotation, whose term of service shall expire during a Session of Parliament, may continue to serve until the end of that Session.

3. Resolved, That Twenty new Members of the said Legislative Council ought to be first elected; that subject to a dissolution as hereinafter mentioned, the present Members of the Legislative Council ought to continue Members thereof, and to retire in rotation in numbers as equal as may be possible, at the end of two and four years respectively, at each of which respective periods Twenty new Members of the said Council ought to be elected, whatever be the number of the Members then retiring; for which purposes two lists of the present Members, one for each Section of the Province, according to their place of residence at the time they were summoned to the said Council, shall be prepared, and lots drawn under the direction of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, to determine the time at which they shall retire by rotation as aforesaid;--and to provide for Elections in the first instance, and upon the retirement of the present Members in the manner provided, the said Speaker shall also draw lots separately for each Section of the Province, to determine for which Divisions Members are to

(924)

be first elected, until all Divisions are represented; the said Speaker to apportion also by lot, on the re-assembling of the Legislative Council after a dissolution, for each said Section of the Province respectively, the order in which Members shall retire; Members elected to fill occasional vacancies to be elected for the Divisions for which the former Members were serving, and for the term only for which they would have been entitled to serve.

4. Resolved, That the persons qualified to be elected Members of the Legislative Council should be all subjects of Her Majesty, by birth or naturalization, of the full age of thirty years, and residing in this Province, who shall have been at any time previous to such Election, Members of either of the Legislative Councils of Upper or Lower Canada, or of the Legislative Council of this Province, or Members of either of the Legislative Assemblies of Upper or Lower Canada, or of the Legislative Assembly of this Province; and also all subjects of Her Majesty as aforesaid, qualified as above as to age and residence, who may be possessed for their own use and benefit of real property situated in this Prov-

ince, held in free and common Soccage, or en fief, or en roture, or en franc aleu, of the value of one thousand pounds, currency, over and above all debts due and chargeable upon the same; no person who may be disqualified by law to be elected Member of the Legislative Assembly being eligible to the said Legislative Council.

5. Resolved, That for the better working of Constitutional Government, the Crown ought to have power to dissolve both Houses of Parliament, or either of them; but that as respects the Legislative Council, such power ought not to be exercised except in the event of the rejection by the said Legislative Council in two successive Sessions, and at least at six months interval, of a measure which shall have passed the Legislative Assembly in the same two successive Sessions, nor unless the said measure shall have passed the Legislative Assembly in the second Session by the vote of an absolute majority of the Members of the said Legislative Assembly; the Parliament convened after a dissolution of either House, or of both, being reckoned as a new Parliament.

6. Resolved, That Members of the Legislative Council ought to have power to vacate their seats, either in vacation or during the sitting of Parliament: but that no Member of either House, while being so, ought to be a Candidate for election to the other House.

7. Resolved, That under the proposed change in the Constitution of the Legislative Council, it is inexpedient that any pecuniary qualification should be retained for being eligible to the Legislative Assembly.

8. Resolved, That the Legislative Council so constituted ought to possess the exclusive power of adjudicating upon all Impeachments preferred by the Legislative Assembly against high Public Functionaries; and that in all other respects the peculiar powers and privileges now possessed and exercised by each of the two Houses of Parliament, should be maintained inviolate, in so far as they may not be repugnant to the foregoing Resolutions.

9. Resolved, That when any Member of the Legislative Council shall accept any office, the holding of which would disqualify him from a seat in the Legislative Assembly, he shall vacate his seat; and when he accepts any office, the holding of which would cause him to return to the people for re-election if he held a seat in the Legislative Assembly, he shall only hold such seat with such office after being re-elected.

The Honorable Mr. Morin moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks, and the Question being proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;²⁰

A very long debate took place²¹.

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Mr. Laurin moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Lemieux, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, in order

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to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of leaving out the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 7th Resolutions, and inserting the following instead thereof: 1. That the only qualification required in order to be elected a Member of the Legislative Council, or of the Legislative Assembly, ought to be the confidence of the People of this Province, subject to the restrictions imposed by the Union Act only, with reference to the age of the Candidate, and to his situation as a subject of Her Majesty, born or naturalized: 2. That the Members of the Legislative Council ought to be elected for the same period as the Members of the Legislative Assembly; that, consequently, the Legislative Council of this Province ought to last four years from the date of the

return of the Writs issued for the Election of the Members thereof, and no longer; subject, nevertheless, to be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Governor General, as he may be advised: 3. That in order to attain the object in question, each Section of this Province ought to be divided into twenty Territorial Divisions, containing each as approximately as possible an equal number of Inhabitants, and that it should be lawful for the persons qualified to vote at the Elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly, in each Division, to elect a person qualified in the manner above mentioned, as a Member of the Legislative Council;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Dubord, Fortier, Jobin, Laurin, Lemieux, Marchildon, and Valois.--(7.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Dixon, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fournier, Gamble, Gouin, Hartman, Lacoste, Langton, LaTerrière, McDonald of CORNWALL, MacKenzie, Mallory, Matteos, McLaughlin, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Patrick, Polette, Attorney General Richards, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Shaw, Sherwood, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Street, Taché, Terrill, Turcotte, Varin, White, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(51.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the following words instead thereof: "the system of Government which obtains in the Mother Country and has been introduced into this Province, rests mainly for its safety and efficiency on the facility with which the Ministry of the day can be made amenable to public opinion for their conduct, and removed from office upon Address to the Crown from the Representatives of the People: That the Legislative Assembly, under the existing Constitutional system of Canada, is the admitted exponent of public opinion, and is in a position to exercise a prompt and effective check over the administration of public affairs: That a second Legislative Branch elected by popular vote, would speak equally with the Legislative Assembly the wishes of the People, and would be equally entitled to express them to the Crown: That the rapid changes which experience has shown con-

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tinually to take place in public sentiment, the difference in the Electoral Divisions for which the Members of the two Houses respectively would sit, and the different terms for which they would be elected, leave no reason to doubt that the political views of the majority of the Lower House would frequently be in direct opposition to those of the majority of the Upper House: That when such variance of opinion occurred in the political views of the majorities of the two Houses, an Address of want of confidence from one House might be met by a Vote of confidence from the other House, and the Executive would be left practically uncontrolled: That when such variance in the opinion of the two Branches occurred, the responsibility of the Ministry of the day for the right conduct of all public affairs, Legislative and Executive,--so absolutely essential under the British Constitutional system--would cease, for the time being, as no party Administration could, while such variance existed, command a majority in both Bodies, and the

measures deemed necessary by Government could only become law by the consent of its political opponents:

"That two Elective Houses are utterly incompatible with British Responsible Government, and that the great power entrusted under that system to the Ministry of the day, could not be safely continued under the relaxed restraint which two Elective Houses would entail:

"That no urgent necessity calls for a change of the Constitution of the Legislative Council,--that no practical evil exists which such a change would remove,--and that there is no practical end now sought to be attained and found unattainable, which such a change would render attainable:

"That in consideration of the foregoing, and in view of the rapid, social and material progress of the Country, which cannot fail to affect the working of any political system, it is not expedient to make any change at present in the organization of the Legislative Council, but it is advisable that means should be taken forthwith to render that Body more efficient under its existing Constitution;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cauchon, Christie of GASPE, Dixon, La-Terrière, Lyon, Malloch, Marchildon, McDougall, Murney, Polette, Ridout, Robinson, Stevenson, and Street.--(17.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fournier, Gamble, Guin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Mattice, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Seymour, Shaw, Sherwood, Sicotte, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, White, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(50.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

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Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. McDougall, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "two Elective Legislative Houses are utterly incompatible with British Responsible Government; that the great power committed under that system to the Ministry of the day could not be safely continued with two Elective Houses, and would render necessary the imposition of checks on the power of the Executive known to other Constitutional systems, but totally inconsistent with British party Government; and that in view of the declaration of the majority of this House that some change in the existing Constitutional system of this Province ought to be made, it is expedient that the Legislative Council should be abolished" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Cauchon, Jobin, Lyon, Marchildon, McDougall, Murney, Stevenson, and Willson.--(9.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fournier, Gamble, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Lacoste, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Malloch, Mattice, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Seymour, Shaw, Sherwood, Sicotte, Smith of FRONTENAC, Street, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, White, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(58.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. McDougall, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the extensive powers entrusted to the Executive under the system of Government which has obtained in this Province since 1841, cannot be safely continued when 'the well-understood wishes of the People' shall be expressed by two separate Houses, elected by popular vote of different constituencies and for different terms; and that it is expedient to provide for restraining the powers of the Executive simultaneously with the creation of two Elective Houses" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Malloch, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to amend the same, by providing that the Electoral Divisions into which this Province is to be

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divided, with a view to Representation in the Legislative Council, shall be based upon Population without regard to a separating line between Upper and Lower Canada" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Fergusson, Gamble, Mackenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, Ridout, Robinson, Seymour, Shaw, Smith of FRONTENAC, Street, Willson, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(15.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mattice, McDougall, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Sherwood, Sicotte, Stevenson, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(49.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Sherwood moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Constitution of the Legislative Council is inconsistent with the harmonious and efficient working of the Government, and the useful influence it was intended to possess as a Legislative Body: That with a majority created by the Government of the day for securing party measures, it is for most essential purposes but its subservient instrument: That the same majority, upon a change of parties, would make it an obstructive Body, opposed to the Administration for the time being, and the wishes of the People as expressed by their Representatives in Parliament: That the most effectual remedy, therefore, is to be found in the Election of that House by the People for a limited period--the Members going out by sections periodically: That thus this Body would then be brought nearer to the feelings and would more perfectly reflect the opinions of the Country; while the periodical Elections would enable the People to correct the inconveniences that occasionally may arise from its composition by an infusion of new Members" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Burnham, Gamble, Marchildon, Prince, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Sherwood, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(9.)

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NAYS.

Messieurs Baigley, Brown, Clarendon, Cartier, Lauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Malloch, Mattice, McDougall, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Ross, Sankton, Shaw, Nicotte, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, White, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(56.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Sherwood moved in amendment to the Question, seconded [by] Mr. Smith of Frontenac, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Members of the Legislative Council shall be elected by such of the Electors, owners of a freehold or other estate, as are now qualified to vote at the Election of the Members of the Legislative Assembly, the rents, issues and profits of whose estates respectively shall amount to Ten pounds, currency, per annum, over and above all incumbrances, and the Electors in Cities and Towns who are tenants of dwelling houses and who shall respectively pay Thirty pounds currency, rent, per annum, on the same conditions and subject to the same restrictions as regards their occupancy and holding as are now provided by law for such class of persons, and shall consist of sixty Members, and the Governor shall, by Proclamation, within three calendar months after any Act passed to make the change proposed, divide Upper and Lower Canada respectively into thirty Electoral Divisions, of as nearly an equal extent as may be found practicable, and to contain as nearly as possible an equal amount of Population; and to subdivide each of the same into Wards, in each of which Wards a Poll shall be held at every such Election; and each of the said

Electoral Divisions shall elect one Member to the said Legislative Council, but such Electoral Divisions may be altered by the Legislature of the Province; and the said Governor shall, within a reasonable time after such Proclamation is made, issue his Writ for an Election in each Territorial Division, and so from time to time at any future General Election, or at any Election or Elections, to fill vacancies until otherwise provided for by the Legislature" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Burnham, Crawford, Prince, Sherwood, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(5.)

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NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Fergusson, Fournier, Gamble, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Lacoste, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Malloch, Mattice, McDougall, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Shaw, Sicotte, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, White, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(57.)

So it passed in the Negative.

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And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Sherwood moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Legislative Council shall, immediately upon assembling together after its first Election, be divided by lot into three classes, consisting of twenty Members each; and the seats of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year from the date of the issuing of the Writs for the first Election; the seats of the second class at the end of the fourth year, and the seats of the third class at the end of the sixth year from the said date; and all Members elected to fill the seats so vacated shall hold their seats for the term of six years; but whenever a casual vacancy occurs in the Legislative Council, the person elected to fill the same shall hold his seat for such period only as the Member in whose stead he is elected would have held his seat" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Crawford, Prince, Sherwood, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(5.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Fergusson, Fournier, Gamble, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Lacoste, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Malloch, Mattice, McDougall, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Shaw, Sicotte, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Terrill,

Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, White, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(57.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Sherwood moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Legislative Council shall

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be the Judge of the Elections and qualifications of its own Members, and may compel the attendance of absent Members, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of their whole number, expel a Member" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as in the last preceding division.

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Sherwood moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "no Member of the Legislative Council shall take his seat or vote until he has, in the presence of the Governor, or of some person authorized by him, taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance and fidelity to the British Crown" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as in the last preceding division.

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Sherwood moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "no person shall be a Member of the Legislative Council unless he is of the age of thirty years, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and is the proprietor of Real Estate within this Province, of the value of One thousand pounds, or of the yearly value of Two hundred pounds over and above all charges thereon" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Burnham, Cauchon, Crawford, Mattice, Murney, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Ellis, Willson, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(10.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Ennals, Fann, Ferris, Fournier, Gamble, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Linton, LaTremblère, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Marchildon, McDougall, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Polotte, Poulin, Price, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Sanborn, Shaw, Sicotte, Stearns, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(51.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now

read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Sherwood moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Legislative Council, when

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made Elective, may choose its own Speaker, and determine the rules of its own proceedings" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cauchon, Crawford, Dubord, Fergusson, Gamble, Langton, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, Mattice, Murney, Patrick, Prince, Ridout, Robinson, Rose, Seymour, Shaw, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Street, Terrill, Tessier, Willson, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(30.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Laurin, Lemieux, McDougall, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Sanborn, Sicotte, Stuart, Taché, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(35.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Sherwood moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "when the Legislative Council shall be made Elective, it shall be provided that there shall be a Meeting of the Provincial Parliament on the first Monday of February in each year, which shall continue its Sittings until prorogued by the Governor" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Dubord, Gamble, Murney, Prince, Sanborn, Sherwood, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(9.)

(932-933)

NAYS.

Messieurs Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Malloch, Mattice, McDougall, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Shaw, Sicotte, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, White, Willson, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(53.)

So it passed in the Negative.

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And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Gamble, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to amend the same, by providing that the Members of the Legislative Assembly shall be chosen for two years, and the Members of the Legislative Council for four years, one half of the said Councillors to retire every second year" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:-- And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time.

And the first Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fournier, Gamble, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Mattice, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Seymour, Shaw, Sherwood, Sicotte, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, White, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(51.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cauchon, Christie of GASPE, Malloch, Marchildon, McDougall, Murney, Polette, Ridout, Robinson, Stevenson, and Street.--(14.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The second Resolution being read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Morin moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks, That after the word "Divisions" in the second line of the said Resolution, the words "to be hereafter defined by the Provincial Parliament, and" be inserted;

And the Question being put, That those words be there inserted; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution, so amended, That the object in view might be best attained by dividing each of the Sections of the Province into thirty Territorial Divisions to be hereafter defined by the Provincial Parliament, and containing each as nearly as possible an equal amount of Population, and by allowing the persons qualified to vote at the Election of Members of the Legislative Assembly, in each Division, subject to the arrangements hereafter mentioned as to present Members, to elect one person qualified in the manner hereinafter mentioned, to sit in the Legislative Council, which should be composed, after the arrange-

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ments as to present Members have had their effect, of sixty persons so elected, one-third of whom shall be required to retire in rotation every two years, so that except as to Members elected after a dissolution, or to fill any occasional vacancies to replace elected Members, the Members shall be elected for the term of six years; and Members retiring by rotation, whose term of service shall expire during a Session of Parliament, may continue to serve until the end of that

Session; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fournier, Gamble, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Mattice, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Shaw, Sicotte, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, White, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(46.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cauchon, Christie of GASPE, Malloch, Marchildon, McDougall, Murney, Polette, Ridout, Robinson, Sherwood, Stevenson, Smith of FRONTENAC, Street, Stuart, and Willson.--(18.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The third Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Burnham, Cameron, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fournier, Gamble, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Lacoste, Langton, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mattice, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Shaw, Sicotte, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, White, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(47.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Cartier, Cauchon, Christie of GASPE, Crawford, Dubord, Egan, Fergusson, Fournier, Gamble, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Lacoste, Langton, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mattice, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Shaw, Sicotte, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, White, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(24.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

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The fourth Resolution being read a second time;

Mr. Cartier moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Mattice, That the words "who shall have been at any time previous to such Election, Members of either of the Legislative Councils of Upper or Lower Canada, or of the Legislative Council of this Province, or Members of either of the Legislative Assemblies of Upper or Lower Canada, or of the Legislative Assembly of this Province; and also all subjects of Her Majesty as aforesaid, qualified as above as to age and residence" be left out;

And the Question being put, That those words be left out; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Burnham, Cartier, Crawford, Lacoste, Malloch, Mattice, Murney, Ridout, Robinson, Sherwood, Sicotte, Smith of FRONTENAC, Street, Terrill, Tessier, Willson, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(17.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Cameron, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General

Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Langton, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, McDougall, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Shaw, Stevenson, Stuart, Taché, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(44.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Lacoste, Langton, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mattice, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Shaw, Sicotte, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(36.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cauchon, Chapais, Christie of GASPE, Crawford, Dubord, Jobin, Laurin, Mackenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, McDougall, Murney, Polette, Ridout, Robinson, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Willson, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(25.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

(936)

The fifth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Mattice, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Shaw, Sicotte, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, White, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(42.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cauchon, Christie of GASPE, Fergusson, Malloch, Marchildon, McDougall, Murney, Polette, Ridout, Robinson, Sanborn, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Street, and Stuart.--(19.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The sixth Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The seventh Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL,

Mackenzie, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Taché, Turcotte, Valois, White, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(35.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Cartier, Cauchon, Christie of GASPE, Crawford, Dubord, Lacoste, Malloch, Marchildon, Mattice, McDougall, Murney, Patrick, Polette, Ridout, Robinson, Shaw, Sherwood, Sicotte, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Terrill, Tessier, and Varin.--(27.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The eighth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(26.)

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Mattice, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Sicotte, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, White, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(44.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cauchon, Christie of GASPE, Crawford, Malloch, Marchildon, McDougall, Murney, Polette, Ridout, Robinson, Shaw, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Street, and Stuart.--(19.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The ninth Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Morin, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, Mr. Langton, Mr. Hartman, Mr. Varin, and Mr. Terrill, be appointed to draw [*sic*] up an humble Address to Her Majesty, upon the said Resolutions.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Crawford, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson, The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 31 MAY 1853.

[ANNOUNCEMENT RE: PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.]²²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS stated that it was the intention of the Governor General to prorogue Parliament on the 10th instant.²³

The announcement was received with, Hear, Hear.²⁴

FOOTNOTES: 31 MAY 1853.

1. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 June 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 June 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 7 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 7 June 1853, PILOT, 7 June 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 8 June 1853.
2. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 June 1853.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. PILOT, 7 June 1853.
15. IBID.
16. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 June 1853.
17. The following papers noted the debate on this matter in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 June 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 7 June 1853, PILOT, 7 June 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 8 June 1853.
18. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 June 1853.
19. MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 June 1853, GLOBE, 2 June 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 9 June 1853, reported in partially identical accounts that the estimates for 1853 were laid before the House on the 1st June 1853.
20. The following papers noted the debate on this matter in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 June 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 7 June 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 8 June 1853. The following papers noted the debate in partially identical accounts: BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1853, GLOBE, 2 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 June 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 9 June 1853. A commentary appeared in JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 7 June 1853.
21. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1853, which noted that the debate "did not terminate before three o'clock this morning [1 June]." According to the MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 June 1853, the debate ended at 2:30 in the morning.
22. The following papers noted this announcement in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 June 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 June 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 7 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 7 June 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 8 June 1853; BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1853, GLOBE, 2 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 June 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 9 June 1853.
23. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1853.
24. IBID.

WEDNESDAY, 1 JUNE 1853.

(937)

THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. LeBlanc,--The Petition of the Reverend Etienne Chartier, Curé of St. Giles, County of Lotbinière, formerly of St. Benoit, County of Two Mountains.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Honorable George Pemberton and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the St. Lawrence Mining Company.

Of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade; praying that the Bill to amend the Act to regulate the culling and measurement of timber, masts, spars, deals, staves, and other articles of a like nature, may not pass into Law.

Ordered, That the Petition of E.F. Whittemore and S. Alcorn, Directors of the Consumers' Gas Company of the City of Toronto, be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate a Company in the City of Toronto to be called the Metropolitan Gas and Water Company.

(938)

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Fortieth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Upper Canada Mining Company, and find that the object of the Bill is to empower the Directors of the said Company to increase the Capital Stock from One hundred thousand to Two hundred thousand pounds. Upon an examination of the Act 10 & 11 Vic. cap 73, incorporating the said Company, Your Committee find that their Capital Stock may be increased to the extent now applied for upon obtaining the consent of two-thirds of the Shareholders at a General Meeting of the Company. By the present Bill it is proposed to confer this power upon the Directors without the consent of the Shareholders, and as they do not appear to have been consulted in reference to the application, Your Committee are of opinion, that it would not be expedient to pass the Bill in its present shape; but as, from the testimony taken by Your Committee, it appears that the interest of the Shareholders themselves may be materially advanced by enabling a certain number of them to require a General Meeting of the Company to be called, independently of the action of the Directors in that behalf, Your Committee have amended the Bill for that purpose, and respectfully submit their amendments for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Mr. Street, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Prince Edward, informed the House, That the Committee had determined,

That David Barker Stevenson, Esquire, the Sitting Member for the County of Prince Edward, was duly qualified and elected, according to Law, to serve as a Member for the Legislative Assembly at the last Election for the said County.

That the Petition of A. Greeley and others, complaining of the undue Election and Return of the said David Barker Stevenson, the Sitting Member, was not frivolous or vexatious.

That the opposition of the Sitting Member to the Petition of A. Greeley and others, complaining of the undue Election of the said David Barker Stevenson, was not frivolous or vexatious.

And the said Determinations were ordered to be entered on the Journals of this House.

Ordered, That the Bill to enable certain Devises of Samuel Ryerse, late of the Township of Woodhouse, in the County of Norfolk, in Upper Canada, to convey a certain portion of their Estate in Fee Simple, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Smith of Frontenac reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Smith of Frontenac reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Upper Canada Mining Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said

(939)

Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sanborn reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Sanborn reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Durham have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for indemnifying Members of the Legislative Assembly for their Expenses in attending the Sittings of the Legislature, by limiting the number of days for which such indemnity shall be payable in any Session.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Durham, seconded by Mr. Fergusson,

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be directed by Mr. Speaker, to prepare and lay on the table as soon as convenient, a List of all Private Bills passed during the present Session, with a statement shewing the respective amounts paid as fees thereon, and the Titles of such Acts as have passed this House, on which the usual fees have not been paid, the fees payable thereon, and the names of the Members who had charge of all such measures.

Mr. Hartman moved, seconded by Mr. Lemieux, and the Question being put, That during the remainder of the Session, this House will meet at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, and that the first Rule of this House be suspended for that purpose; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Industry Village and Rawdon Railroad Company;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 1, line 40. Leave out from "office" to "with" in line 41.

Page 2, line 2. Leave out from "office" to "and" in line 10.

Page 3, line 1. Leave out "shall."

Page 3, line 5. Leave out "Company" to "or" in line 6.

Page 3, line 7. After "Company" insert "with the counter-signature of the Secretary of the Company."

Page 3, line 19. After "draw" insert "accept."

Page 3, line 40. Leave out "six" and insert "four."

Page 4, line 6. After "appointed" insert "as follows, that is to say, one by each Company, and a third or umpire by the other two, before proceeding to business, and in the event of either Company refusing or neglecting to appoint an Arbitrator within twenty days after having been called upon so to do by the other, by notice in writing duly served on the President or Secretary thereof, or if the two Arbitrators cannot agree as to the appointment of a third or umpire, an Arbitrator on behalf of the Company so refusing or neglecting, or a third or umpire, as the case may require, shall be appointed."

Page 4, line ult. Leave out from "carriage" where it occurs the first time, to "for" in Page 5, line 2.

Page 5, line 24. Leave out from "shall" to "and" in line 26, and insert "be paid over to the Receiver General, to be applied to the general purposes of the Province, until such time as the same shall be claimed by the party entitled thereto."

The said Amendments, being read a second time were agreed to.

(940)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Badgley do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to the Amendments.

MR. BADGLEY then moved the House into Committee on the divorce bill to relieve W.H. Beresford, Esq.¹

(940)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act for the relief of William Henry Beresford;"²

COL. PRINCE did not think that any adultery--the only crime justifying divorce--had been proved in this case.³

MR. CAUCHON did not vote against the case on religious, but on social grounds. He thought if divorce were allowed at all it would be pushed too far.⁴

MR. BROWN also considered the evidence insufficient. The facts if stated correctly were of course sufficient to prove the adultery, but they depended merely on recollection.⁵

The first clause was then carried by a large majority, and the other clauses being also carried the committee rose⁶.

(940)

and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Dubord reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

On the motion for the reception of the report, MR. LAURIN moved that the report be not now received, but that it be received that day six months.⁷

Lost--Ayes, 19; Nays, 31.⁸

The main motion was then carried, by the same division.⁹

Mr. Turcotte having come in during the last division but one, but too late to vote, was loudly called on by MR. CAUCHON to vote¹⁰.

(940)

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Dubord reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendments were read, as follow:--

Page 2, line 10. Leave out "and the said Emma Catherine Lawrence respectively."

Page 2, line 14. Leave out "or man." Leave out also "either of them" and insert "he."

Page 2, lines 18 and 19. Leave out "and the said Emma Catherine Lawrence, or either of them."

Page 2, line 21. Leave out "them" and insert "him."

Page 2, line 23. Leave out "them or either of them" and insert "him."

The Hon. Mr. Badgley moved, seconded by Mr. Gamble, and the Question being proposed, That the Amendments be now read a second time;

Mr. Laurin moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Fournier, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Dumoulin, Fournier, LaTerrière, Laurin, Marchildon, Mongenais, Morin, Poulin, Prince, Rose, Sherwood, Taché, Valois, and Varin.--(19.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Cameron, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clarkson, Côté, Dyer, Egan, Gamble, Hartman, Hinks, Lyon, Mackenzie, Malloch, Mattice, McDougall, McLachlin, Murney, Patrick, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Sanborn, Seymour, Shaw, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Street, Terrill, White, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(34.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Amendments be now read a second time.

The said Amendments being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Amendments; the House divided:

MR. CAUCHON ... demanded the yeas and nays on the vote for concurrence, in order to force Mr. Turcotte who was then present to give his vote.¹¹

(940)

--And it was resolved in the Affi[r]mative.

MR. BADGLEY then moved the third reading of the bill, and there were some outcries, on the one side of no, and on the other of go on, in the course of which Mr. B. endeavoured to show that the English practice authorized him to go on.¹²

MR. TURCOTTE then took the opportunity of saying that the Catholic members of the house according to their creed believed marriage indissoluble, and

certainly if this were a question between Catholics, he would vote against the bill. As it was however, he felt it a most delicate matter to interfere to prevent a dissolution, which was not prohibited by the ideas of the church to which the parties concerned belonged. Under these circumstances, he desired to abstain from voting at all; but if forced to vote he would do so bravely with the Protestant majority, in favour of a measure, which he thought ought to be regulated by Protestant doctrine.¹³

MR. FOURNIER expressed his intention, to vote not on account of religious doctrine at all, but on account of the social evils of divorce, especially where there was any difficulty about the evidence.¹⁴

MR. SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU expressed a similar opinion, besides, he did not think the house a proper tribunal to hear and determine on evidence.¹⁵

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND having always been led to believe that the firm holding of Catholic doctrine was not inconsistent with the granting to others of their religious rights he therefore, though, as a Catholic opposed to divorce, would not prevent others from having what they considered their rights. This might drive him ... from public life--might deprive him of the confidence of his co-religionists or even of his fellow countrymen, but at least, he should have the consolation of knowing that he acted in conformity with great statesmen in England and Ireland, and especially with that one, perhaps the most religious statesmen who ever lived--O'Connell.¹⁶

MR. LANGTON thanked the hon. member for St. Maurice, and the Attorney General East¹⁷ for their liberality, and in spite of the extreme opinions of hon. members, Protestant and Catholic, he felt that if each party did not yield to the opinions and even in some measure to the prejudices of the other, there could be no continuance of the union, which he felt to be so useful to the cou[n]try.¹⁸

MR. CHAPPAIS was astonished to hear any gentlemen treat this as a religious question. He regarded it not as a Catholic, but as legislator, citizen, philosopher, and father--and he looked on it as one that laid at the base of society--as one that concerned the most sacred of its ties. He therefore voted against it, and should do so if he were a Protestant, as he did now being a Catholic. But he was really chagrined to hear the manner in which it had been treated.¹⁹

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT expressed himself in a similar way. He farther contended that the evidence was not sufficient to prove adultery.²⁰

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS held that the merits of the case depended on the weight of the evidence, which he commented upon, stating his opinion to be that the adultery was proved.²¹

MR. R. CHRISTIE of Gaspé made a few remarks but in so low a tone, that they did not reach the gallery.²²

(940)

The Honorable Mr. Badgley moved, seconded by Mr. Gamble, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(941)

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Cameron, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Crawford, Dixon, Egan, Fergusson, Gamble, Hartman, Hincks, Langton,

Malloch, McDougall, McLachlin, Murney, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Sanborn, Seymour, Smith of DURHAM, Smith or FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Street, Terrill, Turcotte, White, Willson and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(33.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Cauchon, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Jobin, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, Marchildon, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Poulin, Rose, Sherwood, Taché, Valois, and Varin.--(22.)

*So it was resolved in the Affirmative.*²³

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Badgley do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, with several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Some conversation ensued on the passage of the bill, in the course of which MR. MARCHILDON declared that the bill was as monstrous as could be passed by any assembly of lunatics. It did a monstrous injustice to the lady; and those who passed it did not deserve to have wives.²⁴

(941)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to make more ample provision for the incorporation of the Town of St. Hyacinthe, and to extend its limits; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Brown reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Brown reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

*The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to amend the Act for better securing the Independence of the Legislative Assembly of this Province, being read;*²⁵

MR. H. SMITH of Frontenac, moved the reception of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to amend the Act for securing independence of the Legislative Assembly.²⁶

(941)

And the Question being proposed, That the Report be now received;

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN spoke in a low voice and in a manner difficult to understand, but he was understood to say that his hon. friend, the Solicitor General, had moved some amendments in committee which were carried and some which were rejected and that he had consequently asked for delay in receiving the report of the committee, to consider the course the Government would take. After consultation they had come to the conclusion that the bill was not of a nature to induce them to abandon their responsibility of carrying on the business of the House, and passing a number of important measures. The general manner in which the measures of the Government were received was such as to induce them to believe that they had the confidence of the House.--Another thing was that this was a kind of half-and-half measure, in which the Government had partly concurred, as their proposing and carrying some amendments proved. They would again prepare

amendments, and if lost they would endeavour to defeat the bill; but he repeated the Government did not hold that the bill was of sufficient importance to induce them to take the responsibility of resigning.²⁷

MR. R. CHRISTIE, of Gaspé, asked if it were the intention of the Government to retain office if their amendments were lost.²⁸

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN said yes.²⁹

MR. MURNEY stated that the Ministry had been defeated by large majorities in the committee, but refused to resign upon the plea that important business induced them not to do so. He was willing to pay all fitting respect to one or two members of the ministry, but he repudiated the ideas that another ministry could not be formed, composed of men as respectable as the present, and able to carry all necessary measures. He then referred to the general conduct of the government and the passing of the representation bill in the Upper House. That bill was passed by a two-thirds majority one day, and then after that, the next day they saw the seigniorial bill rejected, which they required a bare majority to pass. He contended that this was a proof that undue executive influence had been used with reference to one or both of these measures. The hon. Provincial Secretary stated the other night, that he desired delay in order to consider how far he would assume the responsibility of longer conducting public affairs, in consequence of having been defeated, & they now came down and said they would not resign at any rate even if they were defeated again. That course was not consistent with the doctrine of responsible government as he understood it.³⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said some parts of the hon. member's speech demanded an answer from the government. He had dragged into this House some remarks which had been made out of it, with reference to the seigniorial tenure bill in the other House, which remarks he (Mr. Hincks,) met with the most unqualified denial. Did that hon. member suppose? Did any member of that House suppose that the government would so far degrade itself as to pass an important measure on the responsibility of the government in this House, and then use influence to destroy it in the other House. (Hear, hear.) He repelled indignantly the imputation, and stated that the rejection of the seigniorial [*sic*] bill proved that undue executive influence had not been used to pass the representation bill. He (Mr. H.) was not present when his hon. friend the Provincial Secretary made the announcement which he did the other evening. His hon. colleague could not take any other course than he had done, notwithstanding the construction which had been placed on his words, and which his hon. friend did not intend should be placed on them. The government agreed in part with the bill, but they could not consent to all the clauses. One of which in particular, he held that if it were passed, would be degrading to the legal profession. The adoption of that clause would stamp the legal profession with degradation; and it would be damaging to the public interests to say that the government might not ask the advice and services of any of those members of the legal profession who might happen to be in the House; and especially would that argument hold after the new representation bill came into effect. His hon. friend was justified in asking for time to consult with his colleagues, before allowing a bill with such a clause in it to be finally passed through the house. The delay asked having been obtained, the government had determined upon the course they would pursue. It was that they would endeavour to get their amendments adopted, and if they failed they would endeavour to defeat the bill in that and every other place. (hear hear.) Yes; they would give the bill their most determined opposition, and destroy it if they could. The hon. member (Mr. Murney) thinking that perhaps there was a

majority in this house in favour of his views on the bill, had taken the occasion to taunt the government with manifesting great tenacity in retaining office, because of the course they had announced they would pursue. But he (Mr. H.) did not think that those honble. gentleman [sic] who acted against the government in committee, did so with any view of expressing want of confidence (cries of no, no.) If the hon. member thought differently, there was a very simple and ordinary course before him, and he (Mr. H.) could assure him, that if he could carry a vote of want of confidence, the government would not shrink from the consequences of it. But he repeated that he did not consider that this bill was of such a nature as to justify the government in resigning; and if they could not carry their amendments they would give it their most determined opposition in that and in all other places.³¹

MR. SHERWOOD contended that the declaration of the government that they would not assume the responsibility of this bill, but oppose it in that House and elsewhere struck at the root of responsible government. If they pursued that course in one case, they might in any other. Was that case a peculiar one? and might not the principle be applied to any other? They could not shew one case in which an English minister went down to the House of Commons, and stated that if he could not prevent a bill from passing there, that he would go to the Crown and endeavour to prevent the bill from being passed. The doctrine was an extraordinary one; and totally inconsistent with responsible government. That declaration of the Inspector General would stand recorded against him.³²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--It is for the majority of the House if they are displeased with the declaration that I have made, to say so, and we will take the consequences.³³

MR. SHERWOOD had before heard the Inspector General threaten his supporters that he would resign if they did not vote for some particular measure and those hon. gentlemen under the influence of that threat had laid aside their principles for the time. With respect to Queen's Counsel he contended, that the course pursued by the government was not sanctioned by British practice. They had degraded the Queen's Council by the course they had pursued, by passing them over, and giving the Crown business to young men who had not silk gowns. When he (Mr. S.) was Attorney General he acted differently, and when he was unable to go on circuit himself, he often employed his opponents.³⁴

MR. H. SMITH of Frontenac was surprised that a member of the government should come down and say that if he were defeated in that House on this bill that he would influence the Governor General against it.³⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--I said nothing of the kind.³⁶

MR. H. SMITH.--Well, you said words to the same purport. You said that if you were defeated here you would endeavour to destroy it in "every other place." Now there were only two more places, the Legislative Council and the Governor General. The hon. member went on to contend in favor of his bill, and stated that the hon. Mr. Lafontaine, when he passed his independence of parliament bill, had said that he would never be supported by a paid majority of office holders. That was a proper principle and he (Mr. S.) did not see that a Queen's Counsel, a member of that House, receiving £200 or £300 a year for fees from business [sic] given him by the government, formed any exception to it. The hon. member spoke of the smallness of the majority, but what was to be wondered at was the fact that there should be a majority at all, considering how much power the government had always wielded in the House. It showed that some of the supporters of the ministry were in favour of the bill. The bill had been opposed³⁷ on the second reading by the Provincial Secretary; but instead of taking the usual course of

assuming the responsibility of throwing it out, they allowed the measure to pass without division on the second reading, and then attempted in Committee to alter and reverse every clause. The first clause of the bill was to assimilate the practise here to that in England a practice which every lawyer would declare to be as he stated it, and which a gentleman of deserved distinction, the hon. Mr. Black, had since in conversation told him was invariable. That gentleman was in Parliament when the independence of Parliament bill was passed by Mr. Lafontaine, and he did not hesitate to say that his (Mr. Smith's) interpretation of that law was the correct one, yet the clause intended to establish this practice was completely reversed by the Government, showing that they were thoroughly opposed to the principle of the bill. If the law were as it was alleged by the ministry what was the good of the clause they had foisted into his bill. If it were not the law, then they had acted illegally in issuing the writs for Huron & Two Mountains. The truth was there had been a great mistake made, and the government were determined to maintain that error. If it had not been made, he would have had the support of the Attorney General, for he put it to the hon. Attorney General if he did not know that the English practice was what he alledged? He knew it was and he (Mr. Smith) was informed by a member of the late Administration that Mr. Baldwin took precisely the same view of the law that he did. Mr. Smith then animadverted upon the system of employing on Crown prosecutions, not the best men but mere political partizans. The end of this system must be to make ... the Attorney General attend to his own business. At present the Attorney General recieved £900 a year, and his borthor [sic] another £900 a year for transacting his business.³⁸

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS said not more than one third of it.³⁹

MR. H. SMITH.--Well he was glad of that admission; that gentleman was well able to transact the business; but what he complained of was that the men employed were not the best lawyers; but the men who were most active at the Hustings. It was not the press of his party who were arguing this measure. The loudest in support of it were the newspapers on the other side of politics, including the Pilot, from which paper he read an extract strongly in favour of the bill. Now as to the vote the other night, the hon. Mr. Baldwin had thought it proper to resign upon a much less important majority, and in England the Russell ministry had also resigned upon the carriage of a mere amendment to the militia law. Here it seemed everything was to be different, and the Inspector General said he would resign on nothing else than a direct vote of want of confidence. Under these circumstances he called on independent members of all parties to support the bill, since it would not affect the stability of the Government.⁴⁰

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS said, the fact that the ministry had opposed the bill on the second reading was sufficient notice that the bill was to be opposed in details. Now he was surprised to find that the hon. member founded his bill chiefly upon the fact that the Government employed people out of the House. The conservative ministry employed no counsel of the liberal party except Messrs. Boulton and Harrison--those were liberals for whose employment the liberal party were not very thankful. As to the hon. member for Niagara, he had to go to attend to his own business, and did not the hon. member for F[r]ontenac do the same thing--did he not go to the Kingston bar to attend to his own business? Then why were not other members of Parliament at liberty to do the same thing? Before he employed the hon. members for Niagara or Essex, he had asked them whether they were going to leave, and they assured him they were. He had not and never would

employ any gentleman otherwise. As to resignation, Governments did not resign on every defeat--certainly not on one taking place in Committee, and in reference to which there was even some doubt, if the counting were correct. According to Lord John Russell a Government must always be the judge of the moment for resignation and in the present case the Government did not believe that any expression of want of confidence was intended. They would try to amend the bill in that House and elsewhere, and if the House were not satisfied, they could pass a resolution accordingly.

Now, as to the merits of the bill, he could easily understand that there were cases, where the bill would be of the greatest public inconvenience. For instance, in Montreal, had an important case of commercial law occurred during the life of Mr. Walker,⁴¹ was it to be supposed that the Government was to be deprived of that gentleman's services, while private parties contesting with the government might have them? Other cases might be mentioned of the same kind, and he did not believe that any of these fees could influence professional men. He had once been employed in prosecuting on the Circuit. He gave up \$25 or \$30 of private fees, and received just £22, and the best of it was that it was put in the returns and published through the press that he had received \$222. He believed that his brother's employment could be objected to on no other ground than that he was his brother. --However without going farther in this direction, he would content himself with saying that he thought the amendments to the bill were calculated to improve it, without depriving the Crown of the power of employing the same talent which was open to private individuals.⁴²

COL. PRINCE repeated what he had said in Committee, with the exception of the attack on Mr. Smith, to whom on this occasion he paid a high compliment for the manner in which he had argued his bill, and he called on the reporters especially to do him the honor of recording his resolution never again to take a fee from the government. He then asked the government whether it were true that one of the ministry spoke of going out of power on this trumpery measure. If so he blamed them strongly. They ought to have more respect for the feelings of their staunch supporters than to speak of going out on these trumpery measures. If the present government went out it was well known that no other could take their place, led as it was by the most distinguished statesman of the most brilliant talents, with wiry habits of body, and eloquence, which he thought was all that could be wished for. The hon. members of the government ought to consult men of wisdom, he did not refer to himself, before they allowed an inferior member of the government to talk about resigning on a mere interlocutory matter. It was too bad that they should attempt by these threats of resignation to intimidate their staunch supporters.⁴³

MR. BROWN ... [said] some words⁴⁴.

(941)

Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau moved in amendment to the Question; seconded by the Honorable Mr. Chabot, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with a view of amending the same, by leaving out from the word 'That' in the 1st line of the 2nd Clause to the word 'Provided,' and inserting the words 'no person holding any office of emolument at the nomination of the Crown in this Province shall, after the dissolution of the present Parliament, be eligible as a Member in the Legislative Assembly in this Province; and that any Member of the said Assembly who shall accept of any such Office, shall thereby vacate his Seat;' by leaving out the words 'extend or be construed

to extend to' in the Proviso of the said Clause, and inserting the words, 'render ineligible as aforesaid,' and by leaving out the 3rd Clause" instead thereof;

MR. ROSE remarked that the hon. member for Hastings had said that the ministry after going to the trouble of passing a very important measure here had connived at its being rejected elsewhere. If that were believed by their supporters there would be no difficulty about carrying a vote of want of confidence. As to the bill he did not see its utility. It was admitted that the business was well bestowed, and why should there be any alteration. The gentlemen who had it had to leave Parliament on their own private business, it was true their constituents must be easily satisfied; but others besides lawyers went away during the session. All parties employed political partisans and it would be difficult to find lawyers who were not politicians. Of course the first rate talent should be employed, if not the vagabonds would.⁴⁵

MR. CAUCHON expressed his regret at the expression of Mr. Prince who called the hon. Provincial Secretary an inferior member of the government, who ought not to have made the statement he did the other night. The hon. member though he might have been humble enough to cede the first place to another was unquestionably the sole moral support of the administration in Lower Canada. But he wanted to have from the Hon. Inspector General an explanation of the statements, which he was understood to have made.⁴⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said all that he meant was that if the bill passed in the House, the ministry would oppose it in the Legislative Council, not that they would refuse the royal assent.⁴⁷

MR. CAUCHON.--Well, the opinion of the House was to be tested. Now if the vote went against the ministry, would not that be a vote against the opinion of the ministry, and did they mean that passing by the House, they would go to the Council. As to the bill, he did not go so far as Mr. Smith in thinking government should not employ partisans; he thought government should employ their own friends, if they could do their work; and he had even been once opposed to the principle of the bill, till he saw the danger of the system at which it was aimed. The nature of man was known, and what had happened might happen again. Since the act of 1843 was passed many new offices had been created; but these had not been brought within the terms of that law. In the beginning of the session he had brought in a bill to bring these people within the law; the ministry got his bill thrown out, and now they said they were willing to pass a bill embodying this principle. But why not also take in those who received fees? Was it because permanent places could not be multiplied to an indefinite extent, while commissioners &c. might be multiplied to any extent, and fitted to all sorts of places, all over the country? He could see no difference.⁴⁸

MR. MACKENZIE was very imperfectly heard; but was understood to support the bill.⁴⁹

MR. CHRISTIE read from the estimates to show that the "Old English Gentleman" had received £300 during the year, and Mr. Morrison as we understood £5 10s. That was all. He had voted with the member for Frontenac on a preceding occasion; but he really thought the amendment more comprehensive than the bill. He had voted with his hon. friend from Frontenac before; but he now saw the thing in a different light.⁵⁰

MR. BADGLEY objected to amending the first clause of the bill, because he

believed the amendment sanctioned a high breach of the privileges of the House. There was no power in the executive of the Province as the law now stood to issue any writ except to call a new Parliament together. To allow them to interfere further was effectually to destroy the independence of Parliament. Now, as to the Queen's counsel, there had been in Lower Canada no complaint at all, nor any reason to impute political bias, in the performance of legal duties. He therefore, speaking independently on this subject, differed from his hon. friend from Frontenac on this point, and thought government ought not to be subjected to restrictions upon the employment of the best legal talent. As to the amendment which had been inserted in the last clause allowing officers to change their places without going back to their constituents it appeared that in England since 1708,⁵¹ no such change had ever been made without a new election. Owing to the conversation going on throughout the house, the hon. gentleman was very imperfectly heard; but we understood him to say that he could only sanction the amendment to the extent of allowing the members of the Executive Council to change their places without re-election; but not to allow Solicitors General to become Attornies General,--officers much more highly paid without re-election.⁵²

(941)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(942)

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of M.T., Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Duncalpin, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Gauthier, Hinks, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mathias, McLaughlin, McQuinn, Morin, Pelette, Paulin, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Sicotte, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Varin, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(34.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cauchon, Dixon, Dubord, Fergusson, Gamble, Gouin, John, Lester, Langton, LeTremblay, Lyon, Mackenzie, Mulloch, Marchildon, McDougall, Murray, Pellet, Robinson, Seymour, Shus, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Street, Valois, Willson, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(29.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with a view of amending the same, by leaving out from the word "That" in the 1st line of the 2nd Clause to the word "Provided," and inserting the words "no person holding any office of emolument at the nomination of the Crown in this Province shall, after the dissolution of the present Parliament, be eligible as a Member in the Legislative Assembly in this Province; and that any Member of the said Assembly who shall accept of any such Office, shall thereby vacate his Seat;" by leaving out the words "extend or be construed to extend to" in the Proviso of the said Clause, and inserting the words "render ineligible as aforesaid," and by leaving out the 3rd Clause.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

This House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee;

MR. H. SMITH stated that the bill had been so completely changed that he could no longer consent to take charge of it, and would relinquish it to the ministry.⁵³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said he was not at all surprised at the conduct of the hon. member for Frontenac. It showed how sincere he was in the object he professed to have at heart. The government would take up the bill.⁵⁴

MR. CAUCHON thought the gentleman quite sincere and could not understand how he could possibly proceed with this bill when it had been made completely the reverse of the bill when introduced.⁵⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said such a monstrous bill as this had never been introduced to Parliament in England, and now it was brought in by people who called themselves conservatives forsooth.⁵⁶

MR. CAUCHON.--What has that to do with his sincerity?⁵⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS continued to contend that the bill was monstrous, and that all the arguments in its favour had been completely overturned by the Attorney General.⁵⁸

MR. H. SMITH did not understand why his sincerity should be doubted. His bill had been made not what he brought in but something quite different, why should he go on with it? No, he threw on the Government the responsibility of rejecting the measure; they had done so by a majority of 5 after a very hard struggle; well he congratulated them upon such a wonderful majority.⁵⁹

MR. BROWN expressed his opinion that the hon. member for Frontenac could do nothing else than what he did. There were no less than eighteen members of the Hon. House who were directly or indirectly under the influence of the Government. Now these amendments would just prevent the bill from being carried at all.⁶⁰

(942)

and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mackenzie reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Mackenzie reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Langton, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 1 JUNE 1853.

1. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 June 1853.
2. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 9 June 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 10 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 11 June 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 14 June 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 16 June 1853. The following papers noted the debate in partially identical accounts: BRITISH WHIG, 3 June 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 June 1853, PILOT, 3 June 1853, GLOBE, 4 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 June 1853, NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 9 June 1853, and LA MINERVE, 4 June 1853. A commentary appeared in JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 7 June 1853.
3. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 June 1853.
4. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 9 June 1853.
5. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 June 1853.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 June 1853. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 9 June 1853: "Solicitor General East."
18. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 June 1853.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 June 1853, reports a vote of "yeas 32, nays 22," and explains that "The member for St. Maurice was excused from voting on motion of Mr. SMITH of Frontenac." MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 June 1853, mentioned the vote as "Yeas 33-Nays 3." In BRITISH WHIG, 3 June 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 3 June 1853, it was a vote of 33-32.
24. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 June 1853.
25. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: BRITISH WHIG, 3 June 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 June 1853, PILOT, 3 June 1853, GLOBE, 4 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 June 1853, NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 9 June 1853, and LA MINERVE, 4 June 1853; MORNING CHRONICLE, 6, 7 June 1853, PILOT, 7 June (where the account was misdated as 31 May 1853), 8 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 9 June 1853 (which copied MORNING CHRONICLE), BRITISH COLONIST, 10 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 11 June 1853 (which copied MORNING CHRONICLE), NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 14 June 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 16 June 1853. The debate was also reported by MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 June 1853. A commentary appeared in HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 10 June 1853.
26. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 June 1853.
27. IBID.

28. IBID.
29. IBID.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. IBID.
34. IBID.
35. IBID.
36. IBID.
37. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 June 1853. PILOT, 7 June 1853: "supported."
38. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 June 1853.
39. IBID.
40. IBID.
41. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 June 1853. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 9 June 1853:
"Walter."
42. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 June 1853.
43. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 June 1853.
44. IBID.
45. IBID.
46. IBID.
47. IBID.
48. IBID.
49. IBID.
50. IBID.
51. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 June 1853. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 9 June 1853:
"since 1808."
52. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 June 1853.
53. IBID.
54. IBID.
55. IBID.
56. IBID.
57. IBID.
58. IBID.
59. IBID.
60. IBID.

THURSDAY, 2 JUNE 1853.

(942)

THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Shaw,--The Petition of J.L. McDougall, Chairman, and George Ross,

(943)

Secretary, on behalf of a public meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Renfrew.

On motion of Mr. Fergusson, seconded by Mr. Smith of Durham,

Ordered, That the 78th Section of "The Election Petitions Act of 1851" be now read:--And the same being read;

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Megantic Election Petitions have leave further to adjourn till half-past Two o'clock, this day.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, and according to their Honors, for their information, the Resolutions adopted by this House on the subject of the Constitution of the Legislative Council, and upon which is to be founded an humble Address to The Queen.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Morin do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards,

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee, to consider certain Resolutions on the subject of the accommodation to be provided for the residence of the Governor General, for the sittings of the Legislature, and for the several Departments of the Public Service, at Toronto.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; 1

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS moved the resolutions relative to the establishment of Governor General at Toronto²:

1. That it is expedient that ample accommodation should be provided at Toronto for the residence of the Governor General, for the two Houses of the Provincial Parliament, and for the various departments of the public service, before the time when the sittings of the Legislature, and consequently the seat of the Provincial Government will, under the existing arrangements, be transferred for four years to the said City.

2. That the buildings heretofore used for the said purposes in the said City, are wholly inadequate therefor, and that the ground on which they stand, is coming rapidly to be within the commercial and business portion of the City, so that while it will be every year less adapted to the purposes to which it has been hitherto applied, its value will become so great that it can no longer be so applied with a due regard to economy,--at the same time, that its application to such purposes would stand greatly in the way of improvements urgently required in the said city for commercial and business purposes.

3. The best site for the Public Buildings aforesaid, would be the ground in the said city, forming part of the University Endowment, and lying at the head of the College Avenue, which ground will not be required for collegiate purposes.

That it is therefore expedient--

4. That the land upon which the present Government House and Parliament Buildings at Toronto are situate, with the ground and water lots in front thereof, be sold by public auction in such lots and at such time as the Governor in Council shall deem best for the public interest, the proceeds of such sale to form part of

the consolidated revenue Fund, a sufficient amount thereof being invested in Provincial Securities to produce yearly an amount of interest equal to that payable to the University income Fund, as hereinafter mentioned.

5. That a sum not exceeding £50,000 (in addition to the sum of £10,000 already appropriated for a new Government House) be appropriated for the purpose of erecting a Government House, a Parliament House, and Buildings for the accommodation of the several Public Departments, with the requisite appurtenances, on the ground aforesaid now forming part of the University Endowment.

6. That the said sum of £50,000 be taken out of the Permanent Fund appropriated to the support of said University and University College, and that the interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue fund to the credit of the University Income Fund; provided that such portion (if any) of the said £50,000 as may be required before the said Permanent Fund shall produce a sufficient sum, may in the meantime be taken out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be paid to the same from the said Permanent Fund.

7. That the ground belonging to the University which shall be taken for the purposes aforesaid, shall be valued by competent persons, and that the interests of the value thereof so ascertained, at six per cent. per annum shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the credit of the said University Income Fund.³

Mr. Hincks ... thought this would cost nothing owing to the high price for which the present would sell.⁴

MR. H. SMITH said that he opposed this motion on the grounds that the system of rotatory Parliaments was perfectly absurd and expensive, and very probable, as soon as this Parliament had been succeeded by the larger House, which was to come after it that House would be in favour of a permanent establishment of the seat of government. This alternate system had already lost an enormous sum of money, and would cost a large sum in the estimates every year. He did not care where the place were fixed--though he would prefer Kingston or Bytown as the most central--but if the government would fix any one place, he would be quite ready to vote any sum of money that might be required. He wanted only perman[en]cy....[Nor] in case these buildings were determined on, did he approve of placing them two miles from the town of Toronto in the College avenue. He thought the present situation very much the best, and was opposed to selling the public lands on account of the jobbing to which they gave rise. The fact was that all these heavy expenses which came down in the present estimates would soon reduce the existing surplus to a deficiency.⁵

MR. RIDOUT said the government were pledged to go back to Toronto after the expiration of their term at Quebec, when they did so with the larger representation, there must be a larger Parliament House and it would be cheaper to build a new one than to patch ones. He approved of the plans of the governmen[t] and thought they would cost nothing.⁶

MR. J. SMITH (Durham) would support the motion, though for a different reason from that of Mr. Ridout. He was opposed to the ambulatory system, and thought neither Toronto nor Quebec the proper place for a seat of government for United Canada, but he thought there would soon de [sic] an union of all the Provinces, and that these buildings would be useful for the government of Upper Canada. The changing system was most extravagant, and the advantages not at all commensurate with the expenses. If any place were to be chosen for the seat of government of United Canada it should be Montreal.⁷

MR. EGAN thought Bytown should be chosen as the most central place.⁸

MR. STREET did not look at the interests of any place in particular, but did look at the great interests of the country. In those interests he would put an end to the injurious system of perambulating Parliaments which had been unfortunately established. He thought the House ought to deal with the question not merely as a matter of expense, but on larger grounds; but still the expenses of those removals were enormous. Not only were the buildings and so on most expensive, but the expense of removal, papers, &c., entailed a monstrous charge upon the Province, and there could be no reason for this when railroads were going to unite all parts of the Province. As to the pledge to go back to Toronto, no legislature could pledge its successors. As to the removal costing the country nothing, there had been already an estimate of £10,000 granted, there was another £30,000, and nobody could tell what the cost would eventually be. If the expenditure at Toronto were to equal that of Spencer Wood, it would be enormous, and the worst of all was that it would not be permanent;--only a matter to last for three or four years; when the whole thing would have to be done over again at Quebec. If the removal were to be made under these circumstances, he would rather patch up the existing building than spend no one knew how much on mere temporary erections.⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS stated that the hon. member for Welland had thrown on the ministry the responsibility of what was called the perambulating parliament; but neither this nor the last government were responsible for the system--that was to say it was not carried by government influence, on the contrary it was an open question, and had he been present at the time the vote was taken, he would have voted against it. The evils, however, had been far less than he expected and the benefits very great. He thought, in fact, that it had been beneficial, and one of these reasons he saw in the fact of the uncertainty of our political position, which nobody could shut his eyes to, and which had been hinted at by the hon. member for Durham. The choice of any other place than Toronto, or Quebec would entail an enormous expense, which would hereafter be useless, if any change took place. This was not the case with respect to these cities, since in any case they would be looked on as the proper places for the seats of government of the different provinces. The government, however, did not mean to stand or fall by this measure, and if members would only bring forward the place and carry it, the government would not object. So far as he was concerned, he did not wish to disturb the present arrangement, though he thought on the whole that Toronto, if there were to be a fixed place, was the best one. If the House would express its wishes the government would carry them out. At Montreal the cost of the necessary buildings would not be less than £120,000 at least. At Quebec there was already adequate accommodation for the Parliament but he was ready to admit that there had been much mismanagement, and now the thing was over he was free to admit that rather than do what had been done at Spencer Wood it would have been better to burn and destroy the whole place. However at present the Province had got what was requisite in both places without further expense.¹⁰

MR. SICOTTE concurred in the idea of the Inspector General that the Government was bound to adhere to the ambulatory system till the House had departed from it. They could not have done otherwise without a breach of good faith. He also approved of the question being made an open one. But no one could pretend that it was anything but injustice to the country to maintain this system, in fact it was madness. The change caused great expense, which resulted in no good

for the people, the officers of government; nor indeed of the favored localities. He did not mean however, to say anything in favour of the claims of any one place; but merely to submit a motion that it was proper to fix a place for the permanent meeting of government and that till it was so fixed no public money should be spent on buildings and in the opinion of the committee Montreal was the best place. The first resolution he would put first, and it would then be for any other persons to make the claims of any other place prevail ... over that of Montreal. In case they did he should adopt the view of the majority with perfect good faith and good will. His great object was to get rid of the present system.¹¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS contended it would only embarrass the House to vote against the perambulating system without a fixed place.¹²

MR. SHERWOOD contended that there was nothing absurd in the system of what was called perambulating Parliament, though he contended that the Government had not treated Toronto fairly in moving before the expiration of four years. The fact was that whatever disadvantage had been at first experienced, would be now removed by the constitution of the railway system; which would enable the transportation of the apparatus of Government to be made with smaller expense, and risk than heretofore. The necessary buildings, too, already existed at Quebec and Toronto, and to establish another place would be uselessly to expend £200,000 elsewhere. The hon. member then repeated the argument already drawn from the idea of the speedy federation of all the provinces. He acknowledged that he was liable to ... the charge of local interests, but if he could show the present system had allayed hostility between the two ends of the Province, and was likely to lead to the union of all the Provinces he cared nothing for the charges of local interest, and he maintained the Government was pledged on the subject. There was not now any proposition to take money out of the public fund, and the present building must either be enlarged or rebuilt, or you must sell the property at a good price, and rebuild elsewhere. The latter he had no doubt could be done without costing a single shilling. The newspapers of Montreal were filled with boastings about her progress and prosperity caused by the enterp[r]ize of her inhabitants since the removal. Well the best way was to let her enjoy her prosperity without troubling her again with the seat of Government.¹³

MR. MACKENZIE spoke; but was quite inaudible, partly owing to the conversation, which prevailed in the House. He was understood to say that the French Canadians could never be swamped by the union of the Provinces without the greatest injustice. He then complained of the present system of changing Government; but held that Upper Canada was very badly treated and that there ought to be a repeal of the union. He protested against Montreal as the seat of Government, as too savage a place for any civilized legislature: indeed he did not approve of large cities for seats of Government, and the example of Paris was proof of the justice of his doctrine.¹⁴

MR. MARCHILDON moved in amendment that the seat of Government be permanently fixed at Quebec.¹⁵

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT contended that the faith of the government was pledged to the present system, and that it would be cheaper to have the money at once and go to work to build proper buildings, than to adopt the false economy which had led to the waste of money at Quebec.¹⁶

MR. MARCHILDON then spoke at considerable length and ami[d]st the most extraordinary succession of noise.¹⁷

In the midst of the confusion MR. MERRITT called the hon. member to order¹⁸.

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said he should call upon Mr. Merritt to state in what respect the hon. member was out of order. As Mr. Marchildon had spoken in French, the demand made on Mr. Merritt produced a loud explosion of laughter¹⁹.

MR. MARCHILDON ... [made] some further attempts to speak²⁰.

MR. MERRITT ... [said] some words²¹.

MR. LYON contended that the mode in which the Inspector General had spoken on this subject showed that the alternate Parliament system was closely connected with the dissolution of the union. He thought therefore, as he believed that the majority of the people were he believed in favour of the union that there should be a permanent seat of government for the United Province. He could not understand why legislation could not be carried on as well in one place as another, and as to the benefit to the country it was nothing at all, except in so far as a few benefited from transporting the seat of government. So long as Quebec furnished sufficient accomodation [sic], he could see no use in spending more money for changing the place of government. He went for no place; but he would be well satisfied with any one, so long as it was kept at one; of course he had his own ideas of a place, and there was a place that neither sections [sic] of the country could complain of--a sort of District of Columbia, on the borders of both. He was ... not so wedded, however, to Bytown, but that if he could not get the best place he would dislike Montreal as the next.²²

MR. ROSE approving of the course Government took, declared that he had incidentally pledged himself against the alternate system, against which in his section of the country there was an universal feeling. The expense was a sufficient objection, and he really felt ashamed, when he was asked by foreigners where the capital of the country was situated. He was sorry when the seat of Government left Kingston; and was still more sorry when it left Montreal. As to the pledge, the Parliament of 1849 had no more right to pledge the Government than the Parliament of the present day.²³

Mr. J.S. MACDONALD the SPEAKER ... mentioned that it was two o'clock.²⁴

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Poulin reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again this day.

EVENING SITTING²⁵

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The Honorable Mr. Hincks, a Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, acquainted the House, that His Excellency having been informed of the subject matter of the Motion, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee, to consider certain Resolutions on the subject of the accommodation to be provided for the residence of the Governor General, for the sittings of the Legislature, and for the several Departments of the Public Service at Toronto, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Then the House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the said Committee;

MR. MERRITT also held that the House was pledged to the system of alternate four years [sic] Parliament[s].²⁶

MR. SANBORN could not understand how the pledges spoken of by the hon. members should be more sacred than the pledge given before. Nor could he understand how this building and rebuilding and constant expenditure was consistent with the hon. member's constant love of economy. Besides this the present system was cruel to persons connected with the government, and some of those, who had small salaries had told him that they could not possibly live on their salaries, if this system were to be continued. The lower Canadians who voted for the government proposition would certainly be caught in the trap, for no one could believe that this would be a permanent system, and once again established at Toronto it would never come back. He was of course prepared for the course of the hon. member for Toronto; but it would have been better if he had just said at once that he acted for the interests of his constituents. Every body could understand that; but no one could understand arguments based on public grounds.²⁷

MR. GAMBLE had been at first as much opposed as any one to the moveable government; but seeing that there was a great probability of the speedy dissolution of the union, he would not vote to establish a permanent seat of government; but prefer to build an edifice that would hereafter serve for the government buildings of Upper Canada.²⁸

COL. PRINCE spoke against the amendment and in favour of the original resolutions.²⁹

MR. TESSIER would vote against the amendment throughout, because the first part of it was evidently dangerous as calculated to upset the existing arrangement; and because the second part carried out that idea by proposing to make Montreal the seat of Government. He also believed in the probability of the federation of the Provinces.³⁰

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND.--Notwithstanding that he was a member of the government which had brought down this resolution, was obliged to vote with the amendments. At the time the government was formed he had stated to his colleagues what his opinion was, and had told them that if this expression of his opinion should be considered as injurious to their union, he would be ready to leave them. He was then told that this question was to be, as it had been, an open question. He regretted exceedingly that this transfer of the seat of government should have been carried at the moment of excitement when it was carried, and regretted exceedingly that the hon. member for Toronto should have moved it. Nevertheless, as in the decrees of Providence it often happened that good came out of evil, it had occurred here, he believed, that this system had given an opportunity for men to learn better to know each other. But now all these changes had been effected, and men of all races and all parties were striving to improve the country. It was time then that this travelling van system of government, which rendered the country ridiculous in the eyes of the world should cease. If, indeed, it were wished to afford to all parts of the Province the rights to have this advantage, let an immense steamer be built, & let a session be held beginning at Quebec thence going to Montreal and so to Kingston, Cobourg, Port Hope, and Hamilton, so as to have a few days in each port. So long as the expressed opinion of ... Parliament was not reversed, he felt himself compelled to assist his colleagues in carrying out the present order of this; but he had always determined that when the question came up he would not only vote for but speak in favour of a change. Before he concluded he would call attention to the great expense of this moveable government. It cost, it appeared, some \$3000 a

year only for the transference of the apparatus of government, a cost which alone represented a capital of £50,000. And let it be recollected that this cost was not incurred for carrying about articles of trade, which gained value by the carriage, but for transference of books and persons, which lost by the transport. Then look at other expenses. The cost of buildings would be £100,000 and this must be laid out at two places instead of one if the present plan was maintained. Nor was this expenditure of any use, it was a pure waste from which no good at all came to the country.³¹ The present system of perambulating Parliaments, he described as ridiculous absurdity, that caused a great expense for no good, and was fraught with danger to the public libraries and records; that it was inconvenient and expensive to the employees of the Government; that it made Canada a laughing stock in the eyes of the world. He contended that instead of wasting the public money in constant removals, one permanent site should be fixed and buildings erected that would be a credit to the Province. He said that this could be done from a fund of which the money now squandered for removals would represent the interest.³² Some persons believed that he was prejudiced in favor of Montreal, but this was not the case. He had ceased to be a resident in Montreal, and had long preferred Quebec to any other place, but when the time came, he should be prepared to show that Bytown was the best place. He knew it had been ridiculed, he had ridiculed it himself; but the fact was that when the thing was mentioned at Toronto, Mr. Baldwin had in conversation stated that he believed Bytown had a very good claim and afterwards had given his reasons in such a manner as convinced him that he was right.³³ He, however, strongly supported the resolution that no public money should be voted until the site was fixed upon.³⁴

MR. SHERWOOD contended that to leave this question an open one in the cabinet was a breach of faith on the part of the ministry, which was pledged to the existing state of things. He, however, did not believe it was an open question and should not have believed it so without he heard it from the Inspector General.³⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS defended the government from the charge of a breach of faith, which was also quite absurd. No one could say that because one Parliament had voted for this system in 1849, that another was not to change it in 1853. The only breach of faith could be in one section say Quebec deserting Toronto, or Toronto deserting Quebec, after joining together to obtain the alternate system.³⁶

MR. CAUCHON voted for the alternate system of government and believed it had done a great deal of good in reconciling the two sections of the Province to each other. He contended that the measures [sic] must be looked on as a government measure.³⁷

MR. TURCOTTE had heard the Attorney General East with much satisfaction; but had not been convinced. He believed that no Government could properly go again to Montreal, and that the two sections of the Province had pledged their faith to each other. Instead of transporting the books &c., from one end of the Province to the other, he would spend a large sum at once and so establish a library at each end of the Province for the public use.³⁸

MR. COM. CR. LANDS ROLPH held that there had been a series of pledges for the alternate system, and they must be fulfilled.³⁹

MR. BADGLEY had always been opposed to the perambulating system. On several occasions since the removal of the seat of government the House had been called

on to pay the officers of the government an indemnity for the expenses of removal. Nor could he see any object in these changes, which was of any importance. He did not care which was the place. He desired only to have it fixed. As to Montreal, he felt some difficulty in speaking of it, for whenever it was mentioned, the Quebec people got into such a rage that they did not treat it with Christian charity. He claimed no superiority for Montreal; but she had at least as good a claim as any other place. The vote for the present system was only carried by an accidental majority of five and would not have been carried then, had it been known that the vote was coming on. Of the majority too eleven were gentlemen connected with Quebec and six from Montreal. Now as to the expenses if they were all, the government ought to remain at Quebec; but if there were to be buildings erected there was excellent ground for them at Montreal, where they could be built as cheaply as at Toronto. He felt bound as representing Montreal to say so much and to represent that it was not because a misfortune had happened once that it should do so again. It was the best place for the capital of Canada, and it would be time enough to consider what was to be done with the federation, when the federation came.⁴⁰

MR. STUART in the commencement of his remarks was not audible in consequence of noise in the House but was understood to contend that there was no necessity to change the present system and that there had been no expression in favor of change on the part of the country. He did not blame the Government for not making this a Government question. He censured the hon. member for Montreal for the ground, which he had taken. He contended that the removals might be more readily and less expensively effected in future years than in former ones. He believed the country was satisfied with the present system, and he should vote against the resolutions of the hon. member for St. Hyacinthe.⁴¹

MR. ROSE rose to speak but was interrupted with cries of "question." With reference to the opposition made to the amendments of Mr. Sicotte he said that that had been of a petty local character, not from any great principle; and with reference to the disturbances in Montreal he held that it was a cowardly thing to run away from them, although he strongly reprobated them. But he believed that some members of that House were as responsible for the disturbances as the people of Montreal.⁴²

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND in answer to Mr. Sherwood; denied with some warmth the charge against him that he had broken faith. He alleged that he had been consistent from first to last on that question. But what was the position of the hon. member for Toronto? No man had done more than he to stir up violent passions in Montreal by his speeches and conduct, and then he was the first at an improper time to bring forward resolutions for the removal of the seat of government from that city. Besides he (Mr. D.) denied that the disturbances in Montreal were made by the great bulk of the citizens, but only by a handful of persons, whom a few police might have put down. With reference to the resolutions for the removal, they were only carried by a majority of five, and in the absence of several members who would have opposed them. The question he reiterated was then an open one, as was proved by the hon. Mr. Lafontaine and himself (Mr. Drummond) voting against the resolutions, and the Hon. Messrs. Baldwin, Cameron, and Merritt for them. There was more reason for making this question a ministerial one then than now. The hon. member who had charged him (Mr. D.) with breach of faith, had better look to his own position. He (Mr. D.) found from the journals of 1851 that the hon. member for Toronto had voted for a resolution which declared it was necessary to fix a permanent seat of government, and that was under circumstances which did involve bad faith to the people of Quebec (as

the reporter understood.) But with respect to the question of faith, they might as well say that faith had been broken with Kingston or Montreal as to say it would be broken with Quebec or Toronto now if the amendment of the honble. member for St. Hyacinthe were carried.⁴³

MR. SHERWOOD replied, he stated that due notice had been given of the resolutions for the removal of the seat of government from Montreal, and all members might have been present, who had thought proper. He believed Mr. Lafontaine was positively in favour of the resolutions and only voted against them from local motives. As to the disturbances in Montreal, if they were only the effervescence of a few days and of a few individuals, why did the government bring in troops from all parts of the country and swear in the Fortin guards to repress them? Could the members of the government go about the streets in safety? Could Lord Elgin enter the streets of Montreal? He (Mr. Sherwood) had himself been insulted there and could not go about the streets in safety before he left. He contended that the period at which the resolutions were passed was a proper one. He read from them and held that there was no inconsistency in his vote in 1851.⁴⁴

MR. H. SMITH of Frontenac said members on this question would vote from local feelings--it was nearly four years in Toronto, or four years in Quebec. He thought the best way to do was to affirm the first resolution of the member for St. Hyacinthe; and then if a majority of votes could not be obtained for any one place, select that which had the largest number of votes.⁴⁵

MR. BROWN contended that if that course were adopted it would be sure to take the seat of Government to Montreal and that he objected to, as he did not think Montreal a fit place for the seat of Government. He did not think the perambulating system a good one, but he would prefer that or anything else to Montreal.⁴⁶

MR. BADGLEY wished the members from Lower Canada to think well of one thing; namely, that if the seat of government once went to Toronto, it would never come back again, as with the great increase of population in Upper Canada there would be sufficient influence created to keep it there.⁴⁷

The first of Mr. Sicotte's resolutions was supported by ... MR. EGAN.⁴⁸

After some further conversation the first amendment was lost, yeas 27, nays 41.⁴⁹

MR. MARCHILDON moved in amendment that the seat of government be permanently fixed in Quebec. The hon. member attempted to speak but he was put down with loud interruptions.⁵⁰

The motion was lost, yeas [sic] 27, nays 41.⁵¹

The first resolution of Mr. Hincks was carried, yeas 38, nays 15.⁵²

The remaining resolutions were then carried.⁵³

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to invest certain portions of East York Street, East Bathurst Street, and Wellington Street, in the Town of London, in the Great Western Railway Company:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act of the Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada, relating to Mutual Insurance Companies:" And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Perth and Kemptville Railway Company," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company,"

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with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Prince Edward Railway Company," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The Honorable Mr. Morin reported from the Select Committee appointed, on Tuesday last, to draw up an humble Address to Her Majesty, That they had drawn up an Address accordingly; and the same was read, as followeth:--

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to represent to Your Majesty, that under the circumstances in which the Province of Canada is placed, in a social, political, and economical point of view, we are humbly of opinion, that the introduction of the Elective principle into the Constitution of the Legislative Council, would not only impart greater weight to that important Branch of the Legislature than it can have under existing arrangements, however judiciously the selection of its Members may be made, but would also ensure greater efficiency in carrying out that system of Government which obtains in the Mother Country, and has been happily introduced into this Province.

That the object in view might, in the opinion of Your faithful Commons, be best attained by dividing each of the Sections of the Province into thirty Territorial Divisions, to be hereafter defined by the Provincial Parliament, and containing each as nearly as possible an equal amount of Population, and by allowing the persons qualified to vote at the Election of Members of the Legislative Assembly, in each Division, subject to the arrangements hereafter mentioned as to present Members, to elect one person qualified in the manner hereinafter mentioned, to sit in the Legislative Council, which should be composed, after the arrangements as to present Members have had their effect, of sixty persons so elected, one-third of whom shall be required to retire in rotation every two years, so that except as to Members elected after a dissolution, or to fill any occasional vacancies to replace elected Members, the Members shall be elected for the term of six years; and Members retiring by rotation, whose term of service shall expire during a Session of Parliament, may continue to serve until the end of that Session.

That Twenty new Members of the said Legislative Council ought to be first elected; that subject to a dissolution as hereinafter mentioned, the present Members of the Legislative Council ought to continue Members thereof, and to retire in rotation in numbers as equal as may be possible, at the end of two and four years respectively, at each of which respective periods Twenty new Members of the said Council ought to be elected, whatever be the number of the Members then retiring; for which purposes two lists of the present Members, one for each Section of the Province, according to their place of residence at the time they were summoned to the said Council, be prepared, and lots drawn under the direction of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, to determine the time at which they shall retire by rotation as aforesaid;--and to provide for Elections in the first instance, and upon the retirement of the present Members in the manner provided, the said Speaker do also draw lots separately for each Section of the Province, to determine for which Divisions Members are to be first elected, until all Divisions are represented; the said Speaker do apportion also by lot, on the re-assembling of the Legislative Council after a dissolution, for each said Section of the Province respectively, the order in which Members shall retire; Members elected to fill occasional vacancies to be

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elected for the Divisions for which the former Members were serving, and for the term only for which they would have been entitled to serve.

That the persons qualified to be elected Members of the Legislative Council should be all subjects of Your Majesty, by birth or naturalization, of the full age of thirty years, and residing in this Province, who shall have been at any time previous to such Election, Members of either of the Legislative Councils of Upper or Lower Canada, or of the Legislative Council of this Province, or Members of either of the Legislative Assemblies of Upper or Lower Canada, or of the Legislative Assembly of this Province; and also all subjects of Your Majesty as aforesaid, qualified as above as to age and residence, who may be possessed for their own use and benefit of real property situated in this Province, held in free and common Soccage, or en fief, or en roture, or en franc aleu, of the value of one thousand pounds, currency, over and above all debts due and chargeable upon the same; no person who may be disqualified by law to be elected Member of the Legislative Assembly being eligible to the said Legislative Council.

That for the better working of Constitutional Government, the Crown ought to have power to dissolve both Houses of Parliament, or either of them; but that as respects the Legislative Council, such power ought not to be exercised except in the event of the rejection by the said Legislative Council in two successive Sessions, and at least at six months interval, of a measure which shall have passed the Legislative Assembly in the same two successive Sessions, nor unless the said measure shall have passed the Legislative Assembly in the second Session by the vote of an absolute majority of the Members of the said Legislative Assembly; the Parliament convened after a dissolution of either House, or of both, being reckoned as a new Parliament.

That Members of the Legislative Council ought to have power to vacate their seats, either in vacation or during the sitting of Parliament; but that no Member of either House, while being so, ought to be a Candidate for election to the other House.

That under the proposed change in the Constitution of the Legislative Council, it is inexpedient that any pecuniary qualification should be retained for being eligible to the Legislative Assembly.

That the Legislative Council so constituted ought to possess the exclusive power of adjudicating upon all Impeachments preferred by the Legislative Assembly against high Public Functionaries; and that in all other respects the peculiar powers and privileges now possessed and exercised by each of the two Houses of Parliament, should be maintained inviolate, in so far as they may not be repugnant to the foregoing Representations.

That when any Member of the Legislative Council shall accept any office, the holding of which would disqualify him from a seat in the Legislative Assembly, he shall vacate his seat; and when he accepts any office, the holding of which would cause him to return to the people for re-election if he held a seat in the Legislative Assembly, he shall only hold such seat with such office after being re-elected.

Wherefore Your Majesty's faithful Commons humbly pray that Your Majesty will be pleased to recommend to the two Branches of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and finally to sanction, a measure calculated to give effect to the Representations thus humbly submitted for the consideration of Your Majesty.

The said Address, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, informing His Excellency that this House hath voted an humble Address to Her Majesty, on the subject of the Constitution of the Legislative Council of this Province; and praying that His Excellency would be pleased to transmit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

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Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by the whole House.

Ordered, That such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province, do wait upon His Excellency the Governor General to know His Excellency's pleasure when he will be attended by this House with its Addresses.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin,
Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Lyon reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. Lyon also reported, That he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Message of His Excellency the Governor General transmitting to this House the Estimates of the sums required for the service of the year 1853, together with the said Estimates, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to provide for the recovery of the rates and taxes intended to be imposed by certain By-Laws of the late District Councils in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the same.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Crawford reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Crawford reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Mr. Langton moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Fergusson, Smith, Hartman, Langton, Macdonald, Maclean, Martin, Attorney General Richards, Rosell, Street, Smith of DURHAM, Valois, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(17.)

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Messieurs Crawford, Murney, Robinson, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Stevenson.--(6.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. Langton moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to provide for the recovery of the rates and taxes intended to be imposed by certain By-Laws of the late District

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Councils in Upper Canada;" the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as in the last preceding division.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Langton do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Assessment Laws of Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Mr. Langton moved, seconded by Mr. Hartman, and the Question being put, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the same; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Taché reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Taché reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Mr. Langton moved, seconded by Mr. Hartman, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Street moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Seymour, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of inserting after the word 'profession' in Clause 5, line 2, the words 'or from in-

terest on any Capital which is exempted from taxation as personal property by any provisions of this Act'" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Mackenzie, Murchildon, Ridout, Smith of FRONTENAC, Seymour, Stevenson, and Street.--(9.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Gamble, Hartman, Hincks, Langton, Malloch, Mattice, Murney, Robinson, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Taché, and White.--(17.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Street moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Seymour, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of adding the words 'until such time as the annual dividends shall be equal to six per cent on the Capital Stock' at the end of the twelfth paragraph of the sixth Clause" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(948)

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Christie of WENTWORTH, Gamble, Hartman, Mackenzie, Murchildon, Mattice, Ridout, Seymour, Sicotte, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Street, and White.--(16.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Crawford, Hincks, Langton, Malloch, Morin, Murney, Attorney General Richards, Robinson, Rolph, Taché, Varin.--(14.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of adding the words "until such time as the annual dividends shall be equal to six per cent on the Capital Stock" at the end of the twelfth paragraph of the sixth Clause.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cauchon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Cauchon reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, as followeth:--

Clause 6, paragraph 12. After "issues" at the end of the said paragraph, insert "until such time as the annual dividends shall be equal to six per cent on the Capital Stock."

Mr. Street moved, seconded by Mr. Crawford, and the Question being put, That the amendment be now read a second time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Christie of WENTWORTH, Gamble, Hartman, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Ridout, Seymour, Stevenson, Smith of FRONTENAC, Street, and White.--(14.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Solicitor General Chauveau, Crawford, Attorney General Drummond, Fournier, Hincks, Langton, Malloch, Morin, Murney, Robinson, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, and Taché.--(14.)

And the Votes being equally divided; Mr. Speaker gave his casting Vote in the Negative.

Mr. Langton moved, seconded by Mr. Gamble, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(948-949)

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Cameron, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Attorney General Drummond, Fournier, Gamble, Hartman, Hincks, Langton, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Morin, Ridout, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Street, Taché, Turcotte, and White.--(23.)

(949)

NAYS.

Messieurs Burnham, Malloch, Murney, Robinson, Seymour, Stevenson, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(7.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Langton do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau moved, seconded by Mr. Hartman, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until To-morrow; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Solicitor General Chauveau, Gamble, Mackenzie, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Turcotte.--(6.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Cameron, Chapais, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Attorney General Drummond, Fournier, Hartman, Hincks, Langton, Malloch, Marchildon, Morin, Murney, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Stevenson, Street, and Taché.--(23.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn:

And Notice being taken that there was no Quorum; the names of the Members present were taken down, as follow:--

Mr. Speaker,

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Chapais, Christie of Wentworth, Attorney General Drummond, Fournier, Hartman, Hincks, Mackenzie, Malloch, Morin, Murney, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Street, and Taché.

And at half-past Twelve o'clock on Friday morning, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, without a Question first put.

FOOTNOTES: 2 JUNE 1853.

1. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: BRITISH WHIG, 3 June 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 June 1853, PILOT, 3 June 1853, GLOBE, 4 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 June 1853, EXAMINER, 8 June 1853, NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 9 June 1853, and LA MINERVE, 4 June 1853; MORNING CHRONICLE, 3, 4 June 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6, 7 June 1853, PILOT, 8, 10 June 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 10 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 10 June 1853 (which copied from MORNING CHRONICLE), HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 11 June 1853 (which copied from MORNING CHRONICLE), and LA MINERVE, 9 June 1853. The debate was also reported by LA MINERVE, 7 June 1853, in an account which was part commentary and partly a summary of the MORNING CHRONICLE account. The following papers noted the debate in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 4 June 1853 (in a separate account), and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 June 1853 (in a separate account). A commentary appeared in HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 4 June 1853.
2. MORNING CHRONICLE, 3 June 1853.
3. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 June 1853.
4. MORNING CHRONICLE, 3 June 1853.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 June 1853.
10. MORNING CHRONICLE, 3 June 1853.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. MORNING CHRONICLE, 4 June 1853.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.
28. IBID.
29. IBID.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.
32. PILOT, 3 June 1853.
33. MORNING CHRONICLE, 4 June 1853.
34. PILOT, 3 June 1853.
35. MORNING CHRONICLE, 4 June 1853.
36. IBID.

- 37. IBID.
- 38. IBID.
- 39. IBID.
- 40. IBID.
- 41. IBID.
- 42. IBID.
- 43. IBID.
- 44. IBID.
- 45. IBID.
- 46. IBID.
- 47. IBID.
- 48. PILOT, 3 June 1853.
- 49. MORNING CHRONICLE, 4 June 1853.
- 50. IBID.
- 51. IBID.
- 52. IBID.
- 53. IBID.

FRIDAY, 3 JUNE 1853.

MORNING SITTING¹

(949)

THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--
By Mr. Stuart;--The Petition of Henry LeMesurier, Esquire, and others, of the City of Quebec.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petition was read:--
Of the Reverend Etienne Chartier, Curé of St. Giles, County of Lotbinière,

(950)

formerly St. Benoit, County of Two Mountains; representing that the Parsonage House of St. Benoit was, in the year 1837, destroyed, whereby he sustained certain losses, and complaining that the Rebellion Losses Commissioners have refused him indemnity therefor, and charged him with crime,--and praying that so much of the Report of the said Commissioners as has reference thereto, may be rejected; that he may be indemnified for his said losses; and that a Special Committee may be appointed to enquire into the premises.

On motion of Mr. Hartman, seconded by Mr. Wright of the East Riding of York,

Resolved, That during the remainder of the Session, this House will sit on Saturdays, for the transaction of business.

Mr. Seymour, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have duly considered the Petition of A.L. Cardinal, Chief Messenger, praying for further indemnity for loss sustained by him in consequence of the burning of the Parliament Buildings in Montreal, in 1849. By consulting the Journals of 1849, 1850 and 1851, it will be seen by the Reports of the several Committees on Contingencies, that the subject matter of this Petition has been fully considered and reported upon, and in the opinion of Your Committee, so conclusively, as to prevent any further action in the case being entertained.

A statement having been made to Your Committee relative to the great increase of labour imposed upon the Chief Messenger in the packing up and distributing of the Journals and Papers of Your Honorable House during the recess, they recommend that the sum of Twenty-five pounds be granted the Chief Messenger, for such extra service for the past and present years, being Twelve pounds ten shillings for each year.

Your Committee have considered the Petition of G.W. Wicksteed, Esquire, Law Clerk and English Translator to Your Honorable House. It appears that Mr. Wicksteed is at present in the receipt of Four hundred and fifty pounds per annum, being made up of Three hundred and fifty pounds under the authority of Your Honorable House, and One hundred pounds paid him by the Government for attending as Law Clerk to the Bills introduced by them.

It is now proposed that the Salary of the Law Clerk be fixed at Five hundred pounds per annum, in lieu of all other Salaries and Allowances from the Government whatever, and that, in consideration of such Salary, his services shall be at the disposal of the Government, or of the Members of Your Honorable House, to prepare Public Bills during the recess. It is also recommended that Mr. Wicksteed shall take rank in the first class of the Officers of the House.

Your Committee respectfully recommend that an addition of Fifty pounds be made to the present Salary of Mr. Vaux, the Second Office Clerk and Accountant,

in consideration of his long and faithful services as an officer of the Assembly, and the large and increasing responsibility attached to his office.

In considering the amount and nature of the work to be performed during the year, in the Office of the French Translator, Your Committee are of opinion that the present salary of Two hundred pounds is inadequate to the labour required, and would therefore recommend that the sum of Twenty-five pounds be added to the respective Salaries of Messieurs Myrand, Huston, and Fanning.

The duties of the Office in which the Orders of the Day and Notices are made up, and printed Bills and Papers are received and distributed, and in which all the Manuscript Records are kept, and which Office is known by that of "Routine and Records," are every Session becoming more onerous and responsible; in consideration of which, Your Committee recommend that an increase of Twenty-five pounds be made to the Salary of Two hundred pounds now received by Mr. Spink having charge of that Department.

(951)

Your Committee would recommend that Mr. Blanchet, now an Extra Writer, at Fifteen shillings per diem, be placed upon the permanent list, as a Junior Clerk, at a Salary of One hundred and twenty-five pounds per annum.

Your Committee recommend that the Salaries above enlarged, together with that of Mr. Blanchet, take effect from the commencement of the present quarter.

Ordered, That the said Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next, and be then the first Order of the day.

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad Union Company," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Street do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, without any Amendment.

A Bill to amend and consolidate the several Acts for the construction of Plank and other Roads by Joint Stock Companies in Upper Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Durham, seconded by Mr. Fergusson, an amendment was made to the Bill in Page 13, line 10, by leaving out "eight thousand pounds" and inserting "four thousand pounds."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other Works in Upper Canada."

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Durham do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to enable certain Devises of Samuel Ryerse², late of the Township of Woodhouse, in the County of Norfolk, in Upper Canada, to convey a certain portion of their Estate in Fee Simple, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act for the relief of the Heirs and Devises of the late Samuel Ryerse."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rolph do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Upper Canada Mining Company, was,

accordingly to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Christie of Wentworth do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to make more ample provision for the incorporation of the Town of St. Hyacinthe, and to extend its limits, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Sicotte do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law for the sale and settlement of the Public Lands, being read;

MR. COM. CR. LANDS ROLPH said that, considering the late period of the session, he was anxious to occupy as little time as was consistent with an expression of his views upon the main points in the measure under consideration. Under the existing system, our public land, as a general rule, was put up to auction to realize the highest price in the market. Under the proposed system, it was intended to make the first consideration, as the general rule, the actual settlement of the land whenever parted with by the Crown. To sell the public domain as a mere matter of profit, from the mere amount yielded at an auction, without higher considerations, was a narrow, contracted, and mischievous view of the subject. The money paid by the purchaser is soon gone; and the land remains, unless cultivated, still unproductive. In this country, from the laxity of the system throughout past years, immense tracts have accumulated in the hands of absentees and speculators. It may be said to represent money in the chest not put out to interest. It is idle and unproductive capital, instead of yielding sixty or a hundred fold. Try the question by an extreme case. Suppose all the land in the country sold, and withheld from improvement in the hope of a higher value from some expected contingency. It is plain that a wilderness would be the result. And what is true in such a case of the whole country, is equally true of just so much of it as an indefensible policy may encourage to pass into the hands of speculators, who hold the land in a state of nature under a calculation that the increase of its value at the end of 20 years will yield more than the amount of the purchase money put out at interest. It may thus profit the holder, but it ruins the country. It has led to the existence of large blocks, which are thus abstracted from settlement. The reservations for the clergy and for the crown had operated in the same way. The roads suffered, and they had either to be made through unoccupied regions at the public expense, or by the settlers, who, rather than suffer the evil, bestowed upon such parts that labor which ought not to be abstracted from their own doors. It is injurious to those who have the first claim to consideration, and adds to their burdens and retards their progress. The whole course of proceeding had tended to favor the speculator at the expense of the bona fide cultivator of the soil. It has diverted the earth from the great purpose for which it has been made and endowed with properties and capabilities, answering to the natural wants of man, and responding to the command to till and dress it. It makes a monopoly of that property which was a gift to mankind, and which governments hold as Trustees for their good. It prevents, or at best retards, its conversion into homes, filled with the bounties of nature and the elements of social happiness. It keeps in the state of Indian hunting grounds what the Indian had surrendered to civilized man for the agricultural purposes of civilized life. It disappoints the just expectations of emigrants, by ena-

bling monied men to buy up the first locations with the prospect of an increased value, which is due to the industrious man, who is doomed to occupy and improve inferior land or go elsewhere. It renders the public domain the haunts of wild animals instead of the habitation of man. It is really surprising that so indefensible a system should have practically existed so long. The general government of the United States favors the policy of actual settlement, though they are not urged to the same stringent rules which suit this country. In the States, if a settler does not like the price asked by a land speculator, he goes to the next million of acres of not inferior soil; if he meets with a monopoliser, then he goes to another million of acres not less favored; and he may thus range in his choice from one million of acres to another daily for a month, and thus defy the aggrandizement of the richest European.--But the fertile region of Canada in the West, though superlative in quality, is very limited in extent; and while it tempts the men of capital to make investments, it confines the settler within the limits of their influence on the market. To such a magnitude had this evil grown, that Mr. Butler, familiar with the condition and interests of Canada, boldly proposed in the British House of Commons, that all unoccupied land should be resumed by the crown, paying the owners with debentures, to be redeemed by the sale and settlement of the land so resumed. This proposition (right or wrong in principle, is immaterial to the point), shows the extent of the evil, and stamps its sanction upon the policy of actual settlement. The late hon. Mr. Sullivan, when Commissioner of Crown Lands, entertained the same sense of this great evil, and endeavoured to lay the foundation of a better system, by enforcing the performance of the settlement in all cases, when it was the condition imposed by any order in council; under the penalty of forfeiture and resumption of the land. A limited period was allowed by the order in council for the land claimants to perform the settlement duties, after which it was open to location for any one else. This intended corrective, in some degree, of the present evils from past improvidence has been carried out and it shows how favorable the plan of actual settlement was regarded. Indeed, from the earliest period of the Province, up to a late period, land granting was alone regulated by the pleasure and prerogative of the crown and the condition of actual settlement was inserted in the deeds but never enforced.--The rule was good, the practice under it indifferent; but had the rule and practice under it been bona fide carried out, the whole face of this country, as well as its natural wealth, would have presented a more favorable aspect than it even now does in spite of the past. It is only since an influence has been brought to bear upon the public policy in the land granting, that the auction system has been sanctioned by law, and it has become a main point, the only point, to get the largest price. But actual settlement, not price should be esteemed the leading object. The price should be made subservient to settlement.--The bill therefore provides, that the government may from time to time regulate the price in order that it may be accommodated to the requirement of actual settlement, and the interests, the varying interests, of settlers. The price should be one that would not repel, but encourage settlement. If the price is high, the purchaser who does not settle on it can afford to pay it, because the money required for settlement duties is transferred to the payment; while the industrious man, having to perform the settlement duties, has, for that purpose to abstract what might otherwise be applied to the purpose. The price, though it may not make purchase impossible, may, under the combination of purchase with settlement, make it distressing. The price should be such as will enable a poor but honest and industrious man, to raise the needful amount out of the productive earth. The proper way to promote our agriculture, is to tempt men to till the

ground; to multiply our farms and our farmers, and thereby augment the productions of the country and increase our exports, and in a corresponding degree our imports; to encourage and sustain as large a class as possible, of emigrant settlers, of agricultural producers, and increasing consumers and thereby enlarge and extend our commerce, our internal improvements, and our annual revenues. It is by the actual settlement of the country that we must sustain and augment our wealth. The revenue we now have of about £800,000, must be traced to its source, to the products of the earth, and the consumption by those who are the producers. Every assessment roll speaks the same language; every tax on the wild land of non-occupant grantees bears the same testimony. It is the settlement of the land which is the main source of your riches; it is the uncultivated land, which measures our natural resources unapplied, and either available, from being ungranted, or lost, as long as owned by those who will neither till nor reasonably sell it. But in addition to what might be called a settlement price, it is desirable to offer free grants though certainly misnamed as such,--thousands coming to our shores have little money, but have health and strength and industry; and these form a noble capital. It ought to be allowed a free and easy investment. It is a capital that pays a large per cent; it yields from 20 to 60 fold. It is a living capital which we find productively invested in farms, in houses, and in all the elements of national wealth, greatness, and prosperity. It is a capital, the expenditure of which has made the country assume the aspect it now presents; which has reclaimed the wilderness, drawn our treasures from the virgin soil, and been the foundation of all our greatness. What it has done in the past it will do in the future, and more abundantly and more rapidly under an efficient and faithful settlement of every fertile region, saved from the waste of the past, and consecrated to the health and strength and industry of all meritorious emigrants.--Let them have the land in the great lines of our highways, gratis as to money, but well earned by the expenditure of labor. It is so stated in the bill, that those who pay in that way may be proud of their payment, and the truly meritorious currency in which it is made. Such was the plan adopted in the Talbot settlement by the Hon. Col. Talbot, who like a patriarch, governed and consummated the County of Middlesex. That hon. and unwearied benefactor of the country has left the county as a monument behind him, not only as a monument to his own memory, but to the fact that a system of actual and continuous settlement can be carried on most successfully, satisfactorily, and happily to all concerned. He (Mr. R.) was proud of having been a Talbot settler. He had seen them commence with an aze [*sic*] on their shoulder, and with the expenditure of a good capital of health, strength, and industry, bring into being, as almost by magic, the most magnificent country on the continent. The proposed system is therefore no visionary scheme; it has been well tested and proved practicable. It is desirable, notwithstanding some difficulties attending it, to adopt the credit system; and to give such an extent of credit as will encourage settlers and facilitate settlement. Upon first settling in the bush, a man needs whatever amount of capital, generally speaking, he can command. Upon arriving among us, the emigrant, according to his humble resources, has to supply himself with a stock of provisions, with farming implements, with cattle and other essentials. It is some time before he can gather from the soil, subdued by his labor, the supplies needed by his family.--During the early years of his settlement, he has to draw upon his means; and the less those means are impaired by payments, the more can be expended upon his estate and upon the desirable comforts of his household. The country may seem indulgent, but the country is the gainer by the extension of the farm, the produce it affords, and the imports the family

consumes. He becomes in a shorter time, a profitable, tax-paying, cheerful happy inhabitant. The credit system is in this country, the best for both parties. The quantity required to be annually cleared is no unimportant element in the plan. If too much is required, you cause the settler an embarrassment [sic], injurious both to him and to those interested in him as a prosperous citizen. He has inevitable demands upon time, which would be otherwise expended on his farm. He has often himself to gather his cattle from the woods in summer night and morning, browse them in winter, go to mill, in bad roads, log, and burn his chopping, make salts from the ashes, and his sugar from the ... maple, bow to the dispensation of occasional sickness, and do many things called "chores." He (Mr. R.) thought, as a minimum, three acres for the first three years, and five afterwards, might, as a general rule, be expedient. Another important point was an application of a portion of the land itself or of the purchase money when sold, to the improvement of the township or county in which the land lies. He (Mr. R.) respected highly the reluctance of the hon. member for Lincoln to encroach upon what may have been reserved for education. But the object was not to exhaust or even diminish that fund; this plan, on the contrary, would improve the whole and double or quadruple its value. It was to make a part so improve the harbors, roads and bridges, as to thereby invite settlement, and the wealth and value which settlement brings with it. To keep the school lands a sacred wilderness, is to obstruct education. It is locking up the educational resources, instead of opening and applying them. To make the whole school block profitable, by making a part of it open, improve and enhance the rest, is to carry out, not to violate the trust. It would be wrong on the plea of education to prevent the settlement, or embarrass or retard the settlement of whole regions. It was right to settle all the school lands with scholars; and that was the object of the appropriation sought. The provisions of the bill to enforce and carry out actual settlements may seem stringent. But this was unavoidable in attaining the end. Those who deal with the crown must confide in the crown. If the crown had to litigate with every troublesome settler or intruder on a settler, the delays and expense would be serious, and to the settler ruinous. Landlords and proprietors are armed with no trivial powers; and in carrying out any great public policy, the necessary powers must be intrusted to those who have the duty to perform and who are responsible to parliament. There must be a power adequate to the prompt correction of fraud, waste, and other abuses; to the enforcement as well as encouragement of industry and settlement. Justice to the settlement generally demands it. Every lot should be settled so as to open the road, to condense the settlement, and thus make the settlers near neighbors, enable them to assist each other and have their logging bees, and harvest bees, and winter bees of all kinds. The contemplated grant of £30,000 to facilitate the settlement of the country, will be an important contribution to that object, if judiciously applied. The sum was small, and if spread over the land in any equal and general way, would become evanescent in its usefulness. But if expended on district and local improvements either in aid of local efforts or in doing what local efforts cannot effect, some of the larger obstructions may be removed, and some of the more desirable facilities may be afforded. He (Mr. R.) felt assured that the expenditure of the sum would be found, hereafter laid before the House, to be faithful and judicious, though it would be undoubtedly a difficult task to deal with the selfishness of some and the opposing opinions of others. The Government must rely upon the candor of the public and of Parliament. To the fund for improvement may be added whatever may be collected under the clause of the bill which provides that the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall transmit quarterly to the Registrar of every County or Registration District, a list of the

Clergy and Crown Lands heretofore or hereafter disposed of in such County or Registration District, and upon which a payment has been made while said Crown and Clergy lands shall be liable to the assessed taxes in the Township in which they respectively lie.--This will tend either to prohibit monopolizing purchases, or to make such lands tributary to the public good. The system of agencies in Upper Canada (of Lower Canada he knew less) ought promptly to be extinguished. The employment of local agents is of no advantage to either the settler or purchaser of land. It always favors speculation favoritism and bribery. While apparently giving a chance to all alike it opens a door to fraud and petty tyranny [*sic*]; whereas, when it is once understood that the first applicant to head quarters, who may comply with the settler's terms, is certain of a preference, without reference to station or class, it ensures a confidence with the seller, which can be attained by no other means. All the abuses of the outstanding agencies, are charged against the Department. The losses by defalcations, mismanagement and other abuses, would sustain the whole department. This system of agencies had been tried by the Canada Company, which, for the reasons above assigned, had swept them away, and now conducted their affairs with simplicity, economy, and satisfaction, from their head quarters at Toronto. In carrying out this system, as in all like cases, much depends upon the tone of society; upon the cultivation of a public opinion in the settlement: upon exercising a forbearance consistent with justice and impartiality; upon inducing the settlers, as for their common good, to aid in working out actual settlement. He (Mr. R.) had thus in rapid outline traced some of the principal features of the measure. He left much untouched from the late period of the Session, and from a desire not to occupy time held precious on both sides of the House. Many points would arise in the consideration of the separate clauses; and in the practical details he should gladly avail himself of the extended experience of many members of the House.³

(951)

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

(952)

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law with respect to the solemnization and registration of Matrimony, being read;⁴

MR. COM. CR. LANDS ROLPH moved the second reading of the bill [to] amend the Law relating to solemnization, and registration of marriages. He explained that he was willing to make some amendments.⁵

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. CAMERON supported the bill on the ground that it would, place all clergymen on an equal footing with respect to marriages.⁶

MR. STREET would not vote for the second reading of the bill. No explanation had been given and members did not know what they were going to vote for.⁷

MR. MERRITT considered the whole matter of no moment whatever.⁸

MR. H. SMITH of Frontenac complained no explanation had been given. The hon. member must not complain if the bill was rejected because it declared marriages was [*sic*] not a religious ceremony. He moved the second reading in six months hence.⁹

MR. BADGLEY said that the marriage ceremony in England was not necessarily a religious ceremony and would vote against the amendment.¹⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS held that the clauses of the bill objected to were good but the hon. member would best serve the interests of the country by not

pressing them in consequence of the strong opposition which had been made to them.¹¹

MR. GAMBLE would not weaken the marriage tie. He looked upon marriage as both a civil contract and a religious ordinance. The bill did not provide for a good system of registration.¹²

MR. SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU supported the bill.¹³

MR. D. CHRISTIE of Wentworth regretted that Dr. Rolph had consented to modify his bill.¹⁴

MR. SHERWOOD held that marriage was a civil contract and stated that if the objectionable clauses were removed he would vote for the bill.¹⁵

MR. BROWN was surprised the bill was not made applicable to Lower Canada as well as to Upper. He supported the principle of the bill, but thought the proposed system of registration defective.¹⁶

MR. COM. CR. LANDS ROLPH did not make the bill applicable to Lower Canada, because it would be unacceptable. He entered at some length on the principle of the bill, and said that he would so amend it as to allow marriage to be performed by any religious teachers or pastors.¹⁷

Upon this announcement, MR. H. SMITH withdrew his amendment¹⁸.

After some further conversation the motion was carried.¹⁹

(952)

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Mr. Malloch, from the Committee to consider certain Resolutions on the subject of the accommodation to be provided for the residence of the Governor General, for the Sittings of the Legislature, and for the several Departments of the Public Service, at Toronto, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as followeth:--

1. Resolved, That it is expedient that ample accommodation should be provided at Toronto, for the residence of the Governor General, for the two Houses of the Provincial Parliament, and for the various Departments of the Public Service, before the time when the Sittings of the Legislature, and consequently the Seat of the Provincial Government, will, under the existing arrangements, be transferred for four years to the said City.

2. Resolved, That the Buildings heretofore used for the said purposes in the said City, are wholly inadequate therefor, and that the ground on which they stand is coming rapidly to be within the commercial and business portion of the City, so that while it will be every year less adapted to the purposes to which it has been hitherto applied, its value will become so great that it can no longer be so applied with a due regard to economy,--at the same time that its application to such purposes would stand greatly in the way of improvements urgently required in the said City for commercial and business purposes.

3. Resolved, That the best site for the Public Buildings aforesaid, would be the ground, in the said City, forming part of the University Endowment, and lying at the head of the College Avenue, which ground will not be required for collegiate purposes.

4. Resolved, That it is therefore expedient that the land upon which the present Government House and Parliament Buildings at Toronto are situate, with the ground and water lots in front thereof, be sold by public auction, in such lots and at such time, as the Governor in Council shall deem best for the public

interest; the proceeds of such sale to form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, a sufficient amount thereof being invested in Provincial Securities to produce yearly an amount of interest equal to that payable to the University Income Fund, as hereinafter mentioned.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand pounds (in addition to the sum of Ten thousand pounds already appropriated for a new Government House) be appropriated for the purpose of erecting a Government House, a Parliament House, and Buildings for the accommodation of the several Public Departments, with the requisite appurtenances, on the ground aforesaid now forming part of the University Endowment.

6. Resolved, That the said sum of Fifty thousand pounds, be taken out of the Permanent Fund appropriated for the support of the said University and University College, and that the interest thereon at six per cent, per annum, be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the credit of the University Income Fund; provided that such portion (if any) of the said Fifty thousand pounds, as may be required before the said Permanent Fund shall produce a sufficient sum, may be taken in the mean time out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be repaid to the same from the said Permanent Fund.

7. Resolved, That the ground belonging to the University which shall be taken for the purposes aforesaid, shall be valued by competent persons, and that the interest of the value thereof so ascertained, at six per cent, per annum, shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the credit of the said University Income Fund.

(953)

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, and the Question being proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;²⁰

A number of amendments were offered, and the speeches uttered the day before reiterated, with very little exception.²¹

MESSRS. SANBORN and LYON made very sarcastic speeches on the inconsistency manifested by the different speakers.²²

MR. SANBORN ... declared there was nothing would sooner make him vote want of confidence in any ministry, than the absurd scheme of an ambulatory parliament. He said members should look on this question as a great public one, not as a petty local interest; and that it was melancholy to see such men as the member for Kent admitting a great principle, but sacrificing it for a miserable selfish interest.²³

MR. BROWN said he held the principle with some limitations.²⁴

Loud ironical cheers and laughter from the ministerial benches.²⁵

(953)

Mr. Sicotte moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "it is expedient to discontinue the present system of Parliament sitting alternately at two places" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Christie of GASPE, Attorney General Drummond, Egan, Gouin, Jobin, LeBlanc, LeBoutillier, Lyon, McDonald of CORNWALL, Malloch,

Marchildon, Mattice, McLachlin, Mongenais, Murney, Poulin, Rose, Sanborn, Seymour, Shaw, Sicotte, Smith of FRONTENAC, Street, Terrill, Turcotte, and Valois.--(27.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Dixon, Dumoulin, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Gamble, Hartman, Hincks, Langton, Lemieux, Mackenzie, Merritt, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Sherwood, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, White, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(39.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

Mr. Patrick moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. McLachlin, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction to recommend that Bytown be the Seat of Government" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Crawford, Attorney General Drummond, Egan, Gouin, Jobin, LeBlanc, Lyon, McDonald of CORNWALL, Malloch, Mattice, McLachlin, Mongenais, Patrick, Poulin, Rose, Sanborn, Shaw, Sicotte, Smith of FRONTENAC, Terrill, Turcotte, and Valois.--(23.)

(953-954)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Dixon, Dumoulin, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Gamble, Hartman, Hincks, Langton, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Mackenzie, Merritt, Morin, Murney, Polette, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Sherwood, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, White, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(41.)

So it passed in the Negative.

(954)

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

Mr. Seymour moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to consider the expediency of fixing the Seat of Government permanently at the City of Kingston" instead thereof;

MR. ROBINSON seconded by MR. RIDOUT moved Toronto in amendment.²⁶

MESSRS. SHERWOOD and CAUCHON loudly taunted them with breach of faith, and that in the brief space of one day.²⁷

MR. SHERWOOD said he would rather cut his right hand off than vote for such motion, and hoped the hon. member would withdraw it.²⁸

MR. ROBINSON said he would do so.²⁹

MR. H. SMITH of Frontenac.--No, no; you won't. I'll test your sincerity.

I object to the withdrawal of the motion.³⁰

Loud cries of yes, yes; no no, and some confusion and laughter.³¹

MR. ROSE said the motion ought not to be withdrawn, and the hon. members ought to be forced to vote. He would insist on that.³²

MR. RIDOUT said he would withdraw his name from seconding the motion.³³

MR. H. SMITH.--In that case I second it. I will make the hon. members vote.³⁴

Loud laughter, cries of vote, and confusion.³⁵

MR. ROBINSON said he was most ungenerously treated; that he ought to be allowed to withdraw his motion, which he proposed as a joke.³⁶

MR. SHERWOOD said a hasty thoughtless motion of that kind the House ought to permit to be withdrawn, and held that Mr. Smith's second seconding of the motion was out of order.³⁷

Some conversation took place on this point³⁸.

MR. J.S. MACDONALD the SPEAKER declared the motion was in order.³⁹

MR. RIDOUT said if the hon. member had made his motion in joke it had turned out a very serious one (loud laughter.) He declared that he had seconded it thoughtlessly without reflecting on the consequences. However he would not break faith but vote against the motion. (Hear and laughter.)⁴⁰

Cries of question, question. Some further conversation followed, in which several members said the motion was made seriously.⁴¹

(954)

The Honorable Mr. Robinson moved in amendment to the said proposed Amendment, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, That the word "Kingston" be left out, and the word "Toronto" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the said proposed Amendment; the House divided:

MR. RIDOUT said the hon. member for Simcoe had not voted, it was not fair to back out after forcing him (Mr. R.) in that position.⁴²

MR. ROBINSON said he was most ungenerously treated and voted.⁴³

(954)

YEAS.

Messieurs McDonald of CORNWALL, Mattice, Mongenais, Murney, Poulin, Rose, Sicotte, Street, Smith of FRONTENAC, Terrill, and Valois.--(11.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Egan, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Gamble, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton, LaTerrière, LeBlanc, Le-Boutillier, Lemieux, Lyon, Mackenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, McLachlin, Merritt, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Seymour, Shaw, Sherwood, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, Turcotte, Varin, White, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(56.)⁴⁴

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the Original Question; the

House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Cameron, Christie of GASPE, Crawford, Attorney General Drummond, Egan, Gouin, Jobin, Lacoste, LeBlanc, Lyon, McDonald of CORNWALL, Malloch, Mattice, McLachlin, Mongenais, Murney, Patrick, Poulin, Rose, Sanborn, Seymour, Shaw, Sicotte, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Street, Terrill, and Valois.--(30.)

(954-955)

NAYS.

Messieurs Burnham, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Dixon, Dubord, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Gamble, Hartman, Hincks, Langton, LaTerrière, LeBoutillier, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Merritt, Morin, Polette, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Smith of DURHAM, Sherwood, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, Turcotte, Varin, White, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(38.)

So it passed in the Negative.

(955)

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Badgley moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Valois, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of considering the expediency of establishing the Seat of Government alternatively at Montreal and Toronto" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, that the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Badgley moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Valois, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of substituting Montreal in the place of Toronto, as the Seat of the Provincial Government" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Mongenais, Poulin, Sicotte, and Valois.--(5.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Crawford, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Gamble, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Malloch, Merritt, Morin, Polette, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Rolph, Sanborn, Shaw, Sherwood, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Varin, White, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(51.)

So it passed in the Negative.

(955)

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

Mr. Sicotte moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Jobin, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "before making a further appropriation of the Public monies for the construction of Public Buildings in Toronto, it is expedient to enquire whether the Public Buildings now constructed at Toronto are not sufficient for the holding therein of the Parliament and Public Offices" instead thereof;

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS now stated that as the House had decided that the alter[n]ate system was to continue, the Government [took] all the responsibility of carrying out the necessary arrangement.⁴⁶

(956)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Chapais, Clapham, Gouin, Jobin, Lacoste, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Malloch, Marchildon, Mongenais, Murney, Poulin, Seymour, Sicotte, Stevenson, Street, Valois, and Varin.--(19.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Gamble, Hartman, Hincks, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Mackenzie, Merritt, Morin, Patrick, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rose, Shaw, Sherwood, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(16.)

Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Crawford, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Gamble, Hartman, Hincks, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Mackenzie, Mattice, McLachlin, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rose, Shaw, Sherwood, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Varin, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(52.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Chapais, Gouin, Jobin, Lacoste, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Malloch, Marchildon, Murney, Poulin, Sanborn, Seymour, Stevenson, Street, and Valois.--(15.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the said Resolutions being read a second time; and the Question, That the House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution, being separately put upon each; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(957)

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Crawford,

all the past history of the country, and contrary to the pledges, many members h[a]d given their constituents. Then after showing the importance of education, from the statistics of crime, he proceeded to point out that even still in Upper Canada, education was very imperfectly diffused, only one third of the children of school age, being in constant attendance, and in Lower Canada only about one sixth. Government then ought to have grappled with the whole difficulty. Here he went into statistics to show, the superiority of the school attendance in various states of the union. Even in Prussia the attendance was larger. Thence he went over the history of the separate school clause in the law which had been hitherto passed in the country, up to the year 1849, up to which time there were very few separate schools in Upper Canada--indeed such schools were impossible, and in that year the clause was struck out altogether. In other respects however, that bill was bad. In 1850 a new bill was brought down, and when first introduced had no separate clause inserted in it; but it was put in after resistance on the part of the Inspector General, when he found that some of his Lower Canada supporters would leave him upon it. That clause gave the right to twelve house holders to demand a separate school in each District. In 1851, the Catholics went further and obtained a right to have a separate school in each ward. Now the Inspector General came with his bill to carry the thing a great deal farther. It exempted persons sending their children to separate schools from payment of the school tax, and erecting the separate school trustees into Corporations with the right to levy taxes like the Common school trustees. Now this plainly created religious bodies, with authority separate from the public authority of the country. He went on to contend that the present system subjected the children to no danger to their faith; while there was great danger in other respect from handing over to the church, the whole system of education. He would here call the attention of the House to the fact that in Lower Canada, so early as 1790, a system of new sectarian education was proposed, which would have established very complete schools of all classes. He approved of it but the Bishop of Quebec, whose views, however, were most ably refuted by a co-adjutor, whose letter on the ... subject was one of the ablest arguments ever written for secular education. And he now put this to members for Lower Canada. Let them look at the number of children attending schools in Upper Canada, and see how few comparatively there were in Lower Canada. Look at the petitions coming to the House with hundreds and thousands of crosses and let them say, if there were such a state of things in any other free country with plenty of money for instruction. That was not the system which should be forced on Lower Canada. It was the effect which arose from education being under the priests. Besides if this were given to one church it must be given to all, and the effect would be to break up the schools and leave the children to be brought up in ignorance. There was not a single petition in favour of this clause from the people of Upper Canada. There was one from the Bishop of Toronto, one or two from Catholic institutes; but often the majority were from Lower Canada signed with crosses. In his own county this had been made the turning point, and he had defied any Roman Catholics to speak in favour of the clause. Only one did so. All the petitions from municipalities were against it, especially from the great Catholic counties of Glengary, Stormont, and Lanark. Nor did he impute the evils which he foresaw merely to education by Catholic clergy. The same thing was true of Protestant clergy, in fact where even [sic] the clergy were schoolmasters the people were illiterate. In England the people were educated less than in Prussia or Austria. From this he went to the school statitsics [sic] in Ireland to show the success of the opposite system there.⁴⁹

MR. SICOTTE thought the liberty of education should be like liberty of conscience, and if the first were not conceded the last would be destroyed. To destroy the argument of Mr. Brown nothing more was necessary than to cite his own admission of the superiority of education in Germany, and he read from the book of Mr. Kaye to show that the education in Germany was excellent, and that there the people themselves determined whether they would have separate or common schools. That related chiefly to Prussia. In Austria the same author said that what was most pleasing was the liberality with which the Government allowed all sects to have schools, impressing on sectarian ministers the obligation of instructing their children in the same way as the priests. He read from Alison in support of his view, and stated that he would register his vote in favor of it. He read a letter from the Rev. Mr. Proulx the priest of St. Henry and stated that the clergy of Lower Canada were the best friends of education.⁵⁰

DR. FORTIER read from a book the name of which the reporter did not hear in favor of religious education and contended that the views urged by Mr. Brown were essentially tyrannical, which the Roman Catholics of one section of the Province would not permit to be imposed on their brethren of the other section; in the same way that he was sure protestants would protect their brethren from persecution.⁵¹

(958)

Mr. Christie of Wentworth moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Langton, That the words "and also to make provision that in the management of any Common School which derives any portion of its support from the funds of the Province, there shall be no teaching, or other practice permitted, which can in any way do violence to the religious feelings or opinions of any child, or of the parent or guardian of any child attending such Common School" be added at the end thereof;

MR. D. CHRISTIE of Wentworth ... spoke at some length in support of this amendment but in a low tone of voice and with his back towards the reporter, he was inaudible.⁵²

MR. GAMBLE said the great object of Common schools was to give a good elementary education to the people of the country, and to permit separate schools would be to destroy this system. He did not think the public money should be given for the teaching of religious tenets in schools.--He did not undervalue these, but held common schools were not the places to teach them. But he would be willing to make this concession: that one day in the week should be set aside in which the different religious teachers might give instruction in their different creeds to those of the children who held them. To establish separate schools was but to bring up the children of different religions to hate each other. He should support the amendment.⁵³

MR. H. SMITH of Frontenac would give his vote in favour of the principle of the bill of the government, and in that he was supported by his constituents, as this question was a test question at the last election. The ministry were coming to their senses. They removed the objectionable feature from their marriage bill this morning, and now the bill before the House was a conservative one--it was not a reform measure--but he repeated a conservative one, and inconsistent with reform principles.⁵⁴

MR. BROWN asked if the hon. member was supported by Roman Catholics at his election?⁵⁵

MR. H. SMITH.--No; because intolerant persons of the stamp of the member for

Kent had got up the cry that (Mr. S.) was a "bloody orangeman" but that was no reason why he should vote inconsistently with his principles on this question.⁵⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--This question, with regard to separate schools, is one, no doubt, that has agitated the public mind very much in Upper Canada, but those who have been engaged in political life for the last 10 or 12 years, cannot but recollect, that when the principle was adopted in the first school bill, and afterwards by the act of 1843, that there was not only no opposition made in the legislature at all, but there was no opposition out of doors. The whole thing was carried out, and no excitement was caused in the public mind until the hon. member for Kent made a crusade in the matter. I say that,--there was no manifestation by the Press or any body until he, the hon. member for Kent, went about, and I will admit that he has succeeded in producing a very pretty little agitation in Upper Canada upon it. Now, the hon. member has referred to the course which I have taken. Well, we had an admission from the hon. member a little while ago, that he held his principles subject to certain limitations--(hear, hear, and laughter). Yes, he said "subject to certain limitations" (renewed laughter, in which the hon. member for Kent joined). I merely expressed an opinion, which I am sure that everybody, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, would desire that it would be best to have the education of the people conducted not by separate schools, but to have them all educated in one school. I most earnestly wish that; in an economical point of view, it is very desirable that it should be so; everybody understands that it would be so economical in the rural districts especially, but sir, in the present state of public opinion, that is not possible.⁵⁷

Cries of oh! oh! oh! from the hon. member for Kent [MR. BROWN].⁵⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS [continued:] Well, sir, I think that there is quite satisfactory proof (at all events, to my mind,) that it is not possible. The hon. member for York has alluded to the small number of separate schools which are now in existence.⁵⁹ There were very few ... not a sufficient number to make it worth while to get up any agitation upon them. He believed too, that these few separate schools would never have been demanded but for the inconsiderate zeal of some protestant trustees. That was the case in Toronto he believed.⁶⁰ Well, certainly I am astonished that it did not strike the hon. member for Kent, but I want to show that my conviction is, that the power to have separate schools, is the very best means of preventing the necessity for them.⁶¹

Hear, hear, from MR. BROWN.⁶²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS [continued:] Why, sir, it is to prevent a minority being tyrannized over by a majority. That is the aspect of it. Recollect that it is the interest of the whole people; of a majority as well as a minority, not to have these separate schools established, but to have their children educated in one common place, and therefore the Protestant majority in a Roman Catholic community, are obliged to frame their resolutions so as not to press them too much.⁶³ Separate schools would be resorted to in the case of tyranny.⁶⁴ I believe that there will always be mutual concessions from one to the other, where the power exists in the minority, to allow of each having their own regulation, and their own schools, if their own consciences are meddled with; but if this system which commenced in 1841, and which was adopted by the school bill of 1843, were to be introduced, we should see the evil of it very soon. Is there any such great evil existing, that it is necessary for us to step in and change the law? The greatest agitation has come from that part of the country where there were no separate schools.⁶⁵ He was free to admit that

the majority of his constituents were not in favor of separate schools.⁶⁶

MR. BROWN.--In Toronto there has been more agitation as to these separate schools, than anywhere else, but it was not because I was there. (Hear, hear.)⁶⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--The hon. member knows perfectly well, that in Toronto, the parties who took the same views that he has, were defeated at the election.⁶⁸

MR. BROWN.--The hon. gentleman knows how that was done.⁶⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--I dare say that there was a great deal of electioneering and management.⁷⁰

MR. BROWN (hastily).--It should be explained.⁷¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Oh! I understand it.⁷²

MR. BROWN.--Yes--but the House does not.⁷³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--It was done by a combination consisting of gentlemen holding these sentiments, the same as expressed just now by the hon. member for Frontenac, and by hon. gentlemen holding the religious opinions of members for Lower Canada, and they know that I understand how that combination took place against persons holding the same opinions as the hon. member for Kent. With these sentiments, and combined together upon that question, they succeeded in carrying that point, in defeating those who had retained the sentiments of the hon. member for Kent. But, however, that is not the point I wish to come to. I was talking about the agitation which has been got up in the rural districts. The city of Toronto is an unfortunate instance, because it happens not to send representatives to this house entertaining the peculiar views which the hon. member for Kent does; and that city is also differently situated, because it is a large city, and a large population is gathered together, and separate schools can be established with perfect convenience to both parties. I contend that, in the rural districts, where you have got a certain number of Protestants, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, and people of other persuasions, it is not convenient for the people to have their children educated in separate schools; therefore, they find it for their convenience to have them educated at a common school, and they have always done so, provided there is nothing at those schools calculated to infringe upon their rights; and I believe that the Roman Catholic clergy are just like all others--obliged in these matters to be governed by circumstances. (Hear, hear). They know perfectly well that in a community, where the majority are Protestants, that it is not possible for them to carry out those things which they could in a different community; and therefore, although they may not be in favor of mixed education, yet at the same time it does not follow from that, that they will never consent to it. The Roman Catholic clergy, in Protestant countries, and also to a certain extent in countries where the majority of the population are not Protestants, have agreed to mixed education; but what they do object to is this, that they are required to have security in some way, that the religious principles of their children will not be tampered with. Now, I do not desire, in any system of education that might be carried out, that any attempt should be made, on one side or the other, to interfere with the religious opinions of the people. There is a wide difference between legislating in a manner so as to meet the conscientious convictions of a large community who entertain these difficulties, and legislating for those amongst whom you know that the same difficulties do not prevail. It is perfectly well known that if you take Protestants generally, no matter what their particular views may be--Protestants of all classes--that

the general view, with regard to all classes, is, that they do not object to the use of the Bible as a common school book, and many of them desire that it should be so used; but the use of the Bible in this way, as a common school book, without being used under the guidance of others, is objected to by the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church. I think that there is a marked difference between the cases, so far as the Roman Catholic Church is concerned, and different denominations of Protestants. Take all the Catholics and Protestants together in Toronto, and you will find that the Protestants are a greater proportion of the population. The consequence is, that school Trustees, generally speaking, are elected by Protestants. I am speaking now of that time before the separate schools were carried out; for I believe that the very agitation, to which the hon. member for Kent has referred, was owing to a want of consideration for the feelings of the people in Toronto on the part of the Trustees.⁷⁴

MR. BROWN.--No, not at all.⁷⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--I do not believe him that if there had been anything like fair play, and what I know of the venerable prelate of the church at Toronto, and whom I knew for a great many years before he went to Upper Canada, and for whom I early formed a great respect, not only for his abilities, but for all his views, as far as I could ascertain them. I say, that I am perfectly certain, that it would have been quite possible to have gone on upon fair terms, if there had been anything like moderation on the other side, but I do not think that there was, and I think that there never will be, while parties have it in their power to do just as they like. However, this is the point to which I wish more particularly to come. The hon. member for Kent ... [referred] to the bill that I brought forward in 1850, the bill repealing the act of 1849, which did not contain, it is true, the clause authorising separate schools, which that hon. member has himself admitted, did not receive anything like due consideration from Parliament, for it was hurried through at the end of the session, without any great discussion. I do not think that it is fair to take that as any evidence whatever of the opinions of parliament upon the question. I confess that I was desirous at that time, as the hon. member for Kent has properly said, to put an end to the system of separate schools, but there was a considerable majority in the house against it.⁷⁶

MR. BROWN.--No, a very narrow majority.⁷⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Well, I differ from you, and think that there was a very great majority.--Now, I think that the principle of sanctioning separate schools, irrespective of what the hon. member for Kent has said of the principle of the present bill brought forward by the hon. Attorney General, that that system is one which has been in existence here for upwards of twelve years, and the hon. member for Kent comes forward, and is desirous to break down that system. I am quite free to admit, and the hon. gentleman may take all the benefit of the admission, which he may desire to get from it, that I would vote against separate schools.--(Hear, hear.)⁷⁸

MR. MACKENZIE.--And more than that, the voluntary principle that you set out with.--(Hear, hear, and laughter.)⁷⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--He says that I have abandoned the voluntary--I say that there is no abandonment of it here, unless we are called upon to adopt the voluntary principle entirely with regard to the education of the people--if those principles of the reform members for Kent and Haldimand were to take the lead, the practical effect would be to put aside all legislative interference with regard to education in this country, and I will not hesitate to say that that re-

sult would follow, and in other countries where that result has not been obtained, it is, because the majority has tyrannized over the minority, as has been the case in the United States. Well, it so happens that in this country, whatever we may do, (and God knows I am free to admit that we are weak enough to try to do a great many things, which it is well we have not the power to do,) it so happens that a protestant majority have not the power to do that which they have done in the United States. The hon. gentleman tells me that in 18[5]0, when I found that I could not carry out this system, I ought to have resigned.⁸⁰

MR. BROWN.--No, I do not think, if you had stood to your position, that it would have been necessary to you to have done so.⁸¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Well, it never has been my principle while I have been in the Government, to endeavor to coerce the principles of my colleagues, by saying, "I shall resign."⁸²

MR. BROWN.--the Hon. gentleman's colleagues were with him.⁸³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Well, being introduced as a ministerial measure,--and there was very little discussion upon the subject.⁸⁴

MR. BROWN.--Oh! Oh!⁸⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--The Hon. member for Kent admitted, that in 1849 it was very little discussed. It is a change from a system that had been in operation, and I would just ask this question, whether if we had attempted to carry out the clause in that bill, whether its friends, of all members for Lower Canada in this House, would not have deserted them? (Hear, hear.) I do not desire to conceal, that there is a strong feeling among that class of people in Upper Canada, generally known as reformers, by whom I was returned to this House, and I tell the hon. member for Kent equally as strong as I did the other night, that if I were traitor enough to these men who returned me, in such a manner, I say that would brand me with disgrace, if the government met together only to hold office, and not to carry out any great measures for the benefits and interests of the country. It would be hardly possible for us to retain office, and we should be met with the scorn and indignation of the country.⁸⁶

MR. MACKENZIE.--(Hear, hear.)⁸⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--I say that this government has this very session brought in measures as important to the interests of this country, as all the measures that the Whig administration under Lord Grey brought forward in the House of Commons during their session, (hear, hear,) and we are to be told by the hon. member for Kent, that while we have got this responsibility upon our shoulders, that we must break up this administration, unless we agree to make an alteration in the School Law of Upper Canada, and every measure of importance before the country is to be sacrificed to the interests of that particular measure; the extension of the elective suffrage is to be sacrificed, the clergy reserves, and every thing, but that you are to have this particular pet measure of his carried.⁸⁸ Statesmen in England held together on a few great principles and to carry out them, they waive all smaller questions, and to compare great things with small, he asked if he could now be justified in breaking up the government and sacrificing all the great measures which they proposed to carry out, for the sake of this clause of the school bill?⁸⁹ The hon. member for Kent has often done me injustice by his representations out of doors, and I wish to God that every word I now speak, were to be reported to my constituents,

but it is the misfortune of this House that that cannot be, but I told these very men (my constituents) at a public meeting that I went to, that I could not vote for the measure which the hon. member for Kent brings forward, and--I know the good sense of the reformers of Upper Canada, what views they may have upon questions of this kind, but they do not desire to press them in the way in which the hon. members for Kent and Haldimand press them forward in this House, but I am perfectly satisfied that I can go back to-morrow to them, and please God I shall do so as soon as this session is over, and I am sure that they will give me their confidence again.⁹⁰

MR. LANGTON said if Upper Canada abstained from interfering with Lower Canada, Lower Canada should not interfere with Upper Canada, and he believed the great majority of Upper Canada were desirous of having no separate schools. He appealed to Lower Canada members if it were fair to vote down Upper Canada, but it must be put up with, and he had no doubt it was an evil that would soon be cured.⁹¹

MR. LEBLANC could not be heard.⁹²

MR. DIXON supported the bill of the government, contending it embodied a just principle.⁹³

MR. MACKENZIE began by taunting Messrs. Hincks and Cameron with inconsistency for the course they were following; then enlarged upon the ignorance of Lower Canada, where Grand Juries could not read and petitioners made their crosses by hundreds; and held that the cause of this was clerical education, which had done the same thing for England as for Lower Canada. In 1845, Messrs. Cameron and the liberal party [of] that day, voted for a resolution that no minister of religion should be superintendent of education. Why was this, if they believed in religious education? He then argued that Dr. Rolph had spoken against [the] sectarian system at Dundas notwithstanding that he was going now to vote for the Governmenat [sic] bill, which the people did not want. The Scotch Universities had no sectarianism. And now what did the hon. Inspector General. He did not care for his constituents. He told them just what the English member of Parliament said to his. I bought you and I will sell you. He stated plainly that if he voted according to the wishes of his constituents he would vote with Mr. Brown.⁹⁴

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS said when the English government came here, they seized the funds devoted to education, the Jesuits Estate, and turned them ... into a barracks. As to the advantages of education the bill was intended to give those advantages to the Catholic population, which otherwise they would be deprived of. Would the people of Upper Canada consent to exclude the bible from the common schools? If not the system of non-sectarian education could not be carried out. It was very well to talk of regulations for preventing attacks upon the religious feelings of children; but what parents could place confidence in a sc[h]oolmaster like the hon. member for Kent. Well there were many such schoolmasters, and Catholics felt that there was no confidence to be placed in the schools. To remove the sense of injustice felt by this part of the population, the best way was to let Catholics to withdraw if they pleased. This put both parties on their good behaviour. In Lower Canada the Protestant minority had the right to withdrawing; why should not the Catholic majority have the same thing in Upper Canada. It was true the schools of Lower Canada were said to be strictly sectarian schools; but was not this the same in Upper Canada? The reading of the bible was not indeed sectarian between different Protestants; but as between Protestants and Catholics they were [sic].⁹⁵

MR. LANGTON said the law in Upper Canada was that the schools should not be sectarian. That law could be enforced, and was essentially different from schools essentially sectarian.⁹⁶

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS but a minority, could hardly ever obtain justice in these matters, unless they had the means in their own hands.⁹⁷

MR. BADGLEY had presented a petition from 4000 of his fellow citizens in favour of this bill and from the experience of Lower Canada, he saw no evil arising from it. Catholics were not disposed to forego religious teaching altogether in their school[s], and it was therefore, better to let their own clergy teach them. Prussia was dreadfully immoral, wholly from the want of religious teaching in schools.⁹⁸

MR. BROWN replied⁹⁹.

MR. ROBINSON ... [said] a few words¹⁰⁰.

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And the Question being put, That those words be there added; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Fergusson, Gamble, Hartman, Langton, Lyon, Mackenzie, Malloch, Murney, Shaw, Smith of DURHAM, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(16.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Clapham, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Marchildon, Mattice, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Sherwood, Sicotte, Stevenson, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Turcotte, Valois, and Varin.--(42.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Crawford, Fergusson, Gamble, Langton, Lyon, Mackenzie, Malloch, Murney, Shaw, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(11.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Marchildon, Mattice, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Sherwood, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Stuart, Taché, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(46.)¹⁰¹

So it passed in the Negative.

The House then resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time

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spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Turcotte reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill

to amend the Act 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 28, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical purposes;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Robinson reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed till To-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Lyon, seconded by Mr. Valois,
The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 3 JUNE 1853.

1. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 June 1853, which noted that, "The Speaker took the chair at 10 o'clock."
2. This name appeared in the HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 June 1853, as "Samuel Ryerson," and in the NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 9 June 1853, as "Samuel Ryers."
3. NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 7 June 1853. The somewhat grandiose diction of this speech and the fact that it was reported at such length and by the NORTH AMERICAN alone, permit the suspicion that it was written up for publication by the hon. member himself.
4. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 June 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 10 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 10 June 1853 (which copied the MORNING CHRONICLE), and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 15 June 1853 (which copied the MORNING CHRONICLE). PILOT, 11 June 1853, NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 17 June 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 23 June 1853, omitted the speech of Mr. Sherwood from accounts otherwise identical to that of MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 June 1853. The following papers noted the debate in identical accounts: HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 June 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 June 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 9 June 1853.
5. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 June 1853.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 10 June 1853 (which copied the MORNING CHRONICLE), BRITISH COLONIST, 10, 15 June 1853, PILOT, 11 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 15 June 1853 (which copied the MORNING CHRONICLE), NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 17, 21 June 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 23 June 1853. The following papers noted the debate in identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 June 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 9 June 1853. A commentary appeared in BRITISH WHIG, 15 June 1853.
21. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 June 1853.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 June 1853, which reported that this motion was made "when Bytown was proposed."

27. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 June 1853.
28. IBID.
29. IBID.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. IBID.
34. IBID.
35. IBID.
36. IBID.
37. IBID.
38. IBID.
39. IBID.
40. IBID.
41. IBID.
42. IBID.
43. IBID.
44. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 June 1853, omits the names Langton, Varin, White, and Willson from its list of nays for this division, but counts 56. NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY reproduces the MORNING CHRONICLE list; counts 52.
45. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 June 1853.
46. IBID.
47. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 June 1853, reported that the amendment was "lost, 19 to 49."
48. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 10 June 1853, PILOT, 11, 13 June 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 14 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 15 June 1853; and NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 21 June 1853, and NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 23 June 1853 (both of which substituted a much longer account of Mr. Hincks's speech).
49. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 June 1853.
50. IBID.
51. IBID.
52. IBID.
53. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 10 June 1853.
54. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 June 1853.
55. IBID.
56. IBID.
57. NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 21 June 1853.
58. IBID.
59. IBID.
60. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 June 1853.
61. NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 21 June 1853.
62. IBID.
63. IBID.
64. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 10 June 1853.
65. NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 21 June 1853.
66. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 June 1853.
67. NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 21 June 1853.
68. IBID.
69. IBID.
70. IBID.
71. IBID.
72. IBID.

73. IBID.
74. IBID.
75. IBID.
76. IBID.
77. IBID.
78. IBID.
79. IBID.
80. IBID.
81. IBID.
82. IBID.
83. IBID.
84. IBID.
85. IBID.
86. IBID.
87. IBID.
88. IBID.
89. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 June 1853.
90. NORTH AMERICAN SEMI-WEEKLY, 21 June 1853.
91. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 June 1853.
92. IBID.
93. IBID.
94. IBID.
95. IBID.
96. IBID.
97. IBID.
98. IBID.
99. IBID.
100. IBID.
101. In a telegraph report which appeared in BRITISH WHIG, 6 June 1853, and other papers this vote was confused with the preceding one: "The division on Mr. Brown's amendment, was, Yeas 16; Nays 42....on Mr. Christie's: Yeas 11; Nays 46." According to MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 June 1853, the divisions were, "on Mr. Langton's [sic] amendment ayes 16, nays 41. Then upon Mr. Brown's amendment yeas 11, nays 45," though in another place the same paper reported the same divisions as the JOURNALS.

SATURDAY, 4 JUNE 1853.

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THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Tessier,--The Petition of G.A. Allsopp, Esquire, and others, Co-proprietors of the Seignior of Jacques Cartier, in the District of Quebec.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petition was read:--

Of J.L. McDougall, Chairman, and George Ross, Secretary, on behalf of a public meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Renfrew; representing that on the 16th of May last, a destructive conflagration swept over nearly one-half of the said County, whereby a great number of the Inhabitants thereof are reduced to destitution, and praying for aid in the premises.

On motion of Mr. Fergusson, seconded by Mr. Smith of Durham,

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Megantic Election Petitions have leave to adjourn till Tuesday next at Three of the clock in the afternoon, to allow of the requisite time to elapse for notice of application on the part of the Petitioners for a Commission for the examination of witnesses.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Perth and Kemptville Railway Company;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 2, line 9. After "aforesaid" insert "and also if they see fit to extend such Railway or Road to the Town of Belleville or to the Town of Peterborough."

In the Preamble of the Bill.

Page 1, line 5. After "Belleville" insert "or to the Town of Peterborough."
The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Shaw do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Mr. Smith of Durham moved, seconded [by] Mr. Fergusson, and the Question being proposed, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company," be now taken into consideration;

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Mr. Langton moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Gamble, That all the words after "Company" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "be referred to the standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, inasmuch as they embrace a line of Road of which no Notice has been given, and which have never been submitted to the said Committee" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 1, line 15. Leave out "Assembly" and insert "Council."

Page 1, line 16. Leave out "Council" and insert "Assembly."

Page 1, line 27. After "Mariposa" insert "and from thence to some convenient point on the line of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Union Railroad."

Page 2, line 12. After "notwithstanding" insert "Provided always, that no subscriber to the Stock Book under the original Act incorporating the said Company, cited in the first Section of this Act, shall be held to be a Stockholder or be responsible as such under the Act passed during the present Session amending the same, if such original subscriber shall within one month from the passing of this Act, signify in writing to the President of the Company his intention of withdrawing therefrom."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Durham do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Prince Edward Railway Company;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 1, line 45. Leave out from "thence" to "to" where it occurs the second time.

Page 2, line 6. Leave out "procure" and insert "be furnished by and at the expense of the said Company, with."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Stevenson do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Registry Laws of Upper Canada;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 2, line 42. After "accordingly" insert "but until the establishment of such separate Registry Offices as may be established under this Act, all Deeds, Wills, Memorials or other instruments may be registered in the same Offices, and with the same effect, as if this Act had not been passed."

Page 4, line 39. After "that" insert "the eighth, ninth and tenth Sections of."

Page 4, line 40. Leave out from "January" to "Schedule" in Page 5, line 1, and insert "one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four only," and Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that the following Holidays shall be allowed in the several Registry Offices in Upper Canada, namely, Christmas, New Year's day, Good Friday, Ash Wednesday, Easter Monday, and the Queen's Birth Day."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards do carry back the

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Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Mr. Lemieux reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and explain the Ordinance concerning the registration of Hypothecs in Lower Canada, and on the Bill to extend the provisions of the thirty-fifth section of the Ordinance 4 Vic. cap. 30, to certain cases therein mentioned, and for other purposes, That the Committee had gone through both Bills, and made amendments to the Bill to amend and explain the Ordinance concerning the registration of Hypothecs in Lower Canada, by incorporating therein the provisions of the other

Bill, and otherwise amending the same.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next, and be then the second Order of the day.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, That this House will, this day, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain Resolutions on the subject of Salaries to certain Officers of Justice;

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, A Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, then acquainted the House, that His Excellency having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, this day, resolve itself into the said Committee.

Ordered, That the Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Lincoln and Welland, relative to Concession allowances and side Lines, and other Petitions, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Badgley, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond,

Resolved, That the 64th Rule of this House be suspended as regards the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Montreal and New York Railroad Company to extend their connections, and granting facilities for the same."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act passed in the present Session, empowering certain County Municipalities in Lower Canada to take Stock in Railroad Companies.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux have leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act to remove doubts with respect to the proper Courts of Review for Appeals from By-Laws of the Municipal Councils, and to amend the Municipal Laws of Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Mongenais, seconded by Mr. Dumoulin,

Ordered, That the Bill to repeal so much of the Act providing for the optional commutation of the Tenure of Lands in the Fiefs and Seigniories of Lower Canada, as allows the commutation of the right of lods et ventes without the commutation of the other Seigniorial rights on the same lands, be read a second time on Monday next.¹

On motion of Mr. Terrill, seconded by Mr. Sanborn,

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Resolved, That the 68th Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to authorize the Municipalities of the Counties of Stanstead, Shefford, and Chambly, to take Stock in Railway Companies.

Ordered, That Mr. Terrill have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the

Municipalities of the Counties of Stanstead, Shefford, and Chambly, to take Stock in Railway Companies.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to continue and extend the Act to enable the County of Welland Municipal Council to purchase the Great Cranberry Marsh, and for other purposes," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Mr. Lyon, from the Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of Two hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-eight pounds fifteen shillings and three pence, currency, be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province not otherwise appropriated.

2. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of Four thousand pounds, currency, be granted out of the Jesuits' Estates Fund.

3. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of Five thousand pounds, currency, be granted out of the unexpended balance of that part of the Common School Fund belonging to Lower Canada, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the present Session of Parliament.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal such Clauses of the Common School Acts of Upper Canada as authorize the establishment of Sectarian Schools endowed with the public money, being read;²

MR. BROWN moved the second reading of the bill to repeal the sectarian clauses of the school bill.³

MR. SMITH conceived the bill out of order as the contrary principle had been affirmed by the House the evening before.⁴

The bill was then ruled out of order by MR. J.S. MACDONALD the SPEAKER.⁵

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Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 10 & 11 Vic. cap. 23, relative to Masters and Servants, and to extend the provisions thereof to Mechanics and others, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate a Company for navigating upon the St. Lawrence, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate La Corporation des Hommes de Ville Marie, in the City of Montreal, being read;

Mr. Sicotte moved, seconded by Mr. Lemieux, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie,

That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months"⁶ added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:

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YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Christie of WENTWORTH, Fergusson, Mackenzie, Malloch, Poulin, Sanborn, Terrill, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(9.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Cauchon, Chapais, Dixon, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Gamble, Gouin, Hartman, Lacoste, Langton, Marchildon, Patrick, Polette, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Shaw, Sherwood, Sicotte, Smith of FRONTENAC, Taché, Tessier, Valois, Willson, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(27.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to remove doubts regarding the right and liability of Foreign Executors, Administrators and Corporations to sue and be sued in Lower Canada, and for other purposes, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Act 7 Will. 4, cap. 18, "to regulate the expenditure of District Funds within this Province," and to provide for the auditing and payment of certain accounts by County Councils, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the House again in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act authorizing the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other Works in Upper Canada, so as to compel them to keep their Roads in repair, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Upper Canada Municipalities Act of 1849, and to grant to the several Municipalities the power of assessing for public improvements and the support of indigent infirm persons, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to change the place of sitting of the Circuit Court in the County of Beauharnois, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the better securing the Freedom of Elections, by the use of the Ballot in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the twenty-fourth Section of the Act 9 Vic. cap. 37, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law constituting the Board of Works," and to make provisions as well in

place of the Section repealed, as in amendment of the Laws relating to the said Board, being read;

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Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to increase the Terms of the Circuit Court in the St. John's Circuit, in the District of Montreal, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend a certain Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain enactments therein mentioned, and to make better provision for Elementary Instruction in Lower Canada," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Jobin, Mr. Sicotte, Mr. Tessier, Mr. Sanborn, and Mr. Chapais, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the School Laws of Lower Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend a certain Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain enactments therein mentioned, and to make better provision for Elementary Instruction in Lower Canada."

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Carouge Pier, Wharf, and Dock Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Fournier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Fournier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal parts of the Act 12 Vic. cap. 78, and 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 5, so far as the same relate to the County of Welland, and to provide for the selection of a suitable place for a County Town in the United Counties of Lincoln and Welland, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the safety of Her Majesty's Subjects, and others, on the Highways of this Province, and to regulate the travelling thereon, being read;⁷

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Dixon, Mr. Langton, Mr. Hartman, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards, and Mr. White, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to legalize the use of Strychnine in Upper Canada for the destruction of Wolves and other noxious animals, and to repeal part of the fifth Section of an Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to prevent the hunting of Deer at improper seasons of the year, and further to

amend the Laws for the preservation of Game," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to alter, amend and
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extend an Act passed in the sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the eighth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act to confer upon His Majesty certain powers and authorities necessary to the making, maintaining, and using the Canal intended to be completed under His Majesty's direction, for connecting the waters of Lake Ontario with the River Ottawa, and for other purposes therein mentioned,'" being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to afford relief and make compensation to persons who, as Tenants under Emphyteotic Leases, improve their Houses and Buildings in obedience to certain By-Laws of the City of Quebec, passed for the prevention of accidents by fire, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Mr. Lemieux moved, seconded by Mr. Laurin, and the Question being put, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Honorable Mr. Morin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered; and is as followeth:--

Elgin and Kincardine.

The Governor General transmits to the Legislative Assembly the accompanying copies of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the Rideau Canal, and of his reply thereto.

Government House,

Quebec, 4th June, 1853.

(Copy.)

Downing Street, 3rd March, 1853.

Military No. 2.

My Lord,--I transmit herewith to Your Lordship, a copy of a Letter which has been received from the Board of Treasury, signifying the desire of the Lords Commissioners that steps should be taken for the transfer of the Rideau and Ottawa Canals to the Government of Canada.

I have accordingly to instruct Your Lordship to notify this arrangement to the Provincial Government; and, so soon as Officers shall have been appointed to take possession of the Toll-houses and Works of the Canals, Your Lordship will make an intimation to the Lieutenant General Commanding the Troops, for the information and guidance of the Ordnance Officers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) Newcastle.

The Right Honorable

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T.,

&c., &c., &c.,

(Copy.)

Treasury Chambers, 28th February, 1853.

Sir,--I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to request you will call the attention of the Duke of Newcastle to the Correspondence which has passed in former years, in reference to the expense of maintaining the Rideau and Ottawa Canals, and that you will state to His Grace, that My Lords are of opinion that this Country ought no longer to be subject to

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this charge, and that steps should be taken for the transfer of these Canals to the Provincial Government; but that in order to allow time for making the necessary arrangements for this purpose, My Lords have authorized provision to be made in the Ordnance Estimate for the cost of the Establishment, and of the ordinary repairs, for six months ending on the 30th September next.

I am also to state, that My Lords have authorized the Master General and Board of Ordnance to instruct their Officers in Canada, to place the Officers of the Provincial Government in possession of the Toll-houses and Works of these Canals, whenever they shall receive directions to that effect from the Governor General through the usual channel of the Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces in Canada; and that their Lordships will be ready to entertain the question of the transfer of the extensive and valuable Ordnance Estate on the sides of the Rideau Canal, when the time shall arrive for considering this subject in connection with similar arrangements in other parts of Canada.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) C.E. Trevelyan.

H. Merivale, Esquire, &c., &c., &c.

(Copy,) No. 27.

Government House, Quebec, 20th May, 1853.

My Lord Duke,--I have the honor to transmit to Your Grace the copy of a Minute of the Executive Council of this Province, in reference to Your Grace's Despatch to me, Military No. 2, of the 3rd March, on the subject of the Rideau Canal.

I have &c.,

(Signed,) Elgin and Kincardine.

His Grace The Duke of Newcastle,
&c., &c., &c.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, on Matters of State, dated the 13th May, 1853, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, on the same day.

On the Despatch from His Grace The Duke of Newcastle to the Governor General, dated 3rd March, 1853, transmitting copy of a Letter from the Board of Treasury, signifying the desire of the Lords Commissioners, that steps should be taken for the transfer of the Ottawa and Rideau Canals to the Government of Canada, and instructing His Excellency to notify this arrangement to the Provincial Government, and so soon as Officers shall have been appointed to take possession of the Toll-houses and Works of the Canals, to make an intimation to that effect to the Lieutenant General Commanding the Troops for the information and guidance of the Ordnance Officers.

The Committee of Council observe by the Treasury Minute, that the Lords Commissioners are of opinion that the Imperial Government ought no longer to be subjected to the charge of those Canals, and that steps should be taken for the transfer of these Canals to the Provincial Government, but that in order to allow

time for making the necessary arrangements for this purpose, their Lordships have authorized provision to be made in the Ordnance Estimate for the cost of the Establishment, and of the ordinary repairs, for six months ending on the 30th September next.

The Committee of Council have endeavoured to obtain information as to the state of the Rideau Canal Works, and the cost of their maintenance, and the Revenue arising therefrom.

They have ascertained from the Chief Ordnance Storekeeper, Mr. Elliott,

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that the cost of maintenance of the Canal, for the five years ending in 1852, classed under different heads, was, as follows:--

	1848.			1849.			1850.			1851.			1852.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Civil Establishment	4136	14	3	3209	18	3	2811	19	6	2654	17	6	2109	3	0
Lock Masters and Laborers.	5245	5	3	5255	15	0	5300	13	0	5297	8	7	4787	12	2
Works and Repairs	9361	17	9	8468	10	8	5991	18	5	4316	11	10	3666	9	6
£.	18743	17	3	16934	3	11	14104	10	11	12268	17	11	10563	4	8

The Committee observe from this statement, that material reductions have already been made in the Ordnance Expenditure, and they are not without hope that still greater retrenchment may be effected. The Canal Revenue, however, does not present a favorable result. From Mr. Elliott's statement, it appears that the receipts were:--

	1848.			1849.			1850.			1851.			1852.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Tolls	4762	3	0	3121	1	5	4078	0	5	3470	6	9	2357	4	6
Rents	247	8	10	252	6	0	230	13	6	231	14	5	468	17	2
£.	5009	11	10	3373	7	5	4308	13	11	3702	1	2	2826	1	8

The falling off has been caused chiefly by a reduction in the rate of Tolls, arising, as Mr. Elliott states, from the reduction made in the Provincial Canals. It may be desirable that these Tolls should again be increased, so as to make the trade of the Canal defray the cost of maintenance and repair. The rents are, it would appear, increasing, and it may be observed that hitherto the policy of the Ordnance Department has been against the leasing of the water-power, which the Committee have been led to believe is very valuable.

The Committee have also ascertained that the land in possession of the Ordnance Department, not immediately connected with the Canal, and which Mr. Elliott states to have been purchased with funds furnished by the Imperial Government, is very valuable, and is now producing a rental of £1807 19s. 6d. having increased since 1848, as follows:--

1848.			1849.			1850.			1851.			1852.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1082	15	11	1192	14	1	1046	16	4	1236	12	1	1807	19	6

The Committee of Council are respectfully of opinion, that before deciding finally on the policy to be recommended to Parliament, it would be expedient that a full report on the state of the Works should be obtained, which should embrace not only the condition of the Works and probable cost of repair and maintenance, but an estimate of the value of the water-power. They also are of opinion that it is of great importance to ascertain the views of the Imperial Government with respect to the land now occupied by the Ordnance at Bytown and elsewhere along and near the line of the Canal. In the event of the abandonment of the Canal, that property can scarcely be required for Military purposes, and its maintenance will probably only entail further expense on the Imperial Government. On the other hand, the transfer of this property, which is the only productive portion of the Ordnance property to be transferred to

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the Province, might be an inducement to the Provincial Parliament to maintain the Canal in an efficient state. The Committee humbly recommend that the views of Her Majesty's Government regarding this property should be ascertained, and that a Report should be obtained from some competent Engineer, to be appointed by Your Excellency, on all other points connected with the Canal. In the mean time, as the Committee observe that the Imperial Government have made no provision for the maintenance of the Canal after the 30th September next, they recommend that steps should be taken for assuming its charge by the Department of Public Works, until an opportunity can be afforded to the Provincial Parliament to determine upon the most expedient course to be adopted in future regarding this important Work.

Certified.

(Signed,) Wm. H. Lee, C.E.C.

Ordered, That the said Message, and the accompanying Documents, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain Resolutions on the subject of Salaries to certain Officers of Justice; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. LaTerrière reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to enable Cities and Towns in Upper Canada to elect their several Mayors by the Municipal Electors generally, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Mr. Dixon moved, seconded by Mr. Burnham, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next;

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, That the words "Monday next" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Chabot, Chapais, Crawford, Attorney General Drummond, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Gamble, Hartman, Hincks, Lacoste, Langton, Laurin, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Rose, Sanborn, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Street, Terrill, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(27.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Dixon, Dubord, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Mackenzie, Malloch, McLachlin, Patrick, Prince, Seymour, Shaw, Stuart, Tessier, Valois, and Willson.--(19.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for this day three months.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Congregation of the Catholics of Quebec speaking the English Language, being read;

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Mr. Stuart moved, seconded by Mr. Fortier, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

A discussion [arose]⁸.

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And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Fergusson, Mackenzie, Sanborn, and White.--(5.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Cameron, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Dixon, Dubord, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Lacoste, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, LeBoutillier, McDonald of CORNWALL, Malloch, Marchildon, McLachlin, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Polette, Poulin, Ridout, Seymour, Shaw, Sicotte, Street, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, Valois, Willson, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(41.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Creditors of Public Officers to attach by Saisie Arrêt after Judgment, the

Salaries and Emoluments of the said Officers in certain cases, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Dumoulin, Mr. Christie of Gaspé, Mr. Smith of Frontenac, the Honorable Mr. Chabot, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, and Mr. Stuart, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with powers to send for persons, papers, and records.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, 'An Act to explain and amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to make better provision for granting Licenses to Keepers of Taverns and Dealers in Spirituous Liquors in Lower Canada, and for the more effectual repression of Intemperance,"' being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for supplying Towns with Gas and Water;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Smith of Frontenac reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

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Mr. Smith of Frontenac reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendments were read, as follow:--

Page 1, line 20. After "any" insert "City," and after "Town" insert "or Incorporated Village."

Page 1, line 31. After "the" where it occurs the fourth time, insert "City," and after "Town" insert "or Village."

Page 1, line 34. After "Mayor" insert "or Chief Magistrate;" after "such" insert "City"; and after "Town" insert "or Village."

Page 1, line 36. Leave out "Town" and insert "Municipal," and after "such" insert "City."

Page 1, line 37. After "Town" insert "or Village."

Page 1, line 41. After "Town" insert "City or Village."

Page 2, line 22. After "Company" insert "if for Cities."

Page 2, line 24. Leave out "fifty" and insert "seventy-five."

Page 2, line 25. After "hundred" insert "and fifty."

Page 2, line 27. After "each" insert "and if for Towns and Villages, the sum of Fifty thousand and One hundred thousand pounds respectively."

Page 2, line 50. After "the" where it occurs the first time, insert "City," and after "Town" insert "or Village."

Page 3, line 29. After "enacted " insert "That every shareholder shall be held liable to the Trustees of every such Company for the payment of the full amount subscribed and".

Page 3, line 32. Leave out from "instalments" to "as" in line 33.

Page 3, line 34. Leave out from "proper" to "if" in line 36, and insert "provided that no one instalment shall exceed ten per cent, and that not less than three months shall intervene between the calls for any two instalments, and"

Page 3, line 39. After "the" insert "City," and after "Town" insert "or Village."

Page 3, line 40. After "aforesaid" insert "it shall be lawful for the said

Trustees to declare forfeited the shares upon which the said instalments shall not be paid: Provided always, that such forfeiture shall be a discharge to the holders of the shares so forfeited from all further liability either to the Company or to any third party in respect of the shares so forfeited, but the holders of shares so forfeited shall lose whatever sum or sums they may have paid on or for such shares, and no more.

"Provided always, and be it enacted, That the said Trustees may, if they think proper, sue any Stockholder for the amount of the call or calls on his stock due and not paid, instead of forfeiting the same, and if at the time appointed for the payment of any call, any Stockholder shall fail to pay the amount of the call payable by him, he shall be liable to pay interest at the rate of six pounds per centum per annum for the same, from the day appointed for payment thereof to the time of the actual payment of the same, and may be sued by the Trustees for such call and the interest thereof in any Court of Law or Equity having competent jurisdiction in this Province, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any other of Her Majesty's Colonies and Dependencies, or elsewhere.

"And be it enacted, That in any such suit or action to recover any money due upon any share, it shall not be necessary to set forth the special matter, but it shall be sufficient to declare that the Defendant is the holder of one share or more, stating the number of shares, and is indebted in the sum of money to which the calls in arrear shall amount, whereby an action hath accrued to the Company by virtue of this Act; and at the trial of such action, it shall be sufficient to prove the facts so declared, and the evidence of one witness in respect of all facts required to be proved shall be primâ facie sufficient to maintain any such action without the production of any documentary proof whatever."

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Page 4, line 7. Leave out from "in" to "and" in line 8.

Page 4, line 10. Leave out from "Corporation" to "And" in page 5, line 7.

Page 5, line 38. Leave out from "Company" to "And" in page 6, line 7.

Page 6, line 46. After "the" where it occurs the first time, insert "City," and after "Town" insert "or Village."

Page 7, line 12. Leave out from "be" to "and" in line 13, and insert "liable to a fine of Ten pounds, more or less, at the discretion of the said Trustees."

Page 7, line 50. After "Mayor" insert "or Chief Magistrate."

Page 8, line 12. Leave out from "places" to "for" and insert "of the said Municipalities."

Page 8, line 45. After "safety" insert the following Clause:--

"Provided always, and be it enacted, 'That no Company to be formed under this Act shall commence any of the works contemplated until the situation of the works have been approved of by the Council of the Municipality in which the same are situate, and no such Company shall break up or otherwise impede or interfere with any public road or highway, street or square, or any other public property without the assent first had and obtained of the Municipal Council of the Municipality within which such public highway or other public property is situate, and every such Company shall, as far as regards all such public highways and other public property as aforesaid, be subject to any regulations to be established by any By-law or By-laws of such Municipality.'"

Page 9, line 33. Leave out from "Peace" to "wherein" and insert "or any other person authorized to act in that capacity in the locality."

Page 11, line 12. After "provided" insert the two following Clauses:--

"And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Company either in this

Province or out of it, to borrow money at such rate of interest as the President and Directors of the said Company may deem necessary, provided that the sum so borrowed shall not exceed the sum of Ten thousand pounds, Halifax Currency, to be expended in Gas Works, and the like sum for Water Works for any Town or Incorporated Village, or the sum of Twenty-five thousand pounds for any City, for either Gas or Water Works as aforesaid: And provided also, that for securing the re-payment of money so borrowed with interest thereon, it shall be lawful for the said Company or the President thereof, by and with the consent of a majority of the said Directors, to mortgage, secure and assign, real estate, works, rates, revenues, rents and future calls on Shareholders of the said Company, and that all Bonds, Debentures, or other Securities to be granted may be payable to bearer or made transferable by endorsement or otherwise, as the Directors may see fit: Provided also, that no such Bond or Debentures shall be made or granted for a less sum than Fifty pounds.

"And be it enacted, That the said Bonds, Debentures, future calls or other securities so granted and pledged as securities for money borrowed, shall be equitable and proportionably liquidated or paid out of the funds or receipts of the said Company, without preference to any of the said securities over each other: Provided always, that no such Bonds or Debentures or other securities so pledged, shall prevent the Directors of the said Company from receiving and applying such future calls to the purposes of the said Company, so long as the money due on all such Bonds and Debentures does not exceed the amount of all the calls still remaining unpaid."

Page 11, line 32. After "Company" insert "Provided that such Bonds, Bills, or Debentures shall not exceed the amount which the said Companies are by this Act empowered to borrow."

Page 11, line 37. Leave out from "before" to "a" in line 38.

Page 11, line 39. Leave out from "Peace" to "where" and insert "or any other person authorized to act in that capacity."

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Page 12, line 3. After "Peace" insert "or any other person authorized to act in that capacity."

Page 12, line 10. After "the" where it occurs the first time, insert "City," and after "Town" insert "or Village."

Page 12, line 13. Leave out from "Company" to "And" in Page 13, line 1, and insert "to nominate and appoint one indifferent person, and the owner or owners of the land so taken or damaged to nominate and appoint another indifferent person, which two persons so appointed shall nominate and appoint a third person; and it shall be lawful for the said three persons to and they are hereby required to act as Arbitrators in such matter of dispute between the said Company and the said owner or owners of such property; and it shall be the duty of the said Arbitrators to examine all witnesses, administer all necessary oaths or declarations to the same, and the said Arbitrators, or a majority of them, shall award, determine and adjudge what sum or sums of money respectively, shall be paid to the owner or owners of such property so taken or damaged by the said Company; and the sum or sums of money so awarded shall be paid within three months after the date of such award, and in default of such payment, the proprietor may resume the possession of his or her property, with all the rights appertaining thereto; and in the event of either the Company or the owners of such property failing to appoint an Arbitrator after eight days notice from one of the said parties to the other, or the said two Arbitrators failing to appoint a third, it shall be lawful for the Judge of the County Court within which the said property may lay, to appoint an Arbitrator instead thereof, and the decisions of the said

Arbitrators, or a majority of them, shall be binding on all parties concerned.

"And be it enacted, That nothing contained in this Act shall extend to authorize any such Company, or any person acting under the authority of the same, to take, use, or injure, for the purposes of the said Gas and Water Company, any house, or other building, or any land used or set apart as a garden, orchard, yard, park, paddock, plantation, planted walk, or avenue to a house or nursery ground for trees, nor to convey from the premises of any person any water already appropriated and necessary for his or her domestic uses, without the consent in writing of the owner or owners thereof first had and obtained."

Page 13, line 8. After "construction" insert the following Clause:--

"And be it enacted, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize any Company to be established under it, to interfere with or infringe upon any exclusive privilege which may have been granted to any Company."

In the Preamble.

Page 1, line 6. After "supplying" insert "Cities," and after "Towns" insert "and Incorporated Villages."

In the Title.

Line 2. After "supplying" insert "Cities," and after "Towns" insert "and Villages."

The Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to exempt certain Vessels from the Duty imposed by the Act to provide for the Medical treatment of Sick Mariners; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Terrill reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Terrill reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

(973)

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to enable the Town of St. Catharines to borrow money on the credit of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund of Upper Canada, for the purpose of Lighting that Town with Gas, and for other purposes, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to permit of disinterments in certain cases, and for other purposes therein mentioned," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time on Monday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the protection of Mill-Owners from vexatious Actions, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to extend the time for the completion of the works for the improvement of the River du Chêne, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to allow the borrowing of Money at eight per cent, in certain cases, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Law AEdé, being read;

Mr. Stuart moved, seconded by Mr. Jobin, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Drummond, Fergusson, Fournier, Hartman, Hincks, Laurin, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, White, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(13.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Cauchon, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Dixon, Dubord, Gamble, Jobin, LaTerrière, Mackenzie, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Polette, Robinson, Shaw, Sherwood, Sicotte, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, and Valois.--(24.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Stuart, the Honorable Mr. Badgley, Mr. Polette, Mr. Sicotte, and Mr. Terrill, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

(974)

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until Monday next; the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Cauchon, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Gamble, Hartman, Mackenzie, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Rolph, Attorney General Richards, Rose, Shaw, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(15.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Chapais, Dixon, Dubord, Fergusson, Fournier, Gouin, Jobin, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, Mongenais, Murney, Poulin, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Valois, and White.--(26.)

So it passed in the Negative.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, to alienate or hypothecate certain property for the purpose of raising funds to build a more convenient Church, Manse, and School," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend

the Act of Upper Canada incorporating the Marmora Foundry Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of the Saint Maurice Iron Works Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act of Upper Canada incorporating the Marmora Foundry Company," was read for the first time.

On motion of Mr. Murney, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson,
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of the Saint Maurice Iron Works Company," was read for the first time.

On motion of Mr. Stuart, seconded by Mr. Patrick,
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the conveyance by the Catholic Parishioners of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe, of the personal property, buildings and immoveables appropriated to Divine Worship, and for other purposes therein mentioned; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Smith of Frontenac reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

And the Question being proposed, That the Report be now received;

(975)

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded [by] Mr. Mackenzie, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Dixon, Hartman, Mackenzie, Rolph, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(7.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Burnham, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Dubord, Fontaine, Harrier, Tran, Edin, Lacerte, Dayton, LaTerrière, Lawin, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Polette, Poulin, Robinson, Rose, Shaw, Sicotte, Smith of FRONTENAC, Taché, Tessier, and Valois.--(26.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Smith of Frontenac reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Final Report of the Select Committee appointed to revise the Rules of this House, and consider and devise means calculated to expedite the performance of its duties; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mackenzie reported, That the Committee had revised and amended the Rules and Standing Orders of this House.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Mackenzie accordingly reported the Rules and Standing Orders as revised and amended; which were read, as follow:--

RULES OF THE HOUSE.

MEETINGS AND ADJOURNMENTS OF THE HOUSE.

1. *That this House do meet at three o'clock in the afternoon; and if at three o'clock there is not a Quorum, Mr. Speaker may take the Chair and adjourn; but when the House rises on Friday, it shall stand adjourned to the following Monday.*

2. *That when the House adjourns, the Members shall keep their seats until the Speaker leaves the Chair.*

3. *That whenever the Speaker is obliged to adjourn the House for want of a Quorum, the hour at which such adjournment is made, and the names of the Members then present, shall be inserted in the Journals.*

QUORUM.

4. *That upon the appearance of a Quorum, the Speaker shall take the Chair, and the Members be called to order.*

5. *That the Speaker shall always take the Chair when the Black Rod is at the door, whatever the number of Members then present may be.*

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SPEAKER.

6. *That the Speaker shall preserve Order and Decorum, and shall decide Questions of Order, subject to an appeal to the House.*

7. *That the Speaker shall not take part in any Debate, or vote in any case, unless the House shall be equally divided.--He may give his reasons for so voting. He shall stand uncovered when addressing the House.*

8. *That when the Speaker is called upon to explain a point of order or practice, he is to state the Rule applicable to the case, without argument or comment.*

MEMBERS.

9. *That every Member, previous to his speaking, shall rise from his seat uncovered, and address himself to the Speaker.*

10. *That when two or more Members rise at once, the Speaker shall name the Member who is first to speak; and the other or others may appeal to the House, if dissatisfied with the Speaker's decision, by the Question, "Which Member was first up?"*

11. *That every Member who shall be present when a Question is put, shall vote thereon, unless the House shall excuse him, or unless he shall be personally interested in the Question; provided such interest be resolvable into a personal pecuniary profit, or such as is peculiar to the Member, and not in common with the interest of the subject at large, in which case he shall not vote.*

12. *That whenever a Petition tending to incorporate any number of persons to carry on any commerce or trade, is presented to this House, such of the Members of this House as are to become incorporated in consequence of such Petition to carry on such commerce or trade, are personally interested in all Questions that may arise upon such Petition, and in any after proceedings that may take*

place upon it.

13. That when the Speaker is putting a Question, no Member shall walk out of, or across the House; nor when a Member is speaking shall any Member hold discourse to interrupt him, except to order, nor pass between him and the Chair.

14. That a Member called to order shall sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the House, if appealed to, shall decide on the case, but without debate: If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to.

15. That no Member shall speak disrespectfully of the Queen or any of the Royal Family, or Person administering the Government of this Province; nor shall he use unmannerly or indecent language against the proceedings of this House, or against particular Members; nor shall he speak beside the Question in debate.

16. That each Member may, of right, require the Question or Motion in discussion to be read for his information at any time of the debate, but not so as to interrupt a Member speaking.

17. That no Member shall speak more than once on the same Question, without leave of the House, except in explanation of a material part of his speech, which may have been misconceived; but then he is not to introduce new matter.

18. That no Member shall speak more than once, without leave of the House, upon a Previous Question.

19. That any Member may, at any time, desire the House to be cleared of strangers; and the Speaker shall immediately give directions to the Serjeant-at-Arms to execute the order, without debate.

20. That no Member during the Session shall absent himself for more than one sitting at a time, without an express leave of absence from the House.

21. That this House will not grant leave of absence to any Member, (unless that there are forty-three Members present in Town,) but on the most urgent and accidental business specially stated to the House.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

22. That the Master in Chancery attending the Legislative Council, be re-

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ceived as their Messenger, at the Clerk's Table, the Members sitting; where he shall deliver such Message as he is charged with from the Legislative Council.

23. That all Messages from this House to the Honorable the Legislative Council, be sent by one Member of this House.

24. That when this House shall judge it necessary to request a Conference with the Legislative Council, the Reasons to be given by this House upon the subject of the Conference shall be prepared and agreed to by the House, before a Messenger shall be appointed to make the said request.

25. That Messages from the Honorable the Legislative Council shall be received into this House as soon as announced by the Serjeant-at-Arms.

26. That Legislative Councillors, desirous of hearing the debates, may have seats without the Bar, in a space to be set apart for that purpose, withdrawing when the House is cleared.

STRANGERS.

27. That Strangers admitted into the House during its sittings, who make a noise or behave irregularly, shall be committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, to await the judgment of this House.

JOURNALS.

28. That a copy of the Journals of this House be delivered, each day, to His Excellency the Governor General, certified by the Clerk.

29. That this House doth consent that its Journals may be searched by the Legislative Council, in like manner as this House may, according to Parliamentary usage, search the Journals of the Legislative Council.

RULES OF THE HOUSE.

30. That the Rules of the House shall be observed in a Committee of the whole House, so far as they may be applicable, except the Rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

31. That in all unprovided cases, resort shall be had to the Rules, Usages, and Forms of Parliament, which shall be followed, until this House shall think fit to make a Rule applicable to such unprovided cases.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

32. That upon a Division in the House, the names of those who vote for, and of those who vote against the Question, shall be entered upon the Minutes, if two Members require it.

MOTIONS AND QUESTIONS.

33. That a motion to adjourn shall always be in order.

34. That a motion that the Chairman leave the Chair, shall always be in order, and shall take place of any other motion.

35. That no motion for leave to present any Bill, Resolution, or Address, or for the appointment of any Committee, shall be made until at least two days' notice thereof shall have been given,--all such notices to be laid on the Table before five o'clock, and to be printed with the Proceedings of the day.

36. That no motion shall be debated or put, unless the same be in writing, and seconded. When a motion is seconded, it shall be read in English and in French by the Speaker, if he is master of both languages; if not, the Speaker shall read in either of the two languages most familiar to him, and the reading in the other language shall be at the table by the Clerk or his Deputy, before debate.

37. That after a motion is read by the Speaker, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House; but may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment, with permission of the House.

38. That when a Question is under debate, no motion shall be received unless

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to amend it, or commit it, or to postpone it to a certain day, or for the Previous Question, or for adjournment.

39. That the Previous Question, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment of the main Question; and shall be in the following words: "Shall the main Question be now put?"

40. That a motion for commitment, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment of the main Question.

41. That all Questions, whether in Committee or in the House, shall be put in the order in which they are moved.

42. That no motion prefaced by any preamble, shall be admitted in this House.

43. That every motion, when seconded, ought to be received and read by the Speaker, except in the cases provided for by the Rules of this House.

44. That it shall be the duty of the Speaker, whenever he shall conceive that a motion which he has received and read, may be contrary to the Rules or Privileges of this House, to apprise the House thereof immediately, before the Question on such motion is put, and to cite the Rule which is applicable to the case.

AID AND SUPPLY.

45. That if any motion be made in this House for any Public Aid, Subsidy, Duty or Charge upon the people, the consideration and debate thereof shall not presently be entered upon, but shall be adjourned till such further day as the House shall think fit to appoint; and then it shall be referred to a Committee of the whole House, and their opinion be reported, before any Resolution or Vote of the House do pass thereupon.

46. That all Aids and Supplies granted to Her Majesty by the Legislature of Canada, are the sole gift of the Assembly of this Province, and all Bills for granting such Aids and Supplies ought to begin with the Assembly, as it is the undoubted right of the Assembly to direct, limit, and appoint in all such Bills, the ends, purposes, considerations, conditions, limitations and qualifications of such grants, which are not alterable by the Legislative Council.

47. That in order to expedite the business of the Legislature, the House should not insist on the privilege claimed and exercised by them, of laying aside Bills sent from the Legislative Council because they impose pecuniary penalties; nor of laying aside Amendments made by the Legislative Council because they introduce into or alter pecuniary penalties in Bills sent to them by this House; provided that all such penalties thereby imposed, are only to punish or prevent crimes and offences, and do not tend to lay a burden on the Subject, either as Aid or Supply to Her Majesty, or for any general or special purposes, by Rates, Tolls, Assessments, or otherwise.

PUBLIC BILLS.

48. That every Public Bill shall be introduced by a motion for leave, specifying the Title of the Bill, or by a motion to appoint a Committee to prepare and bring it in, or by an Order of the House on the Report of a Committee.

49. That no Bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read.

50. That all amendments shall be reported to the House by the Chairman, standing in his place. After report, the Bill shall be subjected to debate and amendment in the House, before the Question for appointing a day for the third reading shall be put.

51. That every Bill shall receive three several readings, on different days, previous to its being passed, except on urgent and extraordinary occasions, when it may be read twice or thrice in one day.

52. That when a Bill is read in the House, the Clerk shall certify the readings and the time on the back.

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53. That Bills committed to a Committee of the whole House, shall first be read throughout by the Clerk, and then be read by the Chairman and debated by Clauses, leaving the Preamble and Title to be last considered.

54. That when a Bill passes the House, the Clerk shall certify the same, with the date thereof, at the foot of the Bill.

55. That a similar mode of proceeding shall be observed with Bills which have originated in and passed the Legislative Council, as with Bills originating in this House.

56. That it shall be the duty of the Law-Clerk of this House to revise all Public Bills after the first reading, and that after such revision, he do marks his initials and certify on the endorsement of the said Bills, in red ink, that the same are correct; and that the said Law-Clerk be held responsible for the due performance of such duty, in obedience to this Resolution; and that in every succeeding stage of such Bills, the said Law-Clerk shall be also held responsible for the correctness of the said Bills, should amendments be made thereto; and he shall make a Breviat of every such Bill previous to the second reading thereof.

57. That all Bills, Public and Private, and Breviats and Abridgments thereof, be printed before the second reading, in the English and French languages in equal proportions (unless the House in certain cases dispense with such printing,) with the exception of Bills relating only to Upper Canada, which shall be printed in English alone, unless otherwise required by any one Member,--and also of certain Bills to continue Acts, or other short Bills not introducing any important innovation, with the printing of which the Speaker may dispense.

PRIVATE BILLS.

58. That hereafter no Petition for any Private or Local Bill will be received by the House after the first fifteen days of each Session, unless the Petitioners shall have first applied, after notice thereof, for leave to present such Petition, and obtained permission of the House to do so.

59. That hereafter this House will not receive any Private or Local Bills, except within the first four weeks of each Session.

60. That this House will not receive any Report of a Standing or Special Committee, upon any Private or Local Bill, except within the first six weeks of each Session.

61. That the Clerk of this House shall, within three months after the close of each Session, publish, in the Official Gazette, the 62nd, 63rd, and 64th Rules,--and in other newspapers (English and French) the substance thereof;--and shall also, immediately after the issuing of the Proclamation convoking the Provincial Parliament for the despatch of business, announce, in the Official Gazette, and other newspapers published in this Province, in the English and French languages, until the opening of Parliament, the day on which the time limited for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire, according to the Rules of this House; and the said Clerk shall also announce, by Notice set up in the Select Committee Rooms, and in the Lobby of this House, by the first day of every Session, the days on which, according to the Rules of this House, the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, Reports on those Petitions, and Reports on the Bills upon those Petitions, are to expire.

62. That all applications for Private or Local Bills, whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road, or Telegraph Line; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam, or Slide, or other like work; the granting of a right of Ferry; the construction of works for supplying Gas or Water; or for the incorporation of any particular Profession or Trade, or of any Banking or other Commercial Company, or Cemetery Company; the incorporation of a Town or a City; the levying of any local Assessment; the division of any County or Township; the removal of the site of a County Town, or of

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local offices; the regulation of a Common; the re-survey of any Township, Line, or Concession; or for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive rights or privileges whatsoever, or for doing any matter or thing which in its

operation would affect the rights or property of other parties; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act,--shall require the following Notice to be published, viz:--

In Upper Canada--A notice inserted in one newspaper published in the County, or Union of Counties, affected.

In Lower Canada--A notice inserted in one newspaper in the English, and one newspaper in the French language, in the District affected, or in both languages if there be but one paper; or if there be no paper published therein, then (in both languages) in a paper published in an adjoining District, and also in the Official Gazette.

Such notices shall be continued in each case for a period of at least two months, during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session, and the consideration of the Petition. Provided that if the application be of such a nature as not to affect any particular locality, the notice may be published in the Official Gazette.

63. That before any Petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge is presented to this House, the person or persons purposing to petition for such Bill shall, upon giving the Notice prescribed by the 62nd Rule, also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give a notice in writing, stating the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning also whether they propose to erect a draw-bridge or not, and the dimensions of such draw-bridge.

64. That parties publishing notices of intended application for Private Bills under the 62nd Rule, shall be required to send, addressed to the Private Bill Office, "Legislative Assembly," (as soon as may be after its publication,) a copy of the local newspaper containing the first insertion of any such notice (or a certificate of the insertion thereof, by the proprietor of such paper); and also, after the presentation of the Petition; a copy of the paper containing the last insertion of the said notice, or a certificate thereof.

65. That Bills of a private nature shall be introduced on a Petition, to be presented by a Member, and seconded.

66. That when any Bill shall be brought into the House for confirming Letters Patent, a true copy of such Letters Patent shall be attached to the Bill.

67. That the expenses and costs attending on Private Bills giving any exclusive privilege or advantage, whether for the erection of a Bridge, or the construction of a Railroad, Turnpike Road, Telegraph Line, Harbour, Canal, Lock, Slide, Dam, or other like work; or for the incorporation of Banking or Commercial Companies, Cemetery Companies, or Companies for the construction of Gas or Water Works, or for any other objects of profit, or private or individual advantage; or for amending, extending, or enlarging any former Acts in such manner as to confer additional powers, ought not to fall on the public; and that for the purpose of defraying the same, the parties seeking to obtain any such Bill shall be required to pay into the Private Bill Office the sum of £15, immediately after the second reading thereof; and all such Bills shall be prepared in the English and French languages, by the parties applying for the same, and printed by the Contractor for printing the Bills of the House, and 250 copies thereof in English, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, with 150 copies in French also, of such Bills as relate to Lower Canada, before the second reading; and no such Bill shall be read a third time until a certificate from the Queen's Printer shall have been filed with the Clerk, that the cost of printing 150 copies of the Act in each language for the Government, has been paid to him.

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68. That every Private Bill, after having been read a second time, shall be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, if any such shall have been appointed, or to some other Standing Committee of the same character.

69. That whenever any Petition or Bill presented to the House shall have been referred to a Committee to examine the matter thereof and report the same, as it shall appear to them, to the House, the House will not admit any Petitioners to be heard, by themselves or Counsel, against such Petition or Bill, until the matter shall have been first reported to the House.

70. That all persons whose interest or property may be affected by any Private Bill, shall, when required by the Committee, appear in person before them to give their consent; and if they cannot personally appear, they may send their consent in writing, which shall be proved before the Committee by one or more witnesses. And in every case the Committee upon any Bill for incorporating a Company shall require proof that the persons whose names appear in the Bill as composing the said Company, are of full age, and that they are in a position to effect the objects contemplated by the Bill, and have personally consented to become so incorporated.

71. That no Committee on any Private Bill, based upon a Petition, notice of which is required by the 62nd Rule, shall sit thereupon, without first causing a week's notice of the day of sitting to be set up in the Lobby.

72. That the Committee to whom any Private Bill shall have been referred, shall report the Bill to the House, whether such Committee shall or shall not have agreed to the Preamble, or gone through the several Clauses, or any of them; and when the alteration shall have been made in the Preamble of the Bill, such alteration, together with the ground of making the same, shall be specially stated in the Report.

73. That when the Committee on any Private Bill shall report to the House that the Preamble of such Bill has not been proved to their satisfaction, they shall also state the grounds upon which they have arrived at such a decision.

74. That a filled up Bill containing the amendments proposed to be submitted to the Committee on the Bill, be deposited in the Private Bill Office, one clear day before the meeting of the Committee upon such Bill.

75. That the Chairman of the Committee shall sign, with his name at length, a printed copy of the Bill on which the amendments are fairly written, and shall also sign with the initials of his name, the several amendments made and clauses added in Committee; and another copy of the Bill, with the amendments written thereon, shall be prepared by the Clerk of the Committee, and fyled in the Private Bill Office, or attached to the Report.

76. That any Private or Local Bill returned from the Legislative Council, amended, such amendment or amendments not being of a technical nature, shall, previous to being read a second time, be referred to one or more (as the case may require) of the Standing or Select Committees to which the said Bill, or the Petition on which the same was founded, was in the first instance referred.

77. That (except in cases of urgent and pressing necessity) no motion shall be made to dispense with any Sessional or Standing Order of the House, relative to Private Bills, without due notice thereof.

78. That a Book, to be called the "Private Bill Register," shall be kept in a room to be called the "Private Bill Office," in which Book shall be entered, by the Clerk appointed for the business of that Office, the name, description and place of residence, of the parties applying for the Bill, or their agent, and all the proceedings thereon, from the Petition to the passing of the Bill; such entry

to specify briefly each proceeding in the House, or in any Committee to which the Bill or Petition may be referred, and the day on which the Committee is appointed to sit. Such Book to be open to the public inspection daily, during Office hours.

79. That the Clerk of the Private Bill Office do prepare, daily, lists of all Private Bills, and Petitions for Private Bills, upon which any Committee is

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appointed to sit, specifying the time of meeting, and the room where the Committee shall sit; and the same shall be hung up in the Lobby.

PETITIONS.

80. That Petitions, Memorials, and other Papers addressed to the House shall be presented by a Member, in his place, who shall be answerable to the House, that they do not contain improper or impertinent matter.

PAPERS LAID BEFORE THE HOUSE.

81. That Papers laid before this House, or referred to a Committee for their consideration, are of right to be read once by the Clerk or Chairman at the table, but when once read to the House or Committee, they are then, like every other Paper that belongs to the House, to be moved for to be read, and if objected to, to be decided by taking the sense of the House or Committee.

COMMITTEES.

82. That in forming a Committee of the whole House, the Speaker shall leave the Chair, and shall, before leaving the same, appoint a Chairman to preside, who shall have the same authority in the Chair of the Committee as the Speaker in the Chair of the House; and in other Committees the Chairman shall have the like authority.

83. That the mode of appointing a Select Committee, shall be first to determine the number it shall consist of, then each Member naming one, which shall be written down by the Clerk; those who have most voices shall be taken successively, until the number is completed; and if any difficulty should arise by two or more having an equal number of voices, the sense of the House shall be taken as to the preference; but it shall be always understood, that no Member who declares himself or divides against the body or substance of the Bill, motion or matter to be committed, upon any of the Readings thereof, can be nominated to be of a Committee upon such Bill, motion or matter; or the mover may submit the names of the Members to form the Committee, and if not objected to by two Members, the Members so nominated shall compose the Committee.

84. That every Member who shall introduce a Bill, Petition, or Motion upon any subject, which may be referred to a Committee, shall be one of the Committee without being named by the House.

85. That of the number of Members appointed to compose a Committee, such number thereof as shall be equal to a majority of the whole number chosen, shall be a Quorum competent to proceed to business in all cases, where the number to form such Quorum shall not be specially fixed by the House.

MESSENGERS.

86. That the Speaker of this House shall appoint all Messengers; but it shall be always understood, that the Member who moves for the Message shall of right be one of the number of Messengers, and that any Member who shall declare himself, or divide against the said Message, or against the subject thereof, cannot be appointed to be one of the Messengers.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

87. That the Order of the day shall have preference to any motion before the House.

88. That all measures standing on the Orders of the day be taken up according to the precedence they originally held when placed on the Order of the day Book; and such as are not taken up when called, shall remain in their relative position; and all such Orders as remain undisposed of at the adjournment of the House, shall be postponed till the next sitting day, without a special motion to that effect.

PRIVILEGES.

89. That whenever any matter of privilege arises, it shall be immediately taken into consideration.

(983)

LIBRARY.

90. That a proper Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Library be kept by the Librarians, in whom the custody and responsibility thereof shall be vested; and who shall be required to report to the House through Mr. Speaker, at the opening of each Session, the actual state of the Library.

91. That no person whatever shall be entitled to admission to the Library during a Session of Parliament, except the Governor of the Province, the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and Legislative Assembly, and the Officers of the two Houses for the time being, and such other persons as may receive a written order of admission from the Speaker of either House.

92. That during a Session of Parliament, no Books belonging to the Library be permitted to be taken out of the building, except upon receipts given by a Member of either House.

93. That during the recess of Parliament, the Library and Reading Room shall be open every day in each week, Sundays and Holidays excepted, from the hour of ten in the morning until three in the afternoon; and that access to the Library be permitted to persons introduced by a Member of the House, or admitted at the discretion of the Clerk or one of the Librarians, subject to such regulations as may be deemed necessary for the security and preservation of the collection; but that no one shall be allowed to take any Book out of the Library, except the Members of the House.

94. That the Clerk of this House be authorized to subscribe for the Newspapers published in the Province, and such other papers, British and Foreign, as may from time to time be directed by the Speaker, and to import annually the continuation of Periodical Works in the Library.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

95. That the hours of attendance of the respective Officers of this House and the Extra Clerks employed during the Session, be from nine in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, and from two until eight o'clock, and from thence until the business of the day be completed; and that no charges for extra hours be allowed.

96. That before filling any vacancy in the Offices of this House, enquiry be made touching the necessity of such Office, the amount of salary and emoluments thereunto annexed, and fixing such salary de novo at every change.

STANDING ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

1. That the Clerk of this House be required to cause to be placed in some

conspicuous place within this House, a List of the several Standing and Select Committees, as appointed from time to time.

2. That the ordinary routine of the daily proceedings in this House, in the transaction of business, be as followeth:--

Receiving and reading Petitions.

Referring Petitions.

Presenting Reports (by Standing and Select Committees.)

Motions.

Orders of the day.

3. That the Clerk of this House be directed to lay on the Speaker's table, every morning, previous to the Meeting of the House, the order of the proceedings for the day; and that a copy of the same be hung up in the lobby, for the information of Members.

(984)

4. That it shall be the duty of the Officers of this House (including the Clerk and Clerk Assistant) to complete and finish the work remaining at the close of each Session.

5. That 1500 copies be printed of the Journals of this House, with the Appendix thereto, after every Session, to be disposed of as followeth:--

Three copies to each Member.

One copy to each of the Members of the Legislative Council.

Six copies to His Excellency the Governor General.

Three copies in English, and two in French, to the Library of the Legislature.

One copy each, to the Governors, Legislative Councils, and Assemblies, of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, the Island of Jamaica, and Island of Bermuda, and such other Legislatures (Provincial or Foreign) as may be willing to furnish copies of their own Journals in return.

Two copies to the Colonial Department.

Three copies to the Library of the House of Commons.

Three copies to the Library of the House of Lords.

Six copies to the Clerk's Office, for the use of this House.

One copy to each of the Judges of the Court of Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and District Courts in Upper Canada,--and to each of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Superior Court, District and Circuit Courts in Lower Canada.

One copy to each incorporated University or College, and to each Law Library in the Province, as the Speaker may direct.

One copy to each Municipal Council in Upper Canada; and pending the establishment of the said Councils in Lower Canada, an equal number to be distributed in the several Townships and Parishes therein under the direction of the Clerk.

6. That the Clerk of this House be held responsible for the safe keeping of all the Papers and Records of this House, and have the direction and control over all the Clerks and Servants employed in the Office, subject to such orders as he may, from time to time, receive from Mr. Speaker and the House.

7. That the Clerk of this House be authorized to pay out of the Contingent Fund, to Witnesses summoned to attend before any Select Committee of the House, the sum of ten shillings per diem, during their attendance, and a reasonable allowance for travelling expenses, upon any certificate or order of the Chairman of the Committee before which such Witnesses have been summoned; but no

Witness shall be so paid, unless a certificate shall first have been fyled with the Chairman of such Committee, by some member thereof, stating that the evidence to be obtained from such Witness is, in his opinion, material and important; and no such payment shall be made in any case, without the authority of the Standing Committee on Contingencies, which shall be signified by the endorsement of the Chairman thereof upon the aforesaid certificate: and when any Witness shall have been in attendance during three days, if his presence is still further required, recourse shall again be had to the Contingent Committee, and so on every three days; and no Witness residing at the seat of Government shall be paid for his attendance.

8. That all Bills and Documents submitted to the consideration of the House, be printed in each of the English and French languages, in equal proportion, unless otherwise directed.

9. That no allowance will in future be made to any person in the employ of this House, who may not reside at the seat of Government, for travelling expenses in coming to attend his duties.

10. That Members of this House be permitted to make Reports from Standing and Select Committees of which they may be Chairmen, standing in their places, and without proceeding to the Bar of the House.

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11. That no work be paid for at the rate of Sessional Printing which is not delivered to the House during the Session; and that any work not so delivered shall be paid for at the rate allowed for the printing of the Journals and Appendix.

12. That the contractors for the Sessional Printing shall be entitled to perform such work as is delivered to them during the Session, and that no portion of the work intended to form part of the Appendix shall be so delivered, unless it appears to the Clerk of the House that it can be executed during the Session.

13. That in case extra copies of any portion of the Appendix which cannot be delivered during the Session, be required, the same shall be furnished by the contractors for the Appendix at their contract price.

14. That all Orders of the day for the third reading of Bills shall take precedence of all other Orders for the same day, except only of such of the said other Orders as may have been given precedence by special order of the House.

15. That all documents presented to this House, whether in accordance with Addresses or otherwise, be referred to the Standing Committee on Printing, in order that the said Committee may report from time to time whether, in their opinion, it is expedient that such documents should be printed in the Appendix to the Journals; and that such Reports should contain an estimate of the cost of printing each document.

16. That it shall be the duty of the Clerk to make and cause to be printed, and delivered to each Member, at the commencement of every Session of the Legislature, a List of the Reports or other periodical Statements which it is the duty of any Officer or Department of the Government, or any Bank or other Corporate Body, to make to the Legislative Assembly, referring to the Act or Resolution, and page of the volume of the Laws or Journals in which it may be contained, and placing under the name of each Officer or Corporation a List of Reports or Returns required of him or it to be made, and the time when the Report or periodical Statement may be expected.

17. That in future, the Journals and Appendix, as also Sessional Papers (Bills excepted), be printed in Royal Octavo form, of the size of the Report on Trade and Navigation for 1851, with new small pica type, without marginal notes,

and with but two blank lines between the page heading and reading matter. The Yeas and Nays in the Journals to be in long primer, in four columns.

18. That no Bill be introduced into the House, either in blank or only in part completed.

19. That all Letters, Correspondence, and Papers forwarded by Members, and chargeable against the Contingencies of the House, do pass through the office thereof.

20. That the Clerk shall not engage nor put on pay, at the outset of a Session, any more Extra Writers than may be necessary for the time being, taking on others as the increase of business may require.

21. That all Petitions for Private or Local Bills, which may from time to time be received by the House, be taken into consideration (without a special reference) by the Committee on Standing Orders, (or such other Committee as may be appointed for the purpose,) who shall report in each case whether the provisions of the 62nd and 63rd Rules, with regard to the publication of Notice, have been complied with.

The said Rules and Standing Orders, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Rules and Standing Orders be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until Monday next; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(986)

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Cauchon, Chabot, Attorney General Drummond, Fortier, Four-nier, Gamble, Gouin, Jobin, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Morin, Pelette, Rose, Attorney General Richards, Shaw, Sicotte, Valois, and White.--(22.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Balgley, Booth, Wilson, Duval, Langton, Morney, Patrick, Foulin, Robinson, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stuart, Terrill, and Tessier.--(14.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, on motion of Mr. Valois, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards,

The House adjourned until Monday next.

APPENDIX: 4 JUNE 1853.

[QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: SEIGNIORIAL AVEUX ET DENOMBREMENTS.]⁹

MR. LACOSTE [asked a question]¹⁰.

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND said that the government were not prepared to say what they would do on the subject of calling upon the Seigniors to deliver in the Statement and Rent Rolls (aveux et dénombremens) which they are obliged to give to the Crown, and a Statement of the Annual Revenue arising [sic] from Casual Rights in their respective Seigniories, during a given number of days. Perhaps hereafter some steps might be taken upon the subject in question. But one thing he could say. The government would take no partial step, which could serve as an excuse at the next session for retarding the passage of the Seigniorial Session [sic].¹¹

[POSTPONED MOTION RE: CLERGY RESERVES.]¹²

This morning MR. BROWN said that as news had been received of the Royal sanction of the Clergy Reserves bill; he desired to move the resolutions of which he had given notice, with a view of settling the question this session.¹³

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND said it was entirely out of the question.¹⁴

MR. BROWN said he would move his resolutions on Monday.¹⁵

[POSTPONED MOTION RE: COMPETENCE OF JUDGE C. ARMSTRONG.]¹⁶

MR. LYON moved an address to His Excellency praying that he will cause a Commission to be appointed to enquire into the efficiency, competency and conduct of Christopher Armstrong, Esquire; Judge of the county Court of Carleton, and the petition of James Walkley complaining of the said Judge Armstrong.

He said that he felt that the observation made by hon. members when this matter formerly came up were quite unparliamentary, and ought not to have been made in his absence. Some hon. members at least knew that he had been no party to the postponement of the matter when it first came up, and that without his consent it was postponed from that to a day when he could not possibly be present. This as well as the desire to serve the petitioners induced him to go on even at the present late period of the session and he denied that he took advantage of his position in the house to do that which he would not do elsewhere. On the contrary before he was in the House he had forwarded the charges to the government of the day. He had brought the thing forward in the way he did to prevent petitioners from improperly bringing libels before that house; but that petitioner had since informed him that he was quite ready to rest his respectability on the justice of the charge. It had been said that the motion he had formerly put on the notice papers for the house to move the crown officer to prosecute either the Judge for perjury or Mr. Walkley for libel was irregular and unnecessary; but he found several precedents (some of which he mentioned) in which the House of Commons had directed prosecutions of this kind. It was said that it was a hardship on the Judge to have this notice on the paper; but were those persons so indignant on this occasion, at all indignant, when a motion implying a charge of personal dishonour to the chief minister of the country stood on the notice paper for months, and when a similar motion also stood there for months applying serious charges against the whole ministry? He then went on to contend that considering the difficulties of getting up a petition against a Judge, that the fact of such a petition being numerously signed,

was great prima facie evidence of its truth.¹⁷

Here MR. J.S. MACDONALD the SPEAKER called the order[s] of the day, it being noon.¹⁸

The consideration of the motion was postponed.¹⁹

FOOTNOTES: 4 JUNE 1853.

1. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 June 1853, and MORNING CHRONICLE, 8 June 1853, reported that this bill was read for the first time 4 June 1853.
2. The following papers noted the exchange on this matter in identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 June 1853, GLOBE, 7 June 1853, EXAMINER, 8 June 1853, and LA MINERVE, 7 June 1853; MORNING CHRONICLE, 8 June 1853, and PILOT, 13 June 1853.
3. MORNING CHRONICLE, 8 June 1853.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 June 1853, and MORNING CHRONICLE, 8 June 1853, reported that the motion was for a three months' hoist, rather than six months.
7. The second reading of this bill was noted by MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 June 1853, which described it in error as "the Sale of Public Highways Bill."
8. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 June 1853. The discussion on this matter was noted in identical accounts by BRITISH WHIG, 6 June 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 June 1853, and LA MINERVE, 7 June 1853.
9. The following papers reported this Question and Answer in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 8 June 1853, and PILOT, 13 June 1853. The following papers reported the matter in partially identical accounts: BRITISH WHIG, 6 June 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 June 1853, GLOBE, 7 June 1853, EXAMINER, 8 June 1853, NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 9 June 1853, and LA MINERVE, 7 June 1853.
10. MORNING CHRONICLE, 8 June 1853.
11. IBID.
12. The following papers reported the exchange on this Postponed Motion in identical accounts: BRITISH WHIG, 6 June 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 June 1853, GLOBE, 7 June 1853, EXAMINER, 8 June 1853, NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 9 June 1853, and LA MINERVE, 7 June 1853.
13. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 June 1853.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. The following papers reported this Postponed Motion in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 8 June 1853, and PILOT, 13 June 1853. The following papers noted this matter in identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 June 1853, GLOBE, 7 June 1853, EXAMINER, 8 June 1853, and LA MINERVE, 7 June 1853.
17. MORNING CHRONICLE, 8 June 1853.
18. IBID.
19. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 June 1853.

MONDAY, 6 JUNE 1853.

(986)

THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Stuart,--The Petition of Joseph Hamel, Esquire, President, and others, Officers and Members of the St. Roch's Reading Room, of the City of Quebec.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Henry LeMesurier, Esquire, and others, of the City of Quebec; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Lower Canada Mining Company.

Of G.A. Allsopp, Esquire, and others, Co-proprietors of the Seignory of Jacques Cartier, in the District of Quebec; representing that by reason of the erection of a Bridge across the River Jacques Cartier, by the Commissioners of Public Works in the year 1846, they have sustained certain loss and damage, and praying compensation therefor.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade, be referred to the Select Committee on the Bill to explain and remove doubts as to the construction of the Act authorizing Parties to sue and defend Causes in formâ pauperis before the Courts of Law in Lower Canada.

Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau, from the Standing Committee on Expiring Laws, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have carefully examined the List of Expiring Laws drawn up by the Law Clerk to Your Honorable House, and think it expedient to continue the following Acts and Ordinances until the end of the next Session of the Provincial Parliament:--

The Act 4 & 5 Vic. c. 36, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Fisheries in the District of Gaspé:"

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The Act 7 Vic. c. 10, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Ordinance of Lower Canada, intituled, 'An Ordinance concerning Bankrupts, and the administration and distribution of their estates and effects,' and to make provision for the same object throughout the Province of Canada," as amended by the Act passed in the ninth year of the same Reign, and intituled, "An Act to continue and amend the Bankrupt Laws now in force in this Province," and in so far only as the same are continued by and for the purposes mentioned in the Act passed in the twelfth year of the same Reign, and intituled, "An Act to make provision for the continuance and completion of proceedings in Bankruptcy now pending:"

The Act 7 Vic. c. 36, intituled, "An Act to prevent obstructions in Rivers and Rivulets in Upper Canada," and the Act 10 & 11 Vic. c. 30, intituled, "An Act to amend, explain and continue an Act passed in the seventh year of the Reign of Her Majesty, intituled, 'An Act to prevent obstructions in Rivers or Rivulets in Upper Canada,'" and also the Act 14 & 15 Vic. c. 123, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend the Acts for preventing obstructions in Rivers and Rivulets in Upper Canada:"

The Act 8 Vic. c. 27, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act and Ordinance therein mentioned relative to the Registration of Titles to and Incumbrances upon Real Property in Lower Canada:"

The Act 8 Vic. c. 48, intituled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned:"

The Act 9 Vic. c. 38, intituled, "An Act to empower Commissioners for enquiring into matters connected with the public business, to take Evidence on Oath:"

The Act 10 & 11 Vic. c. 1, intituled, "An Act to enlarge the powers of the Trinity House of Montreal, in certain cases where the Public Health may be endangered:"

The Act 10 & 11 Vic. c. 38, intituled, "An Act to alter and amend an Act, intituled, 'An Act to remedy certain defects in the Registration of Titles in the County of Hastings, in Upper Canada;' and also the Act 12 Vic. c. 97, intituled, "An Act to amend the Acts passed to remedy certain defects in the Registration of Titles in the County of Hastings:"

The Act 11 Vic. c. 7, intituled, "An Act to provide for the inspection of Butter in Quebec and Montreal:"

The Act 2 Geo. 4, c. 8, intituled, "An Act for better regulating the Common of the Seigneurie of Laprairie de la Madeleine:"

The Act 2 Geo. 4, c. 10, intituled, "An Act to enable the Inhabitants of the Seigniorie of La Baie Saint Antoine, commonly called La Baie du Fèbvre, to provide for the better regulation of the Common in the said Seigniorie;" and also the Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 26, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Chairman and Trustees of the Common of the Seigniorie of the Baie Saint Antoine, commonly called the Baie du Fèbvre, to terminate certain disputes relating to the limits of the said Common, and for other purposes appertaining to the same:"

The Act 9 Geo. 4, c. 20, intituled, "An Act to provide for the more effectual extinction of Secret Incumbrances on Lands than was heretofore in use in this Province:"

The Act 9 Geo. 4, cap. 27, intituled, "An Act to prevent Fraudulent Debtors evading their Creditors in certain parts of this Province:"

The Act 9 Geo. 4, cap. 28, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the proceedings against the Estates and Effects of Debtors in certain cases:"

The Act 9 Geo. 4, cap. 32, intituled, "An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act to authorize the Inhabitants of the Fief Grosbois, in the County of Saint Maurice, to make regulations for the Common of the said Fief:'"

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The Act 9 Geo. 4, cap. 51, intituled, "An Act for the preservation of the Salmon Fisheries in the Counties of Cornwallis and Northumberland:"

The Act 1 Will. 4, cap. 6, intituled, "An Act to encourage the destruction of Wolves:"

The Act 6 Will. 4, cap. 14, intituled, "An Act further to suspend certain parts of an Act or Ordinance therein mentioned, and to consolidate and further to continue, for a limited time, the provisions of two other Acts therein mentioned for more effectually ascertaining the damages on Protested Bills of Exchange, and for determining disputes relating thereto, and for other purposes:"

The Act 6 Will. 4, c. 19, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Fees of persons employed by Justices of the Peace in the Country Parishes as Clerks or Bailiffs in certain cases," with the following Proviso: That in the several Judicial Districts of Lower Canada, so much of the said Act as relates to the Fees to be granted to persons acting as Clerks to Country Magistrates, shall cease to have any force, so soon as a Tariff of Fees shall have been promulgated in the said Districts respectively, under the provisions of an Act passed in the Session of the Legislature ... held in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, with respect to persons charged with indictable offences:"

The Act 6 Will. 4, c. 35, intituled "An Act to provide for the Medical treatment of Sick Mariners;" and also the Act 8 Vic. c. 12, intituled, "An Act for

the relief of Shipwrecked and destitute Mariners, in certain cases therein mentioned:"

The Ordinance of the Special Council, 2 Vic. (3rd Session) c. 7, intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of the Reign of King George the Third, chapter nine, commonly called the Road Act," with the exception of Section 19 of the above Ordinance, which is repealed by the Act 14 & 15 Vic. c. 98:

The Act of Upper Canada, 11 Geo. 4, c. 20, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Quarter Sessions of the Home District to provide for the relief of Insane destitute persons in that District."

The Act of Upper Canada, 3 Will. 4, c. 45, intituled, "An Act to continue an Act passed in the eleventh year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act to authorize the Quarter Sessions of the Home District to provide for the relief of Insane destitute persons in that District,' and to extend the provisions of the same to the other Districts of this Province." This Act extends the provisions of the Upper Canada Act 11 Geo. 4, c. 20:

The Act of Upper Canada, 6 Will. 4, c. 29, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the forty-ninth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, 'An Act to encourage the destroying of Wolves in this Province,' and to make further provision for the extermination of those destructive animals."

Your Committee beg leave to say that nothing contained in the present Report shall prevent or be construed to prevent the effect of any Act passed or to be passed during the present Session, repealing, amending, rendering permanent, or continuing to any further period than that herein appointed, any of the Acts or Ordinances hereinbefore mentioned and continued.

Your Committee further beg leave to recommend that a Bill be passed for continuing the said Acts and Ordinances.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau have leave to bring in a Bill to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

(1989)

Mr. Mackenzie reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to exempt to the value of _____, the tools or implements of any householder's trade or calling, and the wearing apparel, the bedding, and other furniture required for the use of his family, from seizure and sale under execution for debt; and to prevent the property thus exempted from being assigned, pledged, or sold in liquidation of debts contracted for intoxicating drinks, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the more equal distribution of business in the Superior Courts of Common Law in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned,--on the Bill to simplify and alter the practice, pleadings, and proceedings in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity and County Courts in Upper Canada,--and on the Bill to repeal, amend and consolidate the provisions of certain Acts therein mentioned, and to simplify and expedite the proceedings in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas in Upper Canada, That the Committee had gone through the first and second of the said Bills, and made amendments to each of them.

Ordered, That the Bill to provide for the more equal distribution of business in the Superior Courts of Common Law in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and the Report of the Select Committee thereon, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill to simplify and alter the practice, pleadings, and proceedings in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity and County Courts in Upper Canada, as amended, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. Stuart, from the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal the Law AEde, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee impressed with the conviction that the Law AEde, as adopted from the Roman Law into the Law of Lower Canada, whereby the Landlord or Proprietor, for the purpose of occupying himself the premises, may go into possession of the House leased, and rout his Tenant therefrom before the expiration of the term of the lease, is not consistent with justice or expediency, and ought to be repealed, have made certain amendments to the said Bill, which they respectfully submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Jobin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Jobin reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. Mackenzie reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to establish Courts of Conciliation or Arbitration in Upper Canada, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

(990)

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee;

On motion of MR. SMITH the Committee rose immediately.¹

(990)

and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Forty-first Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to continue and extend the Act to enable the County of Welland Municipal Council to purchase the Great Cranberry Marsh, and for other purposes," and have agreed to certain Amendments, which they beg to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to continue and extend the Act to enable the County of Welland Municipal Council to purchase the Great Cranberry Marsh, and for other purposes," as reported from

the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Lyon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Lyon reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendments were read, as follows:

Page 1, line 37. After "That" leave out to "County" in line 40, inclusive.

Page 1, line 40. Leave out from "said Provisional" to "land" in line 42, inclusive, and insert "Chairman of the said Board of Commissioners, by and with the consent of the majority of the said Commissioners immediately on the completion of the said purchase."

Page 1, line 45. After "Mortgages" leave out "a" and insert "in."

Page 1, line 50. After "as" leave out to "Council" in Page 2, line 1, inclusive, and insert "are set forth and contained in the said agreement in writing so as aforesaid, made and entered into between the said Board of Commissioners and the said Commissioners of Public Works, or of such other and further stipulations and agreements as the said Commissioners of Public Works may reasonably exact or require."

Page 2, line 4. Leave out "chargeable" and insert "recoverable."

Page 2, line 7. After "into" insert "by the said Provisional Municipal Council or."

Page 2, line 29. Leave out from "County" to the end of the Bill.

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Return relative to School Lands, which was presented on the twelfth of May last, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Montreal and New York Railroad Company to extend their connections, and granting facilities for the same," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Badgley do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, without any Amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the

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Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Trustees of the St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, to alienate or hypothecate certain property for the purpose of raising funds to build a more convenient Church, Manse, and School;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 1, line 19. Leave out from "that" to "the" where it occurs the first time in line 19.

Page 1, line 32. After "Church" insert "and also to pay off all existing claims against the said Trustees in respect of the said property now held by them."

Page 2, line 30. After "necessary" insert "to pay off all existing claims against the said Trustees in respect of the said property now held by them, and ."

Page 2, line 34. After "repairing" insert "enlarging."

Ordered, That the said Amendments be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

MR. R. CHRISTIE² moved the House into committee on the Fisheries. He went over the particulars of the advantages given by the Legislatures of the Eastern Provinces, and expressed a hope that something of the same kind would be done in Canada.³

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT and MR. MERRITT [spoke]⁴.

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said he was quite ready to do anything to foster the fisheries in the same way as any other industry, and had already done so. But as to bounties, he was decidedly against them. Take the case of other classes of the community. Suppose the British or any other government were to take it into their heads to give a bounty to any man who would make a pair of shoes, so that shoes could be sent from that country to Canada, so cheap that no Canadian shoemaker could compete with them--would it be right to tax carters, carpenters, and all other classes of people, in order to enable the shoemakers to continue in a kind of business not otherwise profitable; The fact was, the whole system of bounties was exploded, and continued nowhere except as an old abuse, which could not be got rid of. There might be other ways of encouraging the fisheries by endeavouring to direct their energies into the best method of carrying on their trade.⁵

MR. GAMBLE was in favor of giving bounties for two things--the fisheries and the steamboats--by which ocean freight would be lowered.⁶

MR. RIDOUT was in favor of fostering the fisheries, by putting them on the same footing as the fisheries of the United States.⁷

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Mr. Christie of Gaspé moved, seconded Mr. Malloch, and the Question being put, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration the expediency of affording encouragement to the Fisheries carried on by the Inhabitants of this Province in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Burnham, Chapais, Christie of GASPÉ, Clapham, Dixon, Fournier, Gouin, LeBlanc, Lynn, Malloch, Murney, Ridout, Seymour, Shaw, Smith of FRONTE-NAC, Taché, and Valois.--(17.)

NAYS.

*Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Cartier, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Attorney General Drummond, Fergusson, Fortier, Hartman, Hincks, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Merritt, Morin, Patrick, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rose, Unborn, Thorwood, Sicotte, Stevenson, Street, White, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(27.)*⁸

So it passed in the Negative.

*The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Eighth Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies;*⁹

MR. SEYMOUR moved that the salary of Mr. Wicksteed be raised to £500 per annum, on condition of his giving the whole of his time to the House.¹⁰

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN then rose, and paid a high compliment to the law Clerk, for his ability and zeal.¹¹

MR. SMITH did the same thing, but held that it was quite wrong to expect Mr. Wicksteed to do anything during the recess. His services during the session were quite sufficient.¹²

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND believed that Mr. Wicksteed, working day and night as he did during the session, really accomplished during that time more than any other man in the Province during the whole year. There was no doubt that if mere pecuniary advantages were his object, he could readily earn in his profession £1000 a year.¹³

MR. SEYMOUR thought the Government ought to have the services of the law clerk during the recess.¹⁴

Some further conversation exceedingly complimentary to Mr. Wicksteed [followed], on the part of several members¹⁵.

In the course of this MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS stated that he was aware Mr. Wicksteed had refused the fees offered him for drafting a bill of a quasi public character¹⁶.

MR. SMITH said that he knew Mr. Wicksteed had during the session returned more fees sent to him by private parties for services rendered them than would have amounted to the increase of salary now proposed.¹⁷

MR. SEYMOUR supported the report of the committee, which was what had been proposed by Mr. Hincks himself. Mr. Wicksteed had never applied for an increase of salary during all the time he had been in office, and he thought it would be sufficient to put his salary on the same footing as a County Judge.¹⁸

MR. CHRISTIE thought the two Attornies General and two Solicitors General, with their clerks, ought to be able to draw all the Government bills. If they could not do that, they ought to pay for assistance [sic] out of their own pockets. The law clerk was well entitled to £500; indeed better entitled to £800 than the law clerk of the Upper House to £450; that gentleman having nothing to do after the session and not one-tenth of the work of Mr. Wicksteed.¹⁹

The House eventually reported an amendment giving Mr. Wicksteed £500 per annum; but relieving him from any labour during the recess, except what he may be required to render to the Government, and for which he receives an additional sum of £100 per annum.²⁰

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act of Upper Canada incorporating the Marmora Foundry Company," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for taking into consideration the Reasons of absence of such Members as were not present at the Call of the House on the first day of March last, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Wednesday the fifteenth instant.

The House then adjourned for the purpose of presenting the address on the

subject of the Legislative Council to the Governor General.²¹

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At the hour appointed, Mr. Speaker and the House attended upon His Excellency the Governor General with their Addresses of Thursday last, to Her Majesty and to His Excellency, on the subject of the Constitution of the Legislative Council of this Province.

AFTERNOON SITTING.²²

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And being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported, That the House had attended upon His Excellency with their Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the constitution of the Legislative Council of this Province, and their Address to His Excellency praying that he would be pleased to transmit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to be laid at the foot of the Throne; to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Answer:--

Gentlemen,

In compliance with your request, I will transmit this Address to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in order that it may be laid at the foot of the Throne for Her Majesty's Gracious consideration.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend and explain the Ordinance concerning the registration of Hypothecs in Lower Canada; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Marchildon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Marchildon reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Mr. Lemieux moved, seconded by Mr. Marchildon, and the Question being put, That the amendments be now read a second time; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill supplementary to the Common School Act of Upper Canada, being read;

And the Question being proposed, That the Report be now received;

Mr. Seymour moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of leaving out the Proviso in the 13th Clause, and inserting the words 'Provided always that no rate or assessment upon property shall be imposed by the Trustees in any School Section, unless the same shall have been first agreed to by a majority of the legally qualified rate-payers present at the annual School Section Meetings authorized to be held under the provisions of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, any thing contained in the said Act or in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding'" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Christie of GASPE, Gamble, Malloch, Murray, Patrick, Robinson, Seymour, Stevenson, Smith of FRONTENAC, Street, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(14.)

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NAYS.

Messieurs Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hincks, Jobin, Laurin, Lemieux, Mackenzie, Mongenais, Morin, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Shaw, Sicotte, Stuart, Terrill, Valois, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK. -- (27.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Report be now received;

Mr. Gamble moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Burnham, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of leaving out the words 'That the Trustees of each School Section shall have the same authority to assess and collect School rates for the purpose of purchasing School Sites and the erection of School Houses, as they are now or may be invested with by law to assess and collect rates for other School purposes' in the 6th Clause, and inserting the words 'That whenever the Trustees of any Common School shall decide upon raising any sum of money by assessment of the rate-payers liable thereto, for the purpose of purchasing a School Site for the erection of a School House, or for any other School purposes, it shall be their duty, on or before the first day of August in each year, to make application to the Council of the Municipality within which such School is situate, by requisition, stating the amount necessary to be raised, together with the purpose for which the money is wanted, which requisition shall be signed by the Trustees, and be under the Seal of their Corporation; and it shall be the duty of such Municipal Council, and they are hereby required forthwith to cause the sum applied for, together with five per cent thereon, to cover the expense of collection and other necessary abatement, to be assessed rateably upon all the rate-payers liable to pay such assessment and to be placed upon the Collector's Roll for the then current year, and such rate shall be collected in the same manner as other rates, and paid over to the Treasurer of the Municipality at the same time with the other rates imposed by such Municipal Council, subject to the order of the Trustees of such Common School, any thing contained in any Law now in force to the contrary notwithstanding'" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Report be now received;

Mr. Street moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to consider the propriety of leaving out the Proviso of the 17th Clause" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Turcotte reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Rolph, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow;

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Brown,

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That the word "To-morrow" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the

names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Christie of WENTWORTH, Fergusson, Gamble, Mackenzie, Malloch, Stevenson, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(9.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Fortier, Four-rier, Laurin, Hicks, John, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Mirchillon, McLellan, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Patrick, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Shaw, Sherwood, Sicotte, Street, Taché, Tessier, and Valois.--(41.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to explain the Act, intituled, 'An Act to authorize François Verrault, Esquire, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Etchemin, in the Parish of St. Henry, near the Church in the said Parish, in the County of Dorchester,'" with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the City of Quebec to raise a Loan to consolidate their Debt," to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to specify the time when an Act of the present Session relating to the Townships of Kingston and Pittsburgh shall come into force," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the City of Quebec to raise a Loan to consolidate their Debt," was read for the first time.

On motion of Mr. Stuart, seconded by Mr. Egan,

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to specify the time when an Act of the present Session relating to the Townships of Kingston and Pittsburgh shall come into force," was read for the first time.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Frontenac, seconded by Mr. Seymour,

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time To-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. LaTerrière, from the Committee to consider certain Resolutions on the subject of Salaries to certain Officers of Justice, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That, in order to secure to the various Officers of Justice whose Salaries are fixed by the Act 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 27, the amount of remuneration intended by the Legislature to be granted to them by that Act, it is ex-

pedient and necessary to form one General Fund of all the Fees and other pecuniary emoluments therein enumerated, and out of such General Fund to pay the amount of such Salaries and other charges thereon.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that if in any year such Fund shall exceed the sum required to meet such Salaries and other charges thereon, the surplus shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province; and if in any year the said Fund shall be insufficient to pay such Salaries and other charges thereon, the deficit shall be made good from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient that the principle adopted in the foregoing Resolutions should apply to the period which has elapsed since the provisions of the said Act took effect.

4. Resolved, That considering the increasing population and importance of the District of St. Francis, it is expedient that the Officers of Justice in the said District should receive more ample remuneration for their services than is provided by the Act aforesaid.

5. Resolved, That it is just that the following annual Salaries be allowed to the said Officers: To the Sheriff, Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency; to the Prothonotary of the Superior Court in the said District, Two hundred pounds, currency; to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the Sherbrooke Circuit, One hundred pounds, currency; to the Clerk of the Crown, Fifty pounds, currency; to the Clerk of the Peace, One hundred and fifty pounds, currency.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts assigning fixed annual Salaries in lieu of Fees to certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time Tomorrow.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to provide for the care of habitual Drunkards, and the custody and disposal of their effects, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

A bill to incorporate the Carouge Pier, Wharf, and Dock Company,²³ was, according to Order, read the third time.

Mr. Tessier moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act incorporating the Cap Rouge Pier, Wharf, and Dock Company;" the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Tessier do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to make better provision for granting Licenses to Keepers of Taverns and Dealers in Spirituous Liquors in Lower Canada, and for

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the more effectual repression of Intemperance,'" was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Tessier do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, without any Amendment.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to permit of disinterments in certain cases, and for other purposes therein mentioned," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Tessier do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, without any Amendment.

A Bill to exempt certain Vessels from the Duty imposed by the Act to provide for the Medical Treatment of Sick Mariners, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Dubord do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to authorize the conveyance by the Catholic Parishioners of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe, of the personal property, buildings and immoveables appropriated to Divine Worship, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

Mr. Sicotte moved, seconded by Mr. Cartier, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with an Instruction to leave out the Clause imposing a Tax upon the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe for the erection of a Church" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:

[It] was lost--37 to 7.²⁴

Some amusement was created by the difficulty which MR. COM. CR. LANDS ROLPH made about voting, which he only did after a motion to excuse him had been lost.²⁵

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and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Christie of WENTWORTH, Fergusson, Gamble, Mackenzie, Malloch, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(7.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Dixon, Dubord, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Marchildon, McLachlin, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Ridout, Rolph, Rose, Sicotte, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, Valois, and Willson.--(38.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, in order

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to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with an Instruction to leave out such provisions as take from the hands of the Roman Catholic Parishioners the Church property of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe, and vest it in the Roman Catholic Bishop" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Christie of WENTWORTH, Dixon, Fergusson, Gamble, Mackenzie, Malloch, Sanborn, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(10.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chawwa, Clapham, Dubord, Fortier, Fournier, Jobin, LaFerrière, Laurin, Le-Blanc, Lemieux, McLachlin, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Patrick, Poulin, Ribout, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Sicotte, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, and Valois.--(32.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with an Instruction to leave out the Clause providing for the performance of a Chaunt for the Dead" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Christie of WENTWORTH, Fergusson, Gamble, Mackenzie, Malloch, Sanborn, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(9.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chawwa, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Dixon, Dubord, Fortier, Fournier, Jobin, LaFerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McLachlin, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Patrick, Poulin, Ribout, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Sicotte, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Stuart, Taché, Valois, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(58.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Finally, the motion was postponed owing to an uncertainty whether the proper notices had been given.²⁶

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Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide more effectually for the publication of Law Reports in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

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The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to extend to Lower Canada the Limited Partnerships Act of Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to abolish the Registry Office established at the Village of Durham, in the County of Beauharnois, and to establish two Registry Offices, one at the Village of Beauharnois, and the other at the Village of Huntingdon, in the said County, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to allow the recusation of Judges who are Seigniors, in cases where Seigniorial Rights are called in question, being read;

Mr. Lemieux moved, seconded by Mr. Fortier, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Cauchon moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof;²⁷

Some discussion [followed]²⁸.

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Gamble, Hartman, LaTerrière, McLachlin, Merritt, Morin, Murney, Robinson, Rolph, Sanborn, Seymour, Stuart, Terrill, Willson, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(22.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Chapais, Clapham, Dubord, Fortier, Fournier, Lacoste, Laurin, Lemieux, Marchand, Marchildon, Mongenais, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, and Valois.--(15.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time this day three months.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal so much of the Act 32 Geo. 3, cap. 8, as applies to the appointment of the Keepers of Court Houses in the several Counties in Canada West, and to vest the same in the County Councils, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, with respect to Summary Convictions and Orders, being read;

Mr. Laurin moved, seconded by Mr. Lemieux, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Stuart moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Prince, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

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Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Upper Canada Bible Society, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to erect the Town of Bytown into a City, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the Elections of Church Wardens (Marquilliers) in the Parishes of Notre Dame de Québec, St. Roch de Québec, and elsewhere, being read;

Mr. Dubord moved, seconded by Mr. Poulin, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment: the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time this day three months.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Pilots for and above the Harbour of Quebec;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sicotte reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize Insurance Companies incorporated in this Province, to take the same rate of Interest on Loans made by them as the Upper Canada Trust and Loan Company are authorized to take, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill conveying to the City of Toronto certain Water Lots, with power to the said City for the construction of an Esplanade; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Dixon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Dixon reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Sisters of Charity at Quebec; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Valois reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

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Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Valois reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to vest in Charles Coxwell Small, Esquire, certain Road allowances in the Township of Pickering, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Robinson moved, seconded by Mr. Burnham, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Wright of the East Riding of York moved in amendment to the Question,

seconded by Mr. Hartman, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Christie of WENTWORTH, Gamble, Hartman, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Rose, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(8.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Cartier, Crawford, Dixon, Dubord, Fournier, Hincks, Langton, Lemieux, Lyon, Malloch, Marchildon, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Seymour, Shaw, Sherwood, Sicotte, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Torrill, and Willson.--(29.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize Clergymen of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in Lower Canada, to keep Registers of Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Fortier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Fortier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to lessen Costs in Suits at Law in Upper Canada, being read;

Mr. Rose moved, seconded by Mr. Christie of Wentworth, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by

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the Honorable Mr. Morin, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Crawford, Dixon, Dubord, Fortier, Fournier, Gamble, Gouin, Hincks, Langton, LaTerrière, Lemieux, Malloch, McLachlin, Morin, Murney, Robinson, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Shaw, Sherwood, Sicotte, and Stuart.--(26.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Christie of WENTWORTH, Hartman, Jobin, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Merritt, Rose, Valois, and Willson.--(11.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time this day three months.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Depositors in the Montreal Provident and Savings Bank to appoint Trustees to wind up the Affairs of the said Bank, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to extend the provisions of the Act 12 Vic. cap. 24, to Companies formed for the purpose of improving the navigation of Rivers and Streams in Canada; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Gouin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to regulate the culling and measurement of Timber, Masts, Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned," being read;

Mr. Dubord moved, seconded by Mr. Valois, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Robinson moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Crawford, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Radgley, Bondum, Fortier, Crawford, Dixon, Fournier, Gouin, Hinks, Marginal of CERNHAM, Mr. Dub., Mr. Gillin, Mongenais, Morin, Mumey, Attorney General Richards, Robinson, Rolph, Shaw, Sherwood, Slottte, Stevenson, Terrill, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(24.)

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NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Solicitor General Chauveau, Dubord, Fortier, Jobin, Marginal, Stuart, and Valois.--(8.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time this day three months.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law relative to the solemnization of Marriage in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend and extend "An Act to incorporate the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Street reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Street reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to prevent Intemperance, and to prohibit the retailing of intoxicating Liquors, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Sicotte, the Honorable Mr. Cameron, Mr. Hartman, Mr. LeBlanc, Mr. Mongenais, and Mr. Chapais, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Lower Canada Judicature Act 12 Vic. cap. 38, and to provide for the service of Circuit Court Writs by Bailiffs; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Wright of the West Riding of York reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to increase the Jurisdiction of the Commissioners' Courts in certain cases, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to establish a standard weight for the different kinds of Grain, Pulse, and Seeds, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Burnham reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 14

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& 15 Vic. cap. 92, relating to the illegal detention of Real Property in Lower Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Terrill, the Honorable Mr. Badgley, Mr. Sicotte, Mr. Cartier, and Mr. Sanborn, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the punishment of Land Surveyors who have signed or given, or may sign or give false certificates relative to the survey, occupation, or cutting of Timber on the waste or ungranted Lands of the Crown, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to enable Contractors, Builders, and others, to hold a Lien upon Buildings erected by them, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to invest in John Carling and others, a certain portion of Church Street in the Town of London; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sanborn reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to protect the Employés of the Government of this Province in certain Departments of the Public Service from being compelled to labor on the Lord's Day, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, and the Question being proposed, That the said Order be discharged;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Crawford, Gamble, Jobin, Langton, Mackenzie, Murney, Robinson, Rose, Sanborn, Seymour, Shaw, Stevenson, Street, Terrill, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(20.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cartier, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Gouin, Hincks, McLachlin, Morin, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Sherwood, Sicotte, Stuart, Taché, and Tessier.--(16.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act prohibiting the hunting and killing of Deer and other Game

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within this Province, at certain seasons of the year; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Rose reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Rose reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the British American Institute, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide that Plaintiffs shall in certain cases give Security for Costs, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to give an Appeal from the several Division Courts in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the employment in the Streets and other Public Places of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, of persons convicted of certain offences and sentenced to hard labor in punishment thereof," being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Survey of Broken Front Concession A, from the Ottawa, in the Township of Nepean, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to repeal so much of a certain Ordinance of the Province of Quebec therein mentioned, as provides for the annual appointment of Peace Officers in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal," being read;

Mr. Tessier moved, seconded by Mr. Cauchon, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Burnham, Antier, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Grifford, Attorney General Drummond, Hartman, Hincks, Langton, McLachlin, Morin, Mumey, Attorney General Richards, Robinson, Rolph, Sanborn, Seymour, Sherwood, Gicotte, Stevenson, Street, White, Willson, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(25.)

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NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cauchon, Gouin, Jobin, Mackenzie, Stuart, Taché, and Tessier.--(8.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time this day three months.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to transfer the possession and control of the Cul-de-Sac Harbour from the Trinity House of Quebec, to the Mayor and Councilors of the City of Quebec," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to extend certain privileges therein mentioned to a body of Protestant Christians denominating themselves Adventists, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mackenzie reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to facilitate the admission in evidence of Foreign Judgements and certain official and other documents, and otherwise to improve the Law of Evidence in Lower Canada; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Langton reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and

directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the formation of a Company to be called the Paris Hydraulic Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Street reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to render the Office of Mayor of the City of Quebec elective by the People, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to repeal an Ordinance therein mentioned, intituled, "An Ordinance for regulating the Markets in the Towns of Quebec and Montreal, in the Province of Quebec;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cauchon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Cauchon reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

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Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to establish a Board of Examiners for School Teachers in the District of Kamou-raska; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Hartman reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Hartman reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Ecclesiastical Society of St. Michel; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mackenzie reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Mackenzie reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Act for the protection of certain species of Game in the County of L'Islet, and certain other Acts relating to the same subject, and to enable the Municipalities of the said County to make regulations for that purpose, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for incorporating the British American Mining Association, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill

to amend the Charter of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cartier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Cartier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Chapais,
The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 6 JUNE 1853.

1. PILOT, 13 June 1853.
2. The debate on this matter was reported by PILOT, 13 June 1853. The debate was noted by MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 June 1853.
3. PILOT, 13 June 1853.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. PILOT, 13 June 1853, reported a division of "Yeas, 18; Nays, 26."
9. The debate on this matter was reported by PILOT, 13 June 1853. The debate was noted by MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 June 1853.
10. PILOT, 13 June 1853.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. This was reported by MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 June 1853, as the bill to incorporate "the Cayuga Pier and Wharf Company." The same paper reported in error that the bill to amend the Act for securing the independence of the Legislative Assembly was also read a third time.
24. PILOT, 13 June 1853.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. PILOT, 13 June 1853, reported instead that, "Mr. Drummond moved the second reading of the bill this day six months."
28. PILOT, 13 June 1853.

TUESDAY, 7 JUNE 1853

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THE Clerk laid before the House the following Return, prepared in obedience to an Order of the House of the 1st instant:--

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Return of Private Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly during the present Session, specifying those which are liable to the Fee of £15, under the 70th Rule, and the date of the payment of such Fee in each case.—Prepared in obedience to an Order of the House of 1st June, 1853.

No. of Bill.	Title of Bill.	Name of Member presenting the same.	Payment of Fee.	£	s.	d.	Remarks.
12 & 273 }	Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Amendment	Hon. Mr. Badgley	September 8, 1852	15	0	0	
125 }	Galt and Guelph Railroad	Sir A. N. MacNab	October 25, do	15	0	0	
127 }	Hamilton and Toronto Railway	do.	do	15	0	0	
43	Fabriques of Quebec and Three Rivers Mutual Assurance Association	Hon. Mr. Chabot					Exempt, (Ecclesiastical.)
	Montreal Bank Stock	Hon. Mr. Keung	September 16, 1852	15	0	0	
44	St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Amendment	do.	15, do	15	0	0	
47	Quebec, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Amendment (1st)	Mr. Benson	October 26, do	15	0	0	
48	Montreal and New York Railroad Extension (1st)	Hon. Mr. Young	September 15, do	15	0	0	
126	Bellevue & Dufréne's Bridge	Mr. Sarrat	October 20, do	15	0	0	
128	Verrault's Bridge	Mr. Stuart					Decision of Mr. Speaker that it is not liable.
38	Quebec Temperance Hall	do					Exempted, by Order of 11th October, 1852.
45	St. Mary's College, Montreal	Hon. Mr. Young					Exempt, (Educational.)
54	Charitable Endowments of St. Hyacinthe	Hon. Mr. LaFerté					Exempt, (Charitable.)
63	British American Fire and Life Assurance Company	Mr. Ridout	October 21, 1852	15	0	0	
128	Canada Millinery Asylum	Mr. Stuart					Exempt, (Charitable.)
61	Port Hope Harbour	Mr. Smith (Durham)	September 22, 1852	15	0	0	
37	Pickering Harbour and Road Company	Mr. Wright, E. Y.	October 23, do	15	0	0	
117	Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour	Hon. Mr. Hincks	April 21, 1853	15	0	0	
123	Toronto Gas Light and Water Company	Mr. Ridout	March 5, do	15	0	0	
201	Industry and Rawdon Railway Amendment (1st)	Hon. Mr. Badgley	November 8, 1852	15	0	0	
384	do do (2nd)	do	May 11, 1853	15	0	0	
145	Hamilton Water Works Company	Sir A. N. MacNab	November 8, 1852	15	0	0	
222	St. Roch's Reading Room	Mr. Stuart					Exempt, (Literary.)
92	Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company	Mr. Ridout	October 21, 1852	15	0	0	
143	Hamilton Orphan Asylum	Sir A. N. MacNab					Exempt, (Charitable.)
184	For relief of J. K. Roche	Mr. Smith (Durham)					Exempted by Order of 28th October.
81	Cobourg and Peterborough Railway (1st)	Mr. Burnham	October 25, 1852	15	0	0	

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Return of Private Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly during the present Session, &c.—(Continued.)

No. of Bill.	Title of Bill.	Name of Member presenting the same.	Payment of Fee.			Remarks.
			£	s.	d.	
265	Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad	Mr. Terrill	April 6, 1853..	15	0	Decision of Private Bill Committee on 23rd March, that Bill is not liable. Exempt. (Charitable.) Government measure. Not Paid. Exempted by Resolution of 30th September.
147	Bytown and Prescott Railway Amendment	Mr. Patrick	November 4, 1852..	15	0	
89	Brantford and Buffalo Railway Extension	Hon. Mr. Richards	October 30, do ..	15	0	
70	Montreal Cemetery Company	Hon. Mr. Young	do 21, do ..	15	0	
79	Desjardins Canal (security of Dundas)	Mr. White	do 13, do ..	15	0	
191	Montreal Manufacturing Company	Hon. Mr. Bagley	September 27, do ..	15	0	
109	Quebec Pilots Incorporation	Mr. Lamioux				
105	Toronto Orphans' Home	Mr. Ridout				
107	Grand Trunk Railway	Mr. Cartier				
87	Quebec and Montreal North Shore Railway	Mr. Stuart				
100	McIntyre's admission to practise	Mr. Boulton				
115	Grand Junction Railroad	Mr. Langton	October 25, 1852..	15	0	Exempt. (Charitable.) do do Exempted by Resolution of 11th October.
108	Quebec Benevolent Society	Mr. Lamioux				
110	Quebec Friendly Society	do				
129	Toronto and Guelph Railway (1st)	Mr. Ridout	October 20, 1852..	15	0	
153	Little Lake Cemetery Company	Mr. Langton				
160	Niagara Harbour and Dock Company (1st)	Mr. Street	October 22, 1852..	15	0	
283	do (2nd)	do	May 11, 1853..	15	0	
155	Port Hope and Peterborough Railway (1st)	Mr. Smith (Durham)	October 25, 1852..	15	0	
204	British North American Electric Telegraph	Mr. Stuart	March 11, 1853..	15	0	
194	Eric and Ontario Railroad Amendment	Legislative Council	November 6, 1852..	15	0	
159	Bishop's College, Lennoxville	Mr. Sanborn				Exempt. (Educational.) Exempt. (Educational.) Government Bill. Exempt. (Educational.)
222	Catarqui and Peterborough Railway	Hon. Mr. Macdonald	April 23, 1853..	15	0	
163	McGill College	Hon. Mr. Bagley				
188	Quebec and Trois Pistoles Railway	Hon. Mr. Hicks				
186	St. Hyacinthe Seminary	Mr. Sicotte				
227	Quebec Hotel Company	Mr. Cauchon	November 9, 1852..	15	0	
187	Montreal Mutual Insurance Company	Mr. Cartier	do 6, do ..	15	0	
207	To place Grand River Navigation under control of the Government	Mr. Christie of Wentworth				

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Return of Private Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly during the present Session, &c.—(Continued.)

No. of Bill.	Title of Bill.	Name of Member presenting the same.	Payment of Fee.			Remarks.
			£	s.	d.	
260	Toronto Consumers Gas Company	Mr. Ridout	20, 1853..	15	0	Exempted by Resolution of 9th March.
276	Erie and Ontario Insurance Company	Mr. Morrison	do do ..	15	0	
362	For relief of William Henry Beresford	Legislative Council	27, do ..	15	0	
369	Perth and Kenneville Railway	Mr. Shaw	6, do ..	15	0	
363	Beckville and Ottawa Railway	Mr. Crawford	18, do ..	15	0	
255	Montreal Railway Bridge	Mr. Carier	8, do ..	15	0	
269	Quebec Bank Stock Increase	Mr. Stuart	26, do ..	15	0	
272	Montreal and Bytown Railway	Hon. Mr. Jodrey	5, do ..	15	0	
315	Quebec Bridge Company	Mr. Stuart .....	.. ..	..	..
283	Brockville Gas Company	Legislative Council	30, 1853..	15	0	Exempted by Resolution of 26th April.
277	Great Western Railway Amendment	Sir A. N. MacNab	16, do ..	15	0	
278	London and Port Sarnia Railway	do	do do ..	15	0	
285	Hamilton and Port Dover Railway	do	23, do ..	15	0	
326	Burlington Bay Dock Company	do	18, do ..	15	0	
298	Port Whitby and Lake Huron Railway	Mr. Wright, E. Y.	6, do ..	15	0	
284	Mount Royal Cemetery Company	Hon. Mr. Baskley .....	.. ..	..	..
287	Mégantic Junction Railway	Mr. Chapman	30, 1853..	15	0	
329	Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company	Mr. Street	11, do ..	15	0	
297	Montreal Exchange	Hon. Mr. Young	20, do ..	15	0	
345	Quebec and Trois Pistoles Navigation Company	Mr. Lonioux	25, do ..	15	0	Exempt, (Eccelesiastical.)
310	Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Amendment (2nd)	Mr. Smith (Durham)	12, do ..	15	0	
308	Bytown and Pembroke Railway	Mr. Malloch	31, do ..	15	0	
344	Port Stanley and London Railway	Mr. Dixon	25, do ..	15	0	
331	Toronto Hotel Company	Mr. Ridout	26, do ..	15	0	
334	Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway	Hon. Mr. Merritt	4, do ..	15	0	
338	St. Andrew's Church Property, Quebec	Mr. Stuart	20, 1853..	15	0	
336	Grey Nuns, Montreal, (sale of property)	Hon. Mr. Young	28, do ..	15	0	
352	Vaudreuil and Bytown Railway	Mr. Mongeais	18, do ..	15	0	
357	Hamilton Hotel Company	Sir A. N. MacNab	16, do ..	15	0	
368	Prince Edward Railway	Mr. Stevenson	Exempt, (Literary.)
382	Canadian Institute	Mr. Jobin	
370	Canadian Steam Navigation Company	Mr. Cartier	28, 1853..	15	0	

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Return of Private Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly during the present Session, &c.—(Continued.)

No. of Bill.	Title of Bill.	Name of Member presenting the same.	Payment of Fee.			Remarks.
			£	s.	d.	
381	Toronto Locomotive Manufacturing Company	Mr. Brown	31, 1853..	15	0	
383	For relief of heirs of S. Ryerse	Hon. Mr. Rolph	23, do ..	15	0	
247	Upper Canada Mining Company	Mr. Christie of Wentworth..	1, do ..	15	0	
290	Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway (2nd)	Legislative Council	3, do ..	15	0	
	Total amount received on Bills which have passed	the House	£ 990	0	0	
In addition to the foregoing, the following Bills having been read a second time and reported upon, have become liable for the Fee, unless otherwise exempt.						
199	Carouge Pier, Wharf, and Dock Company	Mr. Tessier	November 4, 1852..	15	0	Exempt, (Professional.)
274	To amend Act incorporating Bar of Lower Canada	Hon. Mr. Badgley .....	.....			Security given for the Fee.
291	Stanstead Bank	Mr. Terrill .....	.....		
349	Paris Hydraulic Company	Mr. Christie of Wentworth..	April 23, 1853..	15	0	
332	Grand River Water-power (Wilkes)	do	June 3, do ..	15	0	
202	Cobourg and Peterborough Railway (2nd)	Mr. Burnham	April 12, do ..	15	0	Exempt, no personal advantage or profit.
289	To vest certain lots in London in John Carling	Mr. Dixon .....	.....		
301	Canadian Loan Company	Hon. Mr. Badgley	June 3, 1853..	15	0	Notice given to dispense with the Fee.
388	Montreal and New York Railway Amendment (2nd)	do .....	.....		
393	Lake Superior Silver Company	Mr. Stuart	May 21, 1853..	15	0	
897	Metropolitan Gas and Water Company, Toronto	Hon. Mr. Sherwood	do do ..	15	0	
40	Ecclesiastical Society of St. Michel	Hon. Mr. Chabot .....	.....			Exempt, (Ecclesiastical.)
39	Quebec Sisters of Charity	do .....	.....			do (Charitable.)
	Total receipts during the present Session .....	.....	£ 1095	0	0	

Alfred Todd,
Clerk of Private Bills.

Private Bill Office,
6th June, 1853.

(1011)

Mr. Lemieux reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the "Act to regulate the exercise of certain rights of Lessors and Lessees," in Lower Canada, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow, and be then the first Order of the day.

Mr. Dixon reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the safety of Her Majesty's Subjects, and others, on the Highways of this Province, and to regulate the travelling thereon, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to appoint a Commissioner to enquire into the circumstances attending the Loan of One hundred thousand pounds to the Sufferers by the Quebec Fires, with a view to establish the amount equitably due in capital and interest by the said Sufferers, according to the original intentions of the Legislature, as expressed in an Act passed in the ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter sixty two, under the faith of which they were induced to erect more costly buildings than they would otherwise have done conformably to the provisions of the said Act; and to enquire into the best mode of obtaining additional Securities for the repayment of the amounts equitably due as aforesaid.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

The Honorable Mr. Robinson, from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Thirtieth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:

Your Committee have taken into their consideration the Bill to amend the general Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, and have agreed to several amendments thereto, which they humbly submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the general Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, as amended by the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Mr. Dubord reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen at the Port of Quebec, and on the Bill to repeal the Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen, and for other purposes therein mentioned, That the Committee had examined the two Bills referred to them, and had agreed that the Bill to repeal the Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen, and for other purposes therein mentioned, should be adopted.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill more effectually to prevent the desertion of Seamen, and the Rules of this House be suspended as regards the same.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was re-

ceived and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

(1012)

Mr. Stuart moved, seconded by Mr. Dubord, and the Question being proposed, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to explain the Act, intituled, 'An Act to authorize François Verrault, Esquire, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Etchemin, in the Parish of St. Henry, near the Church in the said Parish, in the County of Dorchester,'" be now taken into consideration;

Mr. Lemieux moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Brown, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Dumoulin, Fortier, Hartman, John, Lemieux, Mongenais, Polette, Poulin, Sanborn, Sicotte, Terrill, Valois, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(18.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Crawford, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Egan, Fergusson, Gamble, Hincks, Langton, LaTerrière, Lyon, McDonald of CORNWALL, Malloch, McLachlin, Morin, Patrick, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Shaw, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Stuart, and Willson.--(29.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to explain the Act, intituled, 'An Act to authorize François Verrault, Esquire, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Etchemin, in the Parish of St. Henry, near the Church in the said Parish, in the County of Dorchester,'" be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 1, line 34. Leave out from "true" to "of" where it occurs the first time, and insert "intention," and after "the" where it occurs the second time, insert "Legislature in enacting the said."

Page 1, line 35. Leave out from "and" where it occurs the first time, to "other," and leave out "provision" and insert "the provisions," and leave out from "was" to "that" in line 36.

Page 2, line 6. After "hire" insert "and provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed so as to subject any person or persons to liability for having erected or used, or caused or procured to be erected or used any Free Bridge or Bridge not being a Toll Bridge within the said limits, before the passing of this Act."

Ordered, That the said Amendments be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Mr. Gouin reported the Bill to extend the provisions of the Act 12 Vic. cap. 24, to Companies formed for the purpose of improving the navigation of Rivers and Streams in Canada; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

(1013)

Mr. Street reported the Bill to authorize the formation of a Company to

be called the Paris Hydraulic Company; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Act for better securing the Independence of the Legislative Assembly of this Province, being read;

Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau moved seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

The Honorable Mr. Badgley moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of leaving out the amendments made by the Committee to the first Clause of the Bill, and leaving the said Clause as it originally stood" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Dixon, Dubord, Gamble, Jobin, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Malloch, Marchildon, Murney, Ridout, Robinson, Seymour, Shaw, Sherwood, Stevenson, Smith of FRONTENAC, Street, Stuart, Valois, Willson, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(26.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Dumoulin, Egan, Ferguson, Fortier, Fournier, Hartman, Hincks, Langton, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Mackenzie, McLachlin, Mon-genais, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Simpson, Sirotte, Tucké, Leppill, White, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Young.--(28.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

The Honorable Mr. Badgley moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of adding the words 'Provided always, that nothing in this Section contained shall apply to the Solicitor General accepting Office as Attorney General' at the end of the last Clause of the Bill," instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(1013-1014)

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Dixon, Dubord, Ferguson, Gambie, Gouin, Jolin, Langton, LaTerrière, Mackenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, Murney, Ridout, Robinson, Rose, Seymour, Shaw, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Valois, Willson, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(30.)

(1014)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fortier,

Stamier, Hartman, Hincks, Lemieux, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Sanborn, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Taché, Terrill, White, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Young.--(29.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of adding the words "Provided always, that nothing in this Section contained shall apply to the Solicitor General accepting Office as Attorney General" at the end of the last Clause of the Bill.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Murney reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Murney reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Brown, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "again recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of excluding persons holding the Office of Solicitor General from seats in the Legislative Assembly, and confining the said Officers to the performance of their legal duties" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Gamble, and Mackenzie.--(3.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Duford, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, LaTerrière, LeBlanc, McDonald of CORNWALL, McLaugh, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Seymour, Shaw, Sheppard, Sicotte, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Valois, White, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(54.)

So it passed in the Negative.

(1015)

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Chabot, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Lacoste, LaTerrière, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, White, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Wright of West Riding of YORK.--(39.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Dixon, Dubord, Gamble, Jobin, Mackenzie, Mallock, Marchildon, Mumey, Ridout, Robinson, Seymour, Shaw, Sherwood, Stevenson, Street, Valois, and Willson.--(20.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to continue and extend the Act to enable the County of Welland Municipal Council to purchase the Great Cranberry Marsh, and for other purposes," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Street do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, with several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend and explain the Ordinance concerning the registration of Hypothecs in Lower Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill supplementary to the Common School Act of Upper Canada, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(1015-1016)

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Clapham, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dunoulin, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Mumey, Patrick, Pollette, Poulin, Attorney General Richard, Ridout, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Sherwood, Sicotte, Taché, Terrill, Valois, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Young.--(40.)

(1016)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Fergusson, Gamble, Iyon, Mackenzie, Mallock, Seymour, Shaw, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Street, White, and Willson.--(17.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to specify the time when an Act of the present Session relating to the Townships of Kingston and Pittsburgh shall come into force," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Frontenac do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same,

without any Amendment.

A Bill to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Pilots for and above the Harbour of Quebec," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill conveying to the City of Toronto certain Water Lots, with power to the said City for the construction of an Esplanade, being read;

Mr. Ridout moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Sherwood, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bulley, Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Crawford, Dixon, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Gamble, Gouin, Jobin, McDonald of CORNWALL, Malloch, McLachlin, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Sunborn, Seymour, Sherwood, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Valois, White, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(46.)

NAY.

Mr. Mackenzie.--(1.)

(1017)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Ridout do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to incorporate the Sisters of Charity at Quebec, being read;

Mr. Polette moved, seconded by Mr. Cauchon, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Dixon, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Gamble, Hincks, Jobin, LaTerrière, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McDonald of CORNWALL, Marchildon, McLachlin, Mumey, Patrick, Polette, Prince, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Seymour, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Valois, and Willson.--(41.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Christie of WENTWORTH, Fergusson, Hartman, Mackenzie, Malloch, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(8.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Polette do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to authorize Clergymen of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in

Lower Canada, to keep Registers of Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act for the relief of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, as regards the keeping of Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in Lower Canada."

Ordered, That Mr. Brown do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend and extend "An Act to incorporate the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend and extend the Act to incorporate the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company."

Ordered, That Mr. Burnham do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Lower Canada Judicature Act 12 Vic. cap. 38, and to provide for the service of Circuit Court Writs by Bailiffs, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the
(1018)

Lower Canada Judicature Act, and to provide for the service of Circuit Court Writs by Bailiffs in certain cases."

Ordered, That Mr. Terrill do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to establish a standard weight for the different kinds of Grain, Pulse, and Seeds, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to establish a standard weight for the different kinds of Grain and Pulse and Seeds in Upper Canada."

Ordered, That Mr. Shaw do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act prohibiting the hunting and killing of Deer and other Game within this Province, at certain seasons of the year, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Jobin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to vest in John Carling and others, a certain portion of Church Street in the Town of London, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to vest in the Board of Works a certain portion of Church Street in the Town of London."

Ordered, That Mr. Dixon do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to repeal the Law AEde, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Stuart do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to extend certain privileges therein mentioned to a body of Protestant Christians denominating themselves Adventists, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond do carry the Bill

to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to facilitate the admission in evidence of Foreign Judgments and certain official and other documents, and otherwise to improve the Law of Evidence in Lower Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to facilitate the admission in Evidence of Foreign Judgments and certain Affidavits and other Documents, and otherwise to improve the Law of Evidence in Lower Canada."

Ordered, That Mr. Stuart do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to repeal an Ordinance therein mentioned, intituled, "An Ordinance for regulating the Markets in the Towns of Quebec and Montreal, in the Province of Quebec," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to repeal an Ordinance therein mentioned, intituled, 'An Ordinance for regulating the Markets of the Towns of Quebec and Montreal,' so far as respects the City of Quebec."

(1019)

Ordered, That Mr. Stuart do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to establish a Board of Examiners for School Teachers in the District of Kamouraska, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to establish a Board of Examiners for School Teachers in certain Districts in Lower Canada."

Ordered, That Mr. Chapais do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to incorporate the Ecclesiastical Society of St. Michel, being read;

Mr. Polette moved, seconded by Mr. Cauchon, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

[YEAS]¹

Messieurs Brown, Christie of WENTWORTH, Fergusson, Mackenzie, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(6.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chateau, Christie of GASPE, Dumoulin, Egan, Fortier, Hincks, Langton, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McLachlin, Mongenais, Murney, Polette, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Sherwood, Sicotte, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Street, Taché, Terrill, and Willson.--(31.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Polette do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for reforming the Municipal System of Lower Canada, and for establishing County, Parish or Township, and Village Municipalities therein, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Road Laws of Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to define and establish the Division Line between Upper and Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

(1020)

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the final adjustment of Boundaries, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law for the better protection of the Crown Timber, and for the collection of the Dues thereon, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to provide a uniform mode of incorporating Societies formed for Charitable and Educational purposes, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the House again in Committee on the Bill to make better provision touching the expense of maintaining Patients in the Lunatic Asylum in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law relating to Savings Banks, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the House again in Committee to take into consideration certain Resolutions concerning the Registration of Foreign-built Vessels, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Law for the sale and settlement of the Public Lands; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Malloch reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. Sicotte, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the state of Education in Lower Canada, the working of the School Law, the efficiency of the Education Department in Lower Canada, and the means of rendering more effective the Legislative enactments adopted for the advancement of Education in Lower Canada, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read.

For the said Report, see Appendix (J.J.)

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this

House.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to make provision for the erection of certain Public Buildings at Toronto, for the better accommodation of the Government and of the Legislature, at that City, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported,

(1021)

That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain Expenses of the Civil Government for the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and certain other Expenses connected with the Public Service, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Smith of Frontenac reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act to amend the Laws relative to the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in Lower Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Taché reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating Liquors on or near the line of the Public Works in this Province, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the

Bill to separate the County of Halton from the County of Wentworth; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sanborn reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Sanborn reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow;

The Honorable Mr. Robinson moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Burnham, That the word "To-morrow" be left out, and the words "on Thursday next" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(1022)

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Malloch, and Robinson.--(4.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Fournier, Hartman, Langton, Lemieux, Mackenzie, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Sanborn, Taché, Terrill, Turcotte, Valois, White, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(20.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate as amended the Laws relative to the Toronto General Hospital," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. McLachlin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. McLachlin reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to issue Debentures to a certain amount, and to place certain Roads under their control, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mackenzie reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Mackenzie reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Division Court Act of Upper Canada, and to extend the Jurisdiction of the same; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mackenzie reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Mackenzie reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal certain Duties of Excise so far as regards Upper Canada, and to vest certain powers in the Municipal Authorities of that part of this Province, being read;

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Murney reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to divide the Townships of Fonge and Escort, in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 28, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical purposes;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Murney reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of the Saint Maurice Iron Works Company," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to extend the Elective Franchise, and better to define the Qualifications of Voters in certain Electoral Divisions by providing a system for the registration of Voters; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cartier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Cartier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal so much of the Act providing for the optional commutation of the Tenure of Lands in the Fiefs and Seigniories in Lower Canada, as allows the commutation of the right of lods et ventes without the commutation of the other Seigniorial rights on the same lands, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time To-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Valois,
The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 7 JUNE 1853.

1. The JOURNALS titled this list, "NAYS," as well as the following list.

WEDNESDAY, 8 JUNE 1853.

(1024)

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Sherwood,--The Petition of Henry Allen, of the Middle Temple at the City of Toronto, Esquire, Barrister, and heretofore Judge of the District Court of the District of London.

By Mr. Brown,--The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Chatham.

By Mr. Crawford,--The Petition of William Matthie and others.

By Mr. Lemieux,--The Petition of O. Gauvreau and others, Cullers of Timber duly licensed.

By Mr. Dubord,--The Petition of N. Allard and others, Proprietors and Commanders of Vessels, Pilots, and others interested in the navigation of the River St. Lawrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petition was read:--

Of Joseph Hamel, Esquire, President, and others, Officers and Members of the St. Roch's Reading Room, of the City of Quebec; praying for aid in behalf of the said Institution.

Ordered, That the Petition of O. Gauvreau and others, Cullers of Timber duly licensed, be now received and read; and the Rules of this House suspended, as regards the same.

And the said Petition was received and read; praying that the Bill to amend the Act to regulate the culling and measurement of Timber may not pass into Law.

Ordered, That the Petition of N. Allard and others, Proprietors and Commanders of Vessels, Pilots, and others interested in the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, be now received and read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was received and read; praying that the Bill to transfer the possession and control of the Cul-de-Sac Harbour from the Trinity House of Quebec, to the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec, may not pass into Law.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Forty-second Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to divide the Common of Maskinongé among the Co-proprietors thereof, which has been referred back to them by Your Honorable House, and after carefully considering the same and taking evidence in reference to the subject matter thereof, they have agreed again to report the said Bill without any amendment.

The Bill to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Hamilton Gas Light Company," and the Bill to incorporate La Congrégation des Hommes de Ville Marie in the City of Montreal, have been examined by Your Committee, and they have made one amendment to each of the said Bills, which they submit, respectively, for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have also examined the Bill to incorporate the Congregation of the Catholics of Quebec speaking the English language, and have made several amendments thereto, which they beg leave to report for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate La Congrégation des Hommes de Ville Marie, in the City of Montreal, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

(1025)

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Hamilton Gas Light Company," as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Congregation of the Catholics of Quebec speaking the English Language, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Christie of Gaspé, seconded by Mr. Valois,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, representing that the edition of the "Edits et Ordonnances Royales, &c.," and the "Ordonnances des Intendants et Arrêts portant Règlement au Conseil Supérieur de Québec," constituting part of the laws and jurisprudence of Lower Canada, published in the year 1803, pursuant to an Address of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, voted on the 5th March, 1801, being out of print or nearly so, and difficult to be procured, it is expedient that a reprint thereof be made, together with such of the "Edits, Ordonnances, Arrêts et Règlements" in extenso, as, in the aforesaid edition, are only referred to by their respective titles,—submitting also that there being reason to believe that among the archives of the Province there are many records, documents and papers never hitherto published, relating to public matters, from the first settlement of the Colony down to the establishment of the Constitution of Lower Canada, and of great public interest and proper to be perpetuated, as tending to throw light upon the past history of the Country, and which, it is presumed, may now, without prejudice to the public service or to individuals, be committed to print; and assuring His Excellency that if he is graciously pleased to cause a selection of such of these records to be made as may with propriety be published, and cause the same to be printed and distributed for public information with respect to times and events bygone, to persons entitled to a copy of the Statutes, this House will cheerfully defray the expense.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by the Honorable Mr. LaTerrière,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause enquiry to be made, and to consider whether it would be convenient to cause a Survey to be undertaken by an experienced Engineer, of the line of country between Quebec and some point on the Atlantic, near the Straits of Belle-Isle, through the country north of the St. Lawrence River and Gulf, with a view of ascertaining the facilities it affords for the construction of a Railway.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Ordered, That the Bill to divide the Common of Maskinongé among the Co-proprietors thereof, be read the third time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Stuart, seconded by Mr. Dumoulin,
Ordered, That Private Bills set down for second reading, and which are intended to be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, take precedence of the other Orders of the day for such second reading.

MR. YOUNG¹ moved for a committee of the whole to-morrow [sic] on the lake Champlain Canal. He made some remarks in support of his motion.²

MR. H. SMITH of Frontenac supported the motion and expressed the belief that the whole country was in favor of it.³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS asked if the hon. member had any new light to throw upon this question; if not, he (Mr. H.) saw no use of going into committee, as the question had been already discussed by the House. The hon. member had stated that opinion was unanimously in favour of the Canal, but the question of the terminus was left open, and that was the whole difficulty. On this point the views of the hon. member were opposed in his own constituency and also by the interest east of Montreal. But he (Mr. H.) thought the hon. member had taken the most statesmanlike views of the subject, and agreed with him that the terminus ought to be above Montreal. The only use of this canal was to secure the trade of the West. The government were not prepared to take the matter up this session.⁴

MR. MERRITT contended that after a vote of this House of 36 to 6 in favour of the Canal, the government ought to have put an item on the estimates for it. It was no excuse at all to say the Board of Trade of Montreal were divided in opinion upon it. The Board of Trade of Montreal were a mere local body to look after the interests of Montreal, and a great public question such as this Canal was not to be decided by their agreement or disagreement.⁵

MESSRS. ROBINSON and BADGLEY [spoke]⁶.

MR. YOUNG contended that the question of the terminus was one which ought to be determined by Engineers, not by the government, himself or colleague.⁷

Some further discussion [followed] in which no new matter was brought out⁸.

(1026)

The Honorable Mr. Young moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Merritt, and the Question being put, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to take the necessary steps for the immediate construction of a navigable Canal to connect the waters of Lake Champlain with the River St. Lawrence; and assuring His Excellency that this House will make good the expenses which may be incurred in the construction of the said Canal; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Chabot, Clark, Langton, LeBlanc, Lyon, Malloch, Merritt, Ridout, Robinson, Rose, Shaw, Smith of FRONTENAC, Valois, and Young.--
(16.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Currier of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Dixon, Attorney General Drennon, Egan, Ferguson, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, LaTerrière, Lemieux, Mackenzie, Murchillan, McLachlan, Montpetit, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Sanson, Seymour, Street, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Turcotte, Varin, and Willson.--(38.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Ordered, That the 64th, 66th and 77th Rules of this House be suspended as

regards the Bill to amend the Charter of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Mr. Terrill reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 92, relating to the illegal detention of Real Property in Lower Canada, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Mr. Terrill moved, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill and Report be now committed to a Committee of the whole House;

Mr. Sanborn moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Stuart, That all the words after "Bill" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "be again referred back to the Select Committee to be considered by them, inasmuch as the said Committee have never been duly summoned, have never organized, and have never given all the Members of the Committee the privilege of being heard or of proposing amendments thereto" instead thereof;

And it being Twelve o'clock at noon; the Orders of the day were called.

And the Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the

(1027)

whole House on the Bill to amend an Act to amend the Laws relative to the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in Lower Canada, being read;

And the Question being proposed, That the Report be now received;

Mr. Lemieux moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Laurin, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment:--It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mackenzie reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

On motion of MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND⁹,

(1027)

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Mackenzie reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act for the relief of the Heirs and Devisees of the late Samuel Ryerse:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Upper Canada Mining Company:" And also,

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to continue and extend the Act to enable the County of Welland Municipal Council to purchase the Great Cranberry Marsh, and for other purposes," without any Amendment: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other Works in Upper Canada," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating Liquors on or near the line of the Public Works in this Province, being read;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Cameron, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards,

Ordered, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of extending the privilege of Licenses to Towns and Villages, and authorizing the renewal of Licenses to those who now have them, and to leave out the Tariff of Fees.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Rose reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Rose reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

(1028)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Cameron, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards,

Ordered, That the Bill be again recommitted to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Rose reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Rose reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for supplying Towns with Gas and Water," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Merritt do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, with several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Charter of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend and extend the Charter of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to extend the provisions of the Act 12 Vic. cap. 24, to Companies formed for the purpose of improving the navigation of Rivers and Streams in Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies to construct Works necessary to facilitate the transmission of Timber down the Rivers and Streams in Upper Canada."

Ordered, That Mr. Langton do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to authorize the formation of a Company to be called the Paris Hydraulic Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Christie of Wentworth do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Law for the sale and settlement of the Public Lands, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Law for the sale and the settlement of the Public Lands."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rolph do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to make provision for the erection of certain Public Buildings at Toronto, for the better accommodation of the Government and of the Legislature at that City, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

(1029)

A Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain Expenses of the Civil Government for the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and certain other Expenses connected with the Public Service, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to separate the County of Halton from the County of Wentworth, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Rolph, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Street, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of providing therein that the place for the County Town of Halton shall be selected by a vote of the freeholders and householders specially to be taken for that purpose" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Crawford, Dixon, Fergusson, Gamble, Marchildon, Ridout, Robinson, Armour, Shaw, Stevenson, Street, White, and Young.--(15.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jolin, Lacoste, Langton, Laurin, Malloch, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Ross, Sherwood, Taché, Terrill, Turcotte, Valois, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(28.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to authorize the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to issue Debentures to a certain amount, and to place certain Roads under their control, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate as amended the Laws relative to the Toronto General Hospital," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Amendments, do pass.

(1030)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Sherwood do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, with several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Division Court Act of Upper Canada, and to extend the Jurisdiction of the same, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Crawford moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Ridout, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add instead thereof the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of inserting the following Clauses:

'And be it enacted, that if either party in any cause or proceeding in any Division Court in Upper Canada shall be dissatisfied with the determination or direction of the said Court on any point of Law, or as to the administration or rejection of any evidence, such party may appeal from the same to either of the Superior Courts of Common Law in Toronto, provided that such party shall within ten days after such determination or direction, give notice of such appeal to the other party or his Attorney, and shall also give security to be approved by the Clerk of the Division Court, for the costs of the Appeal, and for the amount of the Judgment if he be the Defendant, and the Appeal be dismissed. Provided nevertheless, that such security so far as regards the amount of the Judgment shall not be required in any case where the Judge shall have ordered the party appealing to pay the amount of such Judgment into the hands of the Clerk of the Division Court, and the same shall be paid accordingly;

and the said Court of Appeal may either order a new trial for hearing on such terms as it may think fit, or may order Judgment to be entered for either party, as the case may be, and such order shall be final, and the costs of Appeal shall follow the event.

'And be it enacted, that such Appeal shall be in the form of a case agreed on by both parties or their Attorneys, and if they cannot agree, the Judge of the Division Court in which that cause was tried or proceedings had upon, being applied to by them or their Attorneys, or the Attorney of either of them, shall settle the case and sign it, and such case shall be transmitted by the Appellant to the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas in the Court in which the Appeal is to be brought.

'And whereas it is just and right that all costs attending the prosecution and defence of suits should be paid by the unsuccessful party: Be it therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, such Counsel Fee as the Judge presiding in any Division Court as aforesaid shall deem right and proper, shall be included in the Judgment against the unsuccessful party in any such suit."

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Street moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of considering the propriety of inserting the following Clause: 'And whereas in and by the 64th Section of the said Act hereinbefore firstly recited, no provision is made for attaching the debts which may be due to any absconding or concealed debtor by any person or persons referred to in the said Section; for remedy whereof, be it enacted, that whenever the Plaintiff in any Division Court suing out a Warrant of Attachment, his or her Attorney or Agent, shall notify the Bailiff of the said Court of any debt or debts due by any person or persons to such absconding or concealed debtor, it shall be the duty of the said Bailiff to cause a notice to be served upon such person or persons in-

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forming him or them of the issue of such Warrant of Attachment, and from and after the service of such notice, if any person or persons shall pay any debt or demand to any such absconding or concealed debtor, his or her Attorney, agents, factors or assigns, the person or persons so paying any such debt shall be deemed to have paid the same fraudulently, and is and are hereby made liable to answer the same, or the amount thereof, to the person or persons suing out such Warrant of Attachment, in the event of such person or persons recovering Judgment and execution against such absconding or concealed debtor; and if any such person or persons being so indebted, shall after such notice so served as aforesaid, be sued by such absconding or concealed debtor for any such debt, he, she or they so sued, may plead the general issue, and give this Act, and the Act hereinbefore first recited, and the special matter in evidence" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Upper Canada Division Courts Act of One thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to extend the Jurisdiction of the said Courts."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to repeal certain Duties of Excise so far as regards Upper Canada, and to vest certain powers in the Municipal Authorities of that part of this Province, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to repeal certain Duties of Excise so far as regards Upper Canada, and to vest certain powers in the Municipal Authorities of that part of the Province."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to extend the Elective Franchise, and better to define the Qualifications of Voters in certain Electoral Divisions by providing a system for the registration of Voters, being read;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, Ordered, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the second paragraph of the sixth Clause; and also for the purpose of making provision for an Appeal to the Judicial Tribunals with regard to the registration of Voters in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Stevenson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Stevenson reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time; Mr. Terrill moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "again recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the fourth Clause thereof, by leaving out from the word 'That' as far as the word 'it' in the eleventh line" instead thereof;

(1032)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Cauchon, Chapais, Clapham, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, John, Lefebvre, Merritt, Marchillan, Pollette, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, and Willson.--(17.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Chabot, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Hincks, Laurin, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Rolph, Symour, Therrien, Stevenson, Flint, Paré, Vilain, and Varin.--(21.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to extend the Elective Franchise, and better to define the Qualification of Voters in certain Electoral Divisions, by providing a system for the registration of Voters."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to repeal so much of the Act providing for the optional commutation of the Tenure of Lands in the Fiefs and Seigniories of Lower Canada, as allows the commutation of the right of lods et ventes without the commutation of the other Seigniorial rights on the same lands, was, according to Order, read the third time;

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Mongenais do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 28, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Act for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for Manufacturing and other purposes."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Badgley do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to enable Married Women not residing in Canada, to convey their Real Estates in Upper Canada by their lawful Attorney, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to extend the provisions of the Act for the formation of Joint Stock Companies in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

(1033)

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide a uniform mode of taking Votes at Municipal and other Elections, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the holding of a Term of the Circuit Court once a year at Fox River, in the County of Gaspé, in addition to the Terms by law heretofore appointed to be held in the said County, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to define the mode of procedure relative to Writs of Attachment in certain cases, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law regulating the protesting of Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide a more summary remedy for damages done by Dogs to Sheep, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act for indemnifying Members of the Legislative Assembly for their Expenses in attending the Sittings of the Legislature, by limiting the number of days to which such indemnity shall be payable in any Session, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Catholic Institute of St. Roch, Quebec, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the Michipicoten Mining Company," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to establish and confirm the original Survey of the concession lines in the Township of Niagara, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to establish and regulate the Ferries across the River St. Lawrence, between the City of Quebec and the Parish of St. Joseph of Point Levi, in the County of Dorchester, being read;

Mr. Stuart moved, seconded by Mr. Patrick, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Lemieux moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Laurin, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(1034)

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Crawford, Duroseau, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Langton, LaFerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Lyon, Marchildon, Marin, Polette, Poulin, Prince, Sanborn, Smith of DURHAM, Taché, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(30.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Cameron, Cauchon, Clapham, Dixon, Egan, McDougall, Merritt, Patrick, Ridout, Robinson, Smith of FRONTENAC, Seymour, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, and Young.--(18.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time this day three months.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to vest in devisees and trustees of the last Will and Testament of the late Stanous Daniell, a certain Road allowance lying between the Credit or Indian Reserve in the Township of Toronto, in the County of Peel, and the new Survey in the said Township, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Municipalities of the Counties of Stanstead, Shefford, and Chambly, to take Stock in Railway Companies, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the City of Quebec to raise a Loan to consolidate their Debt," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Mining Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the "Act to regulate the exercise of certain rights of Lessors and Lessees," in Lower Canada; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Lyon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Lyon reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to protect the

(1035)

Employés of the Government of this Province in certain Departments of the Public Service from being compelled to labor on the Lord's Day, being read;

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Sanborn, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Crawford, Dixon, Egan, Langton, Mackenzie, Malloch, Merritt, Patrick, Prince, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Seymour, Shaw, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Street, Terrill, Tessier, and Willson.--(26.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Lacoste, Lal'ferrière, Laurin, Lemieux, McDougall, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Pollette, Poulin, Sherwood, Taché, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, and Young.--(27.)

So it passed in the Negative.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Stanstead County Bank; ¹⁰

MR. TERRILL stated that he would not at this late period of the session long occupy the time of the House. On a former occasion the principle of the bill had been somewhat discussed, and hon. gentlemen had no doubt fully considered the subject and were prepared to give their votes. He would say however, that the applicants for the act of incorporation came to the legislature in good faith, and from no speculative desires. They had the means, if allowed to do so, of creating a fund sufficient for the local business of the Eastern Townships and the facilities and privileges now sought for were much required by the agricultural and commercial classes in the locality. Hon. gentlemen had on a former occasion advocated the security system for the redemption of notes. He, Mr. T.

would most cheerfully add such a clause to take effect whenever the government adopted a similar course with the existing Banks. The clauses of the bill under consideration were less liberal to the corporators than the charter of the present Banks of Canada. The existing charters allow a triple indebtedness, the present bill asks only a double indebtedness, with a double liability. Honorable gentlemen had only to examine the bill to find other proofs that it was intended to be based upon a safe and sound principle, and had a bank charter like the one now sought for been secured to the people of Stanstead county some years since, when it was asked for, the prosperity of the locality would have been greatly increased and a large amount of money saved in the country that forced its way to the Western States. But the great objection with the administration was said to be in the general Banking Law, a law which had been a dead letter since its enactment. No business had been done under it, and it was impossible any could be. The best evidence on that point was to be found in the fact that an annual premium of from £16,000 to £20,000 offered to the Banks of Canada on condition of their coming under the general law was repudiated; further inducements still were offered by the act of 1851, but without success. A law which allowed parties to do business on less than their¹¹ specie¹² capital, while the chartered banks were allowed a business equal to three times their paid up capital, must necessarily remain a dead letter on the statute book.--Yet practically, it had the effect of shielding the chartered banks, and indeed when the government were strenuously opposing such application as the bill under consideration, and in the same session of parliament allowing an increase of capital to the Quebec and Montreal Banks of £100,000 it was difficult to see and understand by what principle the administration were guided unless it were a principle of centralization. The bill under consideration had been treated as a contemptible affair with a paltry capital of £50,000, and yet the pet banking law allowed banking associations to be formed with half that capital. It had been objected that other and similar applications could be made; why should they not be granted? were the people of the remote sections of Lower Canada for all time to pay tribute to the cities of the St. Lawrence? It had been claimed that the banking law of Canada was similar to that of New York. Now he would assure honorable gentlemen there was a striking difference in the two. If the government desired to copy from the Americans let them adopt the safety fund system of New England. Vermont, the youngest of the New England States with a sparse population had in each county a bank, and they were without exception flourishing, and the people had far more confidence in their banking institutions than was had in the New York system. He would not trespass further on the time of the House, but move the adoption of the first clause.¹³

MR. YOUNG expressed the opinion that if this charter were given others could not be refused, and he believed the currency would be much deteriorated. At present the currency of Canada stood high. He himself circulated Canadian bills in the Western States, where they were preferred to those of the banks of those states. That was a very desirable state of things, and the House should pause before it passed any law which would have the effect of injuring the currency.¹⁴

After some discussion, MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS moved that the committee do rise.¹⁵

Motion lost. Yeas 21, Nays 43.¹⁶

After the bill had partly gone through committee, MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS expressed a hope that¹⁷ after this vote¹⁸ the Committee would rise report

progress and ask leave to sit again. The bill created a change in the entire system of banking, and imposed on the government the necessity of considering the whole question. On a preceding occasion there was a good deal of sneering on the proposition of his colleague under similar circumstances; but he still thought the government had a right to ask time to consult.¹⁹

This led to a long debate, in the course of which MESSRS. CAUCHON and BROWN alledged [sic] that the Ministry were playing off farces upon the House, in threatening to resign in this manner twice in one week.²⁰

MR. TERRILL could see no reason to rise and report progress, but thought there might be some reason to defer the question of concurrence, to give the ministry any time they required for consideration. He did not know so much importance was imputed to the measure, and for his own part looked at it merely as an ordinary private bill. The committee[e] had nothing to sit again upon, and therefore, there could be no propriety in rising to report progress.²¹

Some further discussion took place, but it was for the most part inaudible in consequence of a number of ladies laughing and talking in a loud voice under the reporter's gallery.²²

MR. CAUCHON taunted the ministry with not possessing the virtue of resignation, and held their position was an improper one.²³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS contended they followed British practice.²⁴ [He] said that nothing was more natural than the desire on the part of the Ministry, to consult what they should do before voting on a matter of so much importance as the Whole Banking system²⁵.

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND alledged [sic] that all that was intended by Mr. Hincks' statement was, that the Ministry would take the opinion of the House on the question, which they were quite ready to do on the motion of concurrence, which might be taken at once.²⁶

MR. BROWN replied, accusing [sic] the ministry with inconsistency.²⁷

MR. COM. CR. LANDS ROLPH attacked Mr. Brown as a renegade from the reform party²⁸. [He] accused Mr. Brown of being actuated solely by selfish motives--formerly by government support, now by personal pique--to oppose the ministry²⁹ [in which] he adhered to no principle, except such as was calculated to kindle strife, and lead to³⁰ public scenes of bloodshed.³¹

MR. BROWN thought the taunt came ill from the hon. member for Norfolk, and would be willing at any time compare his (Mr. B.'s) conduct with that of the hon. member for Norfolk. That hon. member had belied every one of his principles, and so had the party which he led. He (Mr. B.) came to Parliament, in opposition to the government, because he had no faith in it, and he was consistent.³² Dr. Rolph--a person who had been banished and returned--who had got into power by erecting all sorts of platforms, and who kept there by deserting everything to which those platforms pledged him--ought to be the last person to attack any one, and it was especially bad taste to do it in the way he had done, virtually joining in the threats of the mob of Monday night.³³ He thought it ill became a member of the Government to talk about stirring up bloodshed in the present state of excitement in the city.³⁴

It was then agreed that the Committee should rise and report progress³⁵.

(1035)

and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. LaTerrière reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

And the Question being proposed, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow;

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, That the word "To-morrow" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added instead thereof;

A discussion on the merits of the bill [followed]³⁶.

(1035)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hincks, John, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Mackenzie, Malloch, McLachlin, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Smith of DURHAM, Tack, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Young.--(38.)

(1035-1036)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cauchon, Clapham, Dixon, Dubord, Le-Blanc, Lyon, Marchildon, McDougall, Murney, Polette, Robinson, Sanborn, Seymour, Shaw, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, and Terrill.--(23.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

(1036)

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again this day three months.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Quebec and Trois Pistoles Navigation Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Fortier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Fortier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to repeal two certain Acts therein mentioned relating to Agriculture, and to provide for the remedy of abuses prejudicial to Agriculture;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Dumoulin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Dumoulin reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to remove certain doubts as to the mode of making Searches in the Registry Offices in Lower Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself in the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Langton reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to provide for the making of certain Annual Returns to the Government; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Street reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to secure to married Women certain rights of property in certain cases now unprovided for by Law, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Merritt moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cameron, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Street moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Murney, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof;

(1037)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Fournier, Hincks, Laurin, Malloch, McDougall, McLachlin, Mongenais, Murney, Ridout, Robinson, Sherwood, Street, Stuart, and Valois.--(16.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Chabot, Christie of WENTWORTH, Mackenzie, Merritt, Morin, Rolph, Tessier, Turcotte, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(12.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time this day three months.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Loan Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Ridout reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Valois, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate a Company in the City of Toronto, to be called the Metropolitan Gas and Water Company, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Rolph moved, seconded by Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau, and the Question being put, That the said Order of the day be postponed until this day six months; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

The House then resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mackenzie reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Mackenzie reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. Turcotte moved, seconded by Mr. Marchildon, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to establish a Board of Notaries for the Districts of Kamouraska and Gaspé, and further to amend the Act for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Taché reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Taché reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

(1038)

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act of Upper Canada incorporating the Marmora Foundry Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to regulate the culling and measurement of Timber, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Locomotive Manufacturing Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mackenzie reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Mackenzie reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. Turcotte moved, seconded by Mr. Lyon, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to restrain the injurious practice of inoculating with the Small Pox," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to exempt to the value of _____, the tools or implements of any householder's trade or calling, and the wearing apparel, the bedding, and other furniture required for the use of his family, from seizure and sale under execution for debt; and to prevent the property thus exempted from being assigned, pledged, or sold in liquidation of debts contracted for intoxicating drinks.

Mr. Taché took the Chair of the Committee.

And Notice being taken that there was no Quorum;

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the names of the Members present were taken down, as follow:--

Mr. Speaker,

Messieurs Brown, Chapais, Christie of Wentworth, Attorney General Drummond, Egan, Fournier, Hincks, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Prince, Ridout, Rolph, Taché, Terrill and Turcotte.

And at three quarters past Two o'clock on Thursday morning, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, without a Question first put.

[QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: GAVAZZI RIOT IN QUEBEC.]³⁷

MR. R. CHRISTIE of Gaspé rose to ask a question of the Attorney General on a matter of privilege. He was not disposed to quarrel with his neighbours about religion, nor did he approve of the peripatetic preachers who went about lecturing on other people's religion; but when men were wicked enough to assail others met together in a place of worship--where they had as much right to do as they pleased as in a private house, it was time for the government to interfere. This person Gavazzi, had lectured in England and in the United States, without any one attempting to injure him; but he was sorry to say that in Quebec, and a place in which he had legal access and where people had gone to hear him, having paid their money, a most disgusting and scandalous riot took place, putting in jeopardy the lives of hundreds of people which it was said the police did not do their duty to prevent. He would not go into that, but the mob, after destroying the church, came before that House and called for a member of it, Mr. Brown. Of course if they could call for Mr. Brown one day they could for Mr. Hincks or any one else another day. He therefore asked the Attorney General what steps had been taken to vindicate the law, and the privilege of Parliament. He deprecated religious feuds, they were unchristian and scandalous, and he must say for his Protestant fellow citizens that they had heard Mr. Brownson, without interruption, though the gentleman as he understood--for he never went to hear these people--had been abusive enough. Mr. Brownson however was treated even with liberality. He had, by whose permission he knew not that very Hall devoted to the purpose of legislation, in which to hold his religious controversy. But no Protestant complained. The fact was these things must be borne with on both sides. However on the matter of privilege he called on the Attorney General to explain what steps had been taken.³⁸

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND did not know that this matter was brought up in the proper manner; but he was quite ready to reply. As to the noise made by the mob before the Parliament House of course he deprecated such exhibitions; but he believed they were of a kind with which no government could interfere. They took place before the House of Commons and everywhere else, and so long as they were confined to mere parade, and noise, interference was not desirable. He must however say that no country was worthy of being considered civilized, where steps were not taken to prevent such scenes as had taken place on Monday night; and he owed it to the country to explain, why they had not been prevented. The government were of course in the house from the morning occupied with the public business, and they could not be supposed to know everything that was going on in the city, unless those interested took some means to inform them. In fact until he heard that the church had been assailed he did not know that Gavazzi was to lecture at all. On Saturday he had purposely gone to the Wesleyan church and had seen no signs of excitement, and he had no idea that any apprehensions were entertained by any one on Monday. When the report of the riot reached the House, he proceeded towards the church, and on his way met the crowd coming down the hill, to the number of one hundred or one hundred and fifty, many of whom appeared to be boys. He observed that they stopped at the House, and called for some one; but at the distance at which he was he could not hear who. Soon after he heard the cry for the hon. member for Kent, and in a few minutes they went away. He was not then aware that the rioters had entered the church; but he learned it immediately after. He at once wrote for the police magistrate to confer with him on the best way of securing the offenders. The reply from Mr. Maguire, was that he was incapable of moving

in consequence of a fall he had received at the disturbance; but that he proposed to see him (Mr. D.) next morning. Next morning he did not see the police magistrate, and took it for granted he was either proceeding with the examination, or had given instructions to some other magistrate to do so. Had he (Mr. D.) had such an officer at his disposal as the clerk of the Peace (Mr. Delisle) at Montreal, he would have had the accused parties arrested that night. As it was he sent for the Chief of Police, in the absence of the police Magistrate, and it was fair to that officer to state what he had told him. He (Mr. D.) believed there was ground for the belief entertained by the gentlemen within the building that the Police had done nothing; but if the Chief had not been obliged to fulfil, what he thought an imprudent order, he thought nothing would have happened. Mr. Russell, who was certainly not wanting in zeal, prudence or nerve, stated that he had sent to the Police Magistrate at half-past seven o'clock to inform him of what was likely to take place, and that he heard nothing of him afterwards; and certainly if this had turned out to be correct, he should have recommended the dismissal of that magistrate the next day; for he held that executive officers were bound to succeed in putting down disturbances, or if not they ought to make out a very strong case indeed to account for their failure. This accusation then seemed a very serious one; but it dwindled down to something very trifling when it turned out that the policeman sent to the Police Magistrate had not found him at home, and had proceeded no farther. In the absence of the magistrate, Mr. Russell proceeded to arrange his men on the platform in front of the church, and while there he saw several suspicious characters enter it. From his statement, which corresponded with that of the hon. member for one of the Ridings of York, there could not have been more than seven or eight people who thus entered. After some time Gavazzi made some statement which was denied, and that seemed to be the signal for persons without to enter. Now if at that stage the door had been closed, the people would have been kept out and these within overpowered. Mr. Russell was attempting to take that course and had already driven the mob away three times, when Mr. Symes came out and exclaimed are you going to let us be murdered? Come in! This order was obeyed, the police became a part of the mob, and thus all order was destroyed. To return to the police magistrate. At half-past 12, the next day, he wrote to that gentleman expressing his surprise that he had heard nothing from him; the answer was that he could not move. Under these circumstances the only cause of complaint against the Magistrate was that he had not informed him (Mr. Drummond) of the state of his health at an earlier period of the day. Under these circumstances he had consulted the magistrates of Quebec, and finding that Mr. Symes was much occupied with railway business had requested Mr. McCallum to act with the mayor in an inquiry. Having heard also that an attack was to be made on the proceeding [sic] night he had with the assistance of the mayor, taken such precautions, that all remained quiet. He could only add that every possible means would be taken to bring the offenders to justice; if the country were to prosper, peace must be maintained, and all must be taught that men were at liberty in Canada to discuss any subject. He would also mention that he had gone to Russell's Hotel last evening, and found what he thought a sufficient police force to defend the building. But thinking also that every man should be ready to defend himself he had advised him to be well armed, to have sufficient guns in his lower story and to fire boldly at the mob if they assailed his house after fair warning from an upper window. He told him not to resort to this except in case of necessity; but that he might rely upon the tumult being put an end to by the first fire. He had recommended [sic] to fire low so as to spare life if possible. He gave this advice as a lawyer; he thought the people in

this country were too much inclined to rely on the government for defence, whereas they ought to be ready to turn out without distinction of class or religion to preserve the public peace. He regretted that knowing Quebec as he did, he feared from the composition of juries and other circumstances that it might be very difficult to obtain justice; but every effort would be made, and if other means failed he would offer a reward for the apprehension of offenders. Hearing too that Gavazzi was to leave the present evening he had taken the necessary steps for his protection. It was perhaps unfortunate that strangers should come here to lecture the people of this country upon religious subjects; but this was part of the price we had to pay for our own liberty; and if we respected that liberty we must give foreigners the right to come and go and express their opinions in safety. He must say, too, that the attack in question was particularly bad because directed against a house devoted to religious purposes; and that those who sanctioned the assault on Gavazzi ought to remember the lectures of Mr. Brownson, and that in those lectures to say the least, he did not spare Protestants. That gentleman spoke in such a way at Montreal on one occasion when the member [for] Montreal was present as well as himself (Mr. D.) that he, Mr. Drummond, was sorry that his protestant friends should have had to hear them [sic]. It was true Mr. Brownson spoke in a very philosophical manner; but his observations were not the less severe for being terse. What then could catholics expect if they pursued the course which had been adopted towards Father Gavazzi? Clearly they must deprive themselves of the pleasure of hearing lectures like Mr. Brownson's; for there was no doubt that if such things were done on one side there would doubtless be means found to take reprisals on the other.³⁹

MR. BROWN attempted to speak⁴⁰.

MR. J.S. MACDONALD the SPEAKER said the discussion was quite irregular and must cease.⁴¹

FOOTNOTES: 8 JUNE 1853.

1. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 10 June 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 June 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 14 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 14 June 1853, and PILOT, 14 June 1853.
2. MORNING CHRONICLE, 10 June 1853.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. BRITISH COLONIST, 14 June 1853.
6. MORNING CHRONICLE, 10 June 1853.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. MORNING CHRONICLE, 10 June 1853. The following papers noted this motion in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 10 June 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 June 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 14 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 14 June 1853, and PILOT, 14 June 1853.
10. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 10 June 1853, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 June 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 14 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 14 June 1853, and PILOT, 14 June 1853; HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 10 June 1853, PILOT, 10 June 1853, BRITISH WHIG, 11 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 11 June 1853, and EXAMINER, 15 June 1853. Identical commentaries appeared in: HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 14 June 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 15 June 1853.
11. MORNING CHRONICLE, 10 June 1853.
12. BRITISH COLONIST, 14 June 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 10 June 1853: "special."
13. MORNING CHRONICLE, 10 June 1853.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 10 June 1853.
19. MORNING CHRONICLE, 10 June 1853.
20. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 10 June 1853.
21. MORNING CHRONICLE, 10 June 1853.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 10 June 1853.
26. IBID.
27. MORNING CHRONICLE, 10 June 1853.
28. IBID.
29. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 10 June 1853.
30. MORNING CHRONICLE, 10 June 1853.
31. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 10 June 1853.
32. MORNING CHRONICLE, 10 June 1853.
33. HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 10 June 1853.
34. BRITISH COLONIST, 14 June 1853.
35. MORNING CHRONICLE, 10 June 1853.
36. IBID.
37. A telegraph report of this question and answer appeared in the following papers: GLOBE, 9 June 1853, HAMILTON SPECTATOR DAILY, 9 June 1853,

MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 June 1853, PILOT, 9 June 1853, BRITISH WHIG, 10 June 1853, EXAMINER, 15 June 1853, and LA MINERVE, 9 June 1853. The same report was included by the MORNING CHRONICLE, 10 June 1853, and the BRITISH COLONIST, 14 June 1853, within their accounts of the day's parliamentary proceedings. The abbreviated, stripped-down jargon of the telegraph had to be turned into normal English, and connecting words and punctuation had to be restored after such a report came off the wire, so considerable verbal variation is to be observed in the various newspaper versions of this report, which is of surprising length for the telegraph of the day. An attempt to reconstruct the question and answer by choosing the "best" reading in each case of disagreement would not retrieve the text the telegraph reporter wrote; it would at best simulate the reaction of an artificial composite telegraphist to the abbreviated text sent over the wire. For this reason, and because it is at least possible that the original, unabbreviated report was sold to the home-town newspaper after being sent out, the MORNING CHRONICLE, 10 June 1853, version of the question and answer is here printed entire, without mention of variant readings in other papers. This version has, in any case, most of the "best" readings. The question and answer were noted in MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 June 1853.

- 38. MORNING CHRONICLE, 10 June 1853.
- 39. IBID.
- 40. IBID.
- 41. IBID.

THURSDAY, 9 JUNE 1853.

(1038)

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--
By Mr. Jobin,--The Petition of the Reverend Antoine Manseau and others, of that part of the County of Berthier forming the new proposed County of Joliette.

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By Mr. Brown,--The Petition of Narcisse Filiau and others, of Beauport.

By Mr. Tessier,--The Petition of Edward Hale, Esquire, and others, of Portneuf.

On motion of Mr. Street, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Merritt,

Resolved, That the Rules of this House be suspended in so far as the same relate to the Bill to establish and confirm the original Survey of the concession lines in the Township of Niagara.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Badgley, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Sherwood,

Ordered, That the Fee of Fifteen pounds paid on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Montreal and New York Railroad Company to extend their connections, and granting facilities for the same," be refunded to the Petitioners.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin,

Ordered, That the Fee of Fifteen pounds paid on the Bill to incorporate the Stanstead County Bank, be refunded to the Petitioners.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Forty-third Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act of Upper Canada incorporating the Marmora Foundry Company," and have agreed to certain Amendments, which they beg leave submit.

Your Committee have examined the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, to alienate or hypothecate certain property for the purpose of raising funds to build a more convenient Church, Manse, and School," and also the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to explain the Act, intituled, 'An Act to authorize François Verrault, Esquire, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Etchemin, in the Parish of St. Henry, near the Church in the said Parish, in the County of Dorchester;" and beg leave to recommend the Amendments to each of the said Bills for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have also examined the Bill to vest in Charles Cowell Small, Esquire, certain Road allowances in the Township of Pickering; and find that Petitions in opposition to the Bill have been presented to Your Honorable House; but Your Committee not having had before them sufficient information as to the interest of these parties in the Road allowances in question to warrant them in reporting favorable upon the Bill, they therefore beg leave to recommend that the further consideration of the same be deferred till next Session.

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act of Upper Canada incorporating the Marmora Foundry Company," be

reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, to alienate or hypothecate certain property for the purpose of raising funds to build a more convenient Church, Manse, and School;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 1, line 19. Leave out from "that" to "the" where it occurs the first time in line 20.

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Page 1, line 32. After "Church" insert "and also to pay off all existing claims against the said Trustees in respect of the said property now held by them."

Page 2, line 30. After "necessary" insert "to pay off all existing claims against the said Trustees in respect of the said property now held by them, and"

Page 2, line 34. After "repairing" insert "enlarging."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Stuart do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Mr. Stuart moved, seconded by Mr. Egan, and the Question being proposed, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to explain the Act, intituled, 'An Act to authorize François Verrault, Esquire, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Etchemin, in the Parish of St. Henry, near the Church in the said Parish, in the County of Dorchester,'" be now read a second time;

Mr. Lemieux moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Marchildon, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill intituled, "An Act to explain the Act, intituled, 'An Act to authorize François Verrault, Esquire, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Etchemin, in the Parish of St. Henry, near the Church in the said Parish, in the County of Dorchester,'" be now read a second time.

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Stuart do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Chabot, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain Resolutions on the subject of the issue and circulation of Bank Notes, and the Duty payable thereon;

The Honorable Mr. Hincks, a Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, then acquainted the House, that His Excellency having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable

Mr. Young reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Young reported the Resolutions accordingly; and the same were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that any Chartered Bank in this Province, the total amount of whose Bank Notes to be issued and in circulation at any one time is limited to the amount of its paid up Capital, may issue and have in circulation at any time, any further amount of such Bank Notes not exceeding the sum which such Bank shall then have on hand, in Gold or Silver Coin or Bullion, and in Debentures receivable in deposit for registered Bank Notes, under the Law for regulating the business of Banking; the value of such Debentures to be reckoned at par.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that the Duty payable by any Bank under the Act 4 & 5 Vic. cap. 29, on its Bank Notes issued and in

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circulation, shall be calculated and paid only upon the sum by which the average amount of its Bank Notes in circulation during any period shall have exceeded the average amount of the Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion and of such Debentures as aforesaid which such Bank shall have had on hand during the same period.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Acts 4 & 5 Vic. cap. 29, and 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 70, in conformity with the foregoing Resolutions.

The first Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Chabot, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Dumoulin, Fournier, Gouin, Hincks, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Mackenzie, Malloch, McDougal, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Street, Turcotte, Valois, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Young.--(29.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Clapham, Langton, LeBlanc, Marchildon, Merritt, Sanborn, Seymour, Shaw, Stevenson, Stuart, and Terrill.--(12.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The second Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Chabot, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Dumoulin, Fournier, Gouin, Hincks, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Malloch, McDougal, Morin, Patrick, Polette, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Street, Turcotte, Valois, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Young.--(28.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Clapham, Langton, LeBlanc, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Merritt, Sanborn, Seymour, Shaw, Stevenson, Stuart, and Terrill.--(13.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The third Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill to

encourage the issue, by the Chartered Banks of this Province, of Notes secured in the manner provided by the General Banking Law.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Mongenais, seconded by Mr. Dumoulin,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of

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the Petitions presented against the Bill introduced during the present Session of Parliament, to define the rights of Seigniors, with the names of the signers of the said Petitions.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Mongenais, seconded by Mr. Dumoulin,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement of sums paid by the Seigniors in Lower Canada as Quint during the last five years; and also, a Statement of sums due to the Crown for Quint remaining unpaid.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Mr. Polette moved, seconded by Mr. Cartier, and the Question being proposed, That the 64th, 66th and 74th Rules of this House be suspended in so far as they relate to the Bill to authorize the conveyance by the Catholic Parishioners of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe, of the personal property, buildings and immoveables appropriated to Divine Worship, and for other purposes therein mentioned;¹

MR. BROWN made objection to this motion and spoke at great length against the bill, amid loud noises and interruptions impossible to describe. These were continued with little exception during the whole of the speech.²

As the hour of 12 o'clock approached several members exclaimed that he was speaking against time to the interruption of the public business in order to prevent a vote being taken before 12 o'clock, as by a recent rule the orders of the day were to be called at that hour during the remainder of the session, except on government days.³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said the hon. member had made a miscalculation as Thursday was a Government day.⁴

Loud cries of hear, sold and laughter.⁵

MR. BROWN continued his speech and commented in detail on the various clauses of the bill [to] which he objected. Coming to the clause with reference to chaunts for the dead he ridiculed it, and referred it to the notice of one of the members for Quebec, (Mr. Stuart) with a view of ascertaining if it would not come under the English law relative to superstitious uses.⁶

Here MESSRS. POLETTE and DUMOULIN with much warmth rose to order, and asked if they were to be insulted in their religion in that House, by an hon. member calling their ceremonies over the dead "superstitions."⁷

MR. J.S. MACDONALD the SPEAKER said it was out of order.⁸

Cries and confusion arose from all parts of the House.⁹

MR. BROWN essayed to speak but could not be heard.¹⁰

MR. INSP. GEN HINCKS rose and shouted out above the confusion that the language of the hon. member for Kent was scandalous.¹¹

MR. BROWN kept saying--I wish to explain. I did not mean to say any thing offensive of the religion of the hon. members.¹²

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND rose to order. He said the hon. member ought to be allowed to explain; but he (Mr. D.) declared that he was disgusted at the language used by the hon. member.¹³

MR. BROWN made some explanations after order was restored to the effect that he only spoke of an abstract point of law without any desire to hurt the feelings of hon. members or to offer insult to their religion. He continued to speak on the bill¹⁴.

MR. MURNEY rose and declared that the hon. member for Kent, had indecently occupied the time of the House all morning, and that in an insulting manner to the members from Lower Canada.¹⁵

MR. BROWN said that was a taunt which should not come from the hon. member. Such bills as he (Mr. B.) complained of would not be forced upon the House but for such men as the member for Hastings. He continued to say that he would expose the enormities of the bill.¹⁶

MR. COM. CR. LANDS ROLPH.--The hon. member for Kent may determine to speak, but it is for this House to decide if it will listen to him. I will, therefore, move that he be not heard.¹⁷

No member seconded this motion and it dropped.¹⁸

MR. BROWN.--I wish the motion could be put. I should like the country to know how a member of the government treats free discussion in this House.¹⁹

Ironical cries of "hear," from MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.²⁰

MR. BROWN ... continue[d] to say that he wished the motion could be put on record. It would be a fitting appendant to the hon. member's disquisition about blood shed yesterday.²¹

(1042)

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill to authorize the conveyance by the Catholic Parish-ioners of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe, of the personal property, buildings and immoveables appropriated to Divine Worship, and for other purposes therein mentioned" be recommitted to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, to en-quire and report as to the propriety of suspending the 64th, 66th and 74th Rules of this House;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Christie, McNIWORTH, Ferguson, MacDuff, Malloch, Macpherson, Sanborn, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Young.--(9.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Christie of GASPE, Attorney

General Drummond, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Lacombe, Lapin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Polette, Prince, Robinson, Sherwood, Stevenson, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, and Varin.--(33.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put, That the 64th, 66th and 74th Rules of this House be suspended in so far as they relate to the Bill to authorize the conveyance by the Catholic Parishioners of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe, of the personal property, buildings and immoveables appropriated to Divine Worship, and for other purposes therein mentioned; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(1043)

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Christie of GASPE, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Lacombe, Lapin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Polette, Prince, Robinson, Sherwood, Stevenson, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, and Varin.--(33.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Christie of WENTWORTH, Fergusson, Mackenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, Sanborn, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Young.--(10.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Act 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 92, relating to the illegal detention of Real Property in Lower Canada, be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Prince reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Prince reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Act fourteenth and fifteenth Victoria, chapter ninety-two, relating to the illegal detention of Real Property in Lower Canada."

Ordered, That Mr. Terrill do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Ordered, That Mr. Attorney General Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to regulate Ferries beyond the local limits of the Municipalities in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. LeBlanc, seconded by Mr. Lemieux,

Ordered, That the Bill to change the place of sitting of the Circuit Court in the County of Beauharnois, be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Petition of Henry Taylor, of the City of Toronto, be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses for the regulation and management of the Library.

Mr. Langton reported the Bill to remove certain doubts as to the mode of making Searches in the Registry Offices in Lower Canada; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

(1044)

Mr. Street reported the Bill to provide for the making of certain Annual Returns to the Government; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. Ridout reported the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Loan Company; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Question proposed upon Monday last, That the Bill to authorize the conveyance by the Catholic Parishioners of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe, of the personal property, buildings and immoveables appropriated to Divine Worship, and for other purposes therein mentioned, be now read the third time;

And the Question being again proposed:--The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.²²

A long discussion [took place] on a point of order raised by MR. BROWN²³.

(1044)

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to consider the propriety of authorizing the tax proposed to be levied on the Roman Catholic Parishioners of St. Hyacinthe" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Christie of WENTWORTH, Forbes, Mackenzie, and Marchall.
--(5.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Hinks, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Lyon, McDougall, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Bolette, Poulin, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, and Willson.--(37.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Hinks, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Lyon, McDougall, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Bolette, Poulin, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, and Willson.--(37.)

(1045)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Christie of WENTWORTH, Fergusson, Mackenzie, and Marchildon.
--(5.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Polette do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to transfer the possession and control of the Cul-de-Sac Harbour from the Trinity House of Quebec, to the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec," being read.

Mr. Tessier moved, seconded by Mr. LeBlanc, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Christie of WENTWORTH, Dumoulin, Egan, Fortier, Lemieux, Lyon, McDougall, Mongenais, Polette, Rolph, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, Varin, and Young.--(19.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Furnham, Dubord, Fournier, Gouin, Laurin, Malloch, Marchildon, Merritt, Murney, Poulin, Robinson, Sherwood, Stevenson, Street, and Valois.--(15.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Tessier do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, without any Amendment.

A Bill to divide the Common of Maskinongé among the Co-proprietors thereof, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Polette do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Quebec and Trois Pistoles Navigation Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to repeal two certain Acts therein mentioned relating to Agriculture, and to provide for the remedy of abuses prejudicial to Agriculture," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Poulin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

(1046)

A Bill to amend the "Act to regulate the exercise of certain rights of Lessors and Lessees" in Lower Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating Liquors on or near the line of the Public Works in this Province, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating Liquors on or near the line of Public Works in this Province."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cameron do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate a Company in the City of Toronto, to be called the Metropolitan Gas and Water Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Sherwood do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to establish a Board of Notaries for the Districts of Kamouraska and Gaspé, and further to amend the Act for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Chapais do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following Letter:--

Government House, Quebec, 9th June, 1853.

Sir,--I am directed by the Governor General, to inform you that it is His Excellency's intention, should the state of the public business permit, to prorogue the Session of the Legislature on Tuesday next the 14th instant, at Two o'clock, P.M.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

R. Bruce,

Governor's Secretary.

The Honorable The Speaker
of the Legislative Assembly.

A Bill to amend an Act to amend the Laws relative to the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in Lower Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Act to amend the Laws relative to the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in Lower Canada."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Act to regulate the culling and measurement of Timber, being read;

Mr. Egan moved, seconded by Mr. Murney, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Lemieux moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Laurin, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

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YEAS.

Messieurs Chapais, Collette General Chauveau, Fortier, Fournier, Lacoste,

LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Marchildon, and Taché.--(10.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Crawford, Dixon, Dumoulin, Egan, Hinks, Langton, Lyon, Malloch, McDougall, McLachlin, Morin, Patrick, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Rose, Seymour, Shaw, Sherwood, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Terrill, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Young.--(30.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Laurin moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Lemieux, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of adding the following Clause thereto: 'And be it enacted, that the word 'as-sorting' as embodied in the 24th Section, be considered to have the same meaning and interpretation as the word 'culling';'"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as in the last preceding division.

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend an Act to regulate the culling and measurement of Timber."

Ordered, That Mr. Egan do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Toronto Locomotive Manufacturing Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to restrain the injurious practice of inoculating with the Small Pox," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Taché do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, without any Amendment.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to regulate the inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cauchon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to provide for the more equal distribution of business in the Superior Courts of Com-

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mon Law in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Christie of Wentworth reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Christie of Wentworth reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to exempt certain Vessels from the Duty imposed by the Act to provide for the Medical treatment of Sick Mariners:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal the Law AEde:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to vest in the Board of Works a certain portion of Church Street in the Town of London."

And then he withdrew.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Municipal Acts of Upper Canada; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Brown reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Brown reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws regulating the Public Works in this Province, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Tessier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Tessier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Laws relating to the summoning of Jurors in Lower Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned, and for other purposes, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some

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time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cartier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Cartier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Law with respect to the solemnization and registration of Matrimony; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Street reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for the better management of the Lunatic Asylum;²⁴

After the adoption of a number of items, the committee rose²⁵.

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Lemieux reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply;²⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS stated it was not necessary to go into detailed explanations on that occasion, as he had before gone into the state of the revenue and the tariff. It must be gratifying to all that the revenue was in so prosperous a condition. Here, the hon. member read over a list of the exports and imports shewing the various items of increase. He also read over some of the proposed items of expenditure. It was proposed that the salaries of those members of the government that were under £800 a year should be raised to that sum. The government also proposed to raise the salaries of the clerks in the different departments. There was one item in the estimates which had been misunderstood--that of £10,000 for the militia. It was not proposed that there should be any change in the present military arrangements as far as he knew by the home authorities, but there had been claims made upon the Canadian government at various times for aid to the militia. He did not doubt that if we got up a militia force the Imperial government might be induced to furnish arms. With respect to the Rideau canal, he said the government asked now for a small vote, and that they would procure full information next session. It had been made over to Canada by the British government, and it was too important a work to abandon without consideration. The hon. member referred to some other items and sat down.²⁷

MR. ROBINSON expressed his gratification at the state of the country, and held it was bound to go ahead.²⁸

MR. H. SMITH of Frontenac was also gratified with the state of the county, but that would not prevent him from expressing his surprise that the ministry came down with a proposition to increase the salaries of some of their own members contrary to law. The salaries of the Speaker of the Upper House, the Postmaster General and the Commissioner of Public Works were fixed by law, and in spite of that law a reform government came down to increase their own salaries. He hoped there would be sufficient independence in the House to repudiate the item for paying the members of the Legislative Council. What was the money to be paid for? Would the members of the Council take the money if it should be voted? He did not

believe it. When the members of the Upper House received their commissions they did so upon the understanding that the services to be rendered should be honorary and unpaid for. Was the ... [Council] to be degraded by improper assertions of members, and then bribed to pass one bill? Some of them had only been in their places one day.²⁹

MR. SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU.--Then they would be paid for one day.³⁰

MR. H. SMITH.--Well that was ridiculous; just fancy paying a member of the House of Lords £1 for one day's attendance. He supposed they would be paid their travelling expenses too. He saw no particular reason why the law should be violated to increase the salary of the Speaker Mr. Caron, except it was for writing a circular letter marked "private" which was a degradation to the Upper House. (Hear, hear.) The Speaker of the Assembly had far more to do; indeed the Speaker of the Council had nothing to do. Then why was the salary of Mr. Postmaster General to be increased? All his duties were of a routine nature, and he had not much to do. The value of the Commissioner of Public Works appears to have been found out since he was last in the ministry; and now he was to be paid £800 a year; he might be worth it in their eyes, but he (Mr. Smith) would [not] consider him cheap at half the price (laughter.) Was it because the treasury was overflowing that a reform Government must come down with a proposition to violate the law, to increase their own salaries?³¹

Hear from MR. BROWN.³²

The hon. member [MR. H. SMITH] proceeded to refer to other items of the estimates, which he stated he should oppose.³³

MR. MURNEY referred to the position the President of the Council, who a little time ago was the victim of retrenchment and left, as he said, the Government because he could not carry it out; but now came down to increase the salaries of the heads of departments by a side wind, and in the teeth of a statute. If the Government came down with a proposition to repeal that law then hon. members on his (Mr. M's) side of the House would be prepared to meet it. But it was disgraceful for a reform Government to come down and propose to increase their salaries by a side wind, and that against the law. After referring to some items he came to the Legislative Council, and contended that the proposition to pay them was insulting to them and³⁴ they³⁵ would reject the proposition with indignation if they were men of honor. He knew that some of the members would do so. He (Mr. M.) would not object to the paying of the Council if the scheme had been proposed in a regular manner, and to take effect for the future; but the manner in which the Government proposal was made could be regarded by the country in no other light than a bribe to induce them to pass one bill.³⁶

MR. MERRITT said:--It is not my intention to enter into the details of the expenditure as they will come up and be discussed in their regular order, but I confess my disappointment at the brief manner in which this important subject has been disposed of, by my hon. friend the Inspector General. This is the only opportunity offered during the session of discussing the financial and commercial Policy proposed by the Government. This is therefore a proper time to call the attention of the committee to the practice of communicating this information in different countries. In Great Britain the Chancellor of the Exchequer explains in a speech, the practical operation of Taxes on the different interests, and the changes proposed, about the middle of the session. The subject is discussed for several days. The Budget as it is called is the measure of the session. In the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury is required by law to lay a

written report before the legislature at the commencement of each session, in which the opinions of the government are expressed on the state of the finances of the country, and the operation of these on commerce, manufactures, agriculture, and every other separate interest. In the different states, the Comptroller or Treasurer is also required by law to lay before the legislature a similar report. This document is read by the members during the session, and by every person within the State; so that any school boy may if he please understand what revenue is collected from, and for what object expended. In Canada, it has been the custom to bring the budget forward, at the close of the session, at a time when every member has become impatient, inattentive and weary, consequently, no measure can be properly discussed or well understood. By this method not one member in ten, in this House understands the relative amount of taxation paid by the country or whether this taxation is equitably collected and expended for the general benefit of all alike; and not one man in a thousand throughout the country understands all this. However well the system may work in England in imparting general information it has failed to produce that effect in Canada, and therefore should be changed. To ascertain whether customs' duties or any other source of ... revenue can be safely reduced, we must compare the revenue and expenditure of other countries with our own. In Great Britain the revenue and expenditure during the last year was about fifty three millions of pounds thirty, of which twenty-one Millions were collected from customs. The expenditure for the payment of the National Debt, the maintenance of an army, navy, and those objects which exclusively appertain to an Independent nation amounts to forty-five millions; leaving for all other internal objects only about seven millions. Notwithstanding this enormous expenditure Mr. Gladstone opened his budget with one of the boldest commercial reforms on record, in a speech which has been much read in England, & which has done great honour to that right hon. gentleman. He proposes to transfer a portion of the tax on trade to a tax on Income, secondly to strike off the entire duty on 123 articles; thirdly to reduce the duties on 133 articles, fourthly to reduce the duty on all manufactured articles except silk to ten per cent. and fifthly on tea from 2s. 2d. [to] 1s. per pound; also various articles of food, making in all the sum of £5,315,000. This loss to the revenue, he makes up principally by the increase of trade created by this reduction, and grounds his opinion on the faith, that the loss sustained by the reduction of duties in 1846, was made up in a period of five years, and is of opinion if the increase continues in the same ratio for five years, the income tax may be wholly removed in 1859. The effect of those reductions is thus eloquently expressed:--

"If we have not done all we wished to release commerce and the burdens of the people, we will transmit to our children a richer, a nobler, and unincumbered inheritance."

If a reduction of the customs duties can be made in England with an annual fixed expenditure of more than double the amount of her entire revenues from customs, why should not Canada, with no debt created by war, nor any other burden belonging to an Independent Government, with an increase from customs of more than double the amount required, be placed in a position to relieve her trade and reduce the duties on customs to at least the same extent as the mother country which is fully one fourth of the whole? The revenue of Canada amounts to nearly one million of pounds, of which a sum nearly £740,000 is received from Customs; but what reduction has been proposed on this excessive income? only between sixty and seventy thousand pounds. The duty on salt, has been reduced, but the duties on iron, coal, crockery, glass and every other cheap, bulky and heavy description of freight should have been included,--and also, the 2½ per cent duty on various

articles which is trifling in amount. The duties of $12\frac{1}{2}$, 20 and 30 per cent, should also be reduced to 10 per cent at once. These reductions would place the consumer in Canada as far as manufactures are concerned, on a par with the consumer in England. It would also furnish return cargoes from Europe, and relieve our exports from the cost of double freights, as a great portion of our vessels now come out in ballast. The present duty on molasses, sugar, tea, and other articles in general use, could safely be reduced $\frac{1}{4}$; all of which would relieve the trade to the extent of about £200,000, still leaving full £500,000, which is far more than is required for the payment of interest and the necessary expenses of the provincial government. The tax on shop-licenses, howkers and pedlars, and auction duties, are also transferred from the provincial government to the municipalities, amounting to about £13,500. The excise duties on stills only have been retained amounting to about £11,750. The costs for collection alone amount to £3086; over one fourth of what was before paid to the Receiver General. I ask why these reductions are not made? The estimates before us will answer the question: the sum is to be expended for unproductive local objects, yielding no return or else for the benefit of individuals. The hon. Inspector General says the increase of our revenue is an evidence of our prosperity. Let us compare this increase of revenue with that of the adjoining country. We find from the public papers, that the United States Treasury has received from Customs, at the principle [sic] ports, during the last two months, ten and a quarter millions of dollars, shewing an increase over the same period of last year of two millions and a half of dollars or thirty per cent. The excess of January and February over those months last year, was about four millions, shewing an aggregate gain for the last four months of this year over those of the last [of] six and half millions. The estimate of the revenue of the fiscal year at sixty millions of dollars, and the expenditure at most forty five millions. A very serious question arises with the American government. It is, what is to be done with the money?--

Look at the adjoining state of New York. You find the income from the canal yearly, a revenue of nearly four millions of dollars. That State has no revenue from Customs. It borrowed \$37,000,000 for the construction of those canals, the receipts from them were for the payment of the interest and principals; which last is already reduced to fifteen millions, and the whole public debt will be paid off in 1866. In addition to which the revenues from the canals pays \$2,000,000 for the support of the State Government. In a few years if the people of that State adhere to the present policy and we adhere to ours, they will be asking what will be done [with] our funds? Let us Mr. Chairman, ask ourselves in the meantime, what policy we have adopted with regard to our canals? We are receiving nothing from them in place of their yielding as in New York, a large revenue. The net revenue from all our public works does not reach £75,000. To what cause are we to attribute this failure? To the neglect of the Government; and not to fact that the canals have reduced the rates of freight to one fourth of what it was formerly. Have we not this session refused to construct the most important link of communication with Lake Champlain and thus secure an union to our canals? We have not laid out a single pound in any single improvement which will increase the common intercourse through our waters. The policy of the Government who had given the credit of the country for the construction of railroads which although important in adding to the facility of travelling and benefitting the particular localities through which they pass, will not cheapen the price of freight and thereby add to the value of the general productiveness of this country. I do not complain of lending this aid to railroads, on the contrary, ever since they were placed under the management of private companies, I have given them my support. My complaint is, that we have neglected the water communications and thus retarded the

prosperity of the country. Sir, I have always said, and still maintain that no country in the world has equal advantages to Canada. Great Britain defraying the expenses incident to an independent government relieves Canada of this important duty and expense. The elements of wealth within our boundaries, and the facilities for communication are unrivalled. All we require is the adoption of the policy which I recommended in 1850 to insure the development of these splendid resources; and I am glad to find the commercial policy proposed by Mr. Galdstone for England in 1853 contains precisely the same principle, aims at the same object, and adopts precisely the same means to insure the prosperity of England. My proposition then, was to reduce the duties on all articles except spirits, tobacco, and spices to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ad valorem. The loss to be sustained to the revenue was estimated at £91,189; the deficiency to be made up by an increase of 25 per cent which would have been realized to the very letter. The $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to be gradually reduced as the trade increased to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ad valorem; and so soon as the increased revenue from the canals was sufficient is [sic] in the case of the New York canals, to abolish customs duties altogether. This policy I still adhere to; it is gaining ground daily, and I trust the day is not very remote, when it will be carried into effect.³⁷

MR. SOL. GEN. CHAUVEAU generally replied in French, but speaking with his back towards the reporters' box he was not distinctly audible.³⁸

The first item being proposed.³⁹

MR. MACKENZIE thought they ought to go to bed. It was past 12, and he had been up all night before. It might be very fine to bring down the estimates in that manner at the end of the Session when everybody was tired out, and few members in their places. The hon. member spoke at great length on general politics and various items of the estimates contending that the Government were⁴⁰ guilty of⁴¹ wanton extravagance.⁴²

The debate continued until about 3 o'clock, but no items were voted.⁴³

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

*Then, on motion of Mr. Ridout, seconded by Mr. Dubord,
The House adjourned.*

FOOTNOTES: 9 JUNE 1853.

1. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 June 1853, PILOT, 14 June 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 17 June 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 18 June 1853 (which copied MORNING CHRONICLE).
2. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 June 1853.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. The following papers noted this discussion in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 June 1853, PILOT, 14 June 1853, and BRITISH COLONIST, 17 June 1853.
23. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 June 1853.
24. The following papers noted this matter in identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 June 1853, PILOT, 14 June 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 17 June 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 18 June 1853 (which copied MORNING CHRONICLE).
25. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 June 1853.
26. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MORNING CHRONICLE, 13, 15 June 1853, PILOT, 14, 17 June 1853, BRITISH COLONIST, 17 June 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 18, 22 June 1853 (which copied MORNING CHRONICLE). Of these papers, all but the MORNING CHRONICLE introduced the debate as a "Committee of Supply for 1851."
27. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 June 1853.
28. IBID.
29. IBID.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. IBID.
34. IBID.
35. PILOT, 14 June 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 June 1853: "he."
36. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 June 1853.
37. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 June 1853.
38. IBID.
39. IBID.
40. IBID.
41. PILOT, 17 June 1853.

42. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 June 1853, which added, "He continued speaking till past one, when the reporter left the House."
43. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 June 1853.

FRIDAY, 10 JUNE 1853.

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THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Murney,--The Petition of John Porter and Andrew Stuart, of the City of Quebec, Esquires.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Henry Allen, of the Middle Temple at the City of Toronto, Esquire, Barrister, and heretofore Judge of the District Court of the District of London; complaining of his dismissal from the said Office, and other grievances connected therewith, and praying for relief in the premises.

Of William Matthie and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Leeds, Lanark and Renfrew Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Seymour, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee, in further considering the Petition of G.W. Wicksteed, Esquire, Law Clerk and English Translator, recommend that he be relieved from the duties of the latter office, except as regards the comparing and correcting of the two versions (English and French) of Bills; and that W.B. Lindsay, Junior, Esquire, the Assistant English Translator and Assistant Law Clerk, be appointed

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English Translator, retaining the office of Assistant Law Clerk, with the same Salary as the French Translator, namely, Two hundred and fifty pounds per annum, to commence at the close of the present year.

Upon a representation made to Your Committee by Mr. Alfred Patrick, relative to the distribution of Journals and Appendices to the various Municipalities, Members of Parliament, and others, in Upper Canada, in which service more than two thousand volumes were distributed by him, they propose to Your Honorable House to allow Mr. Patrick the sum of Fifty pounds for such service, being Twenty-five pounds for the past year, 1852, and Twenty-five pounds for the present year, 1853.

Your Committee having taken into consideration the services rendered by Mr. R. Defries, the Postmaster of Your Honorable House, recommend a gratuity to him of the sum of Twelve pounds ten shillings, for the present Session; also, to M. McCarty, House Messenger, the sum of Twelve pounds ten shillings for the present Session, and the sum of Ten pounds to James Curran, the Library Messenger, and to John O'Connor, the Door-keeper of Your Honorable House, the like sum of Ten pounds for the present Session.

Your Committee also recommend that an allowance of Two shillings and six pence be allowed, per night, to such Messengers who have kept watch over the Parliament Buildings.

An Estimate is herewith appended for the Contin[g]ent Expenses of Your Honorable House for the years 1852 and 1853, amounting to the sum of Sixty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-eight pounds eighteen shillings and seven pence, of which sum Thirty-one thousand pounds has already been received by Warrants, upon Addresses of Your Honorable House, and the sum of One thousand and ninety-five pounds has been received for Fees on Private Bills, leaving a balance of Thirty thousand seven hundred and fifty-three pounds eighteen shillings and seven pence, to be provided for. Your Committee recommend an Address to His Excellency for that amount,

Estimate of the amount required for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Assembly, for the years 1852 and 1853:--

	£	s.	d.
For amount due the Clerk at last audit	578	18	7
Do. Salaries and Allowances to the Officers of the House ..	11,900	0	0
Do. Extra Assistant Translators and Writers	2,550	0	0
Do. Messengers	2,000	0	0
Do. Witnesses before Committees	120	0	0
Do. Library	1,000	0	0
Do. Stationery, including Blank Books, &c.	1,800	0	0
Do. Printing, Printing Paper and Binding, &c.	35,000	0	0
Do. Postage	2,000	0	0
Do. Tradesmens' and other general Accounts	3,500	0	0
Do. Newspapers and Advertizing	400	0	0
Do. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	2,000	0	0

£62,848 18 7

Less--By Warrants on Addresses£31,000 0 0

Fees on Bills, say 1,095 0 0

32,095 0 0

Required to be provided£30,753 18 7

Thos. Vaux, Accountant.

W.B. Lindsay,
Clerk, Assembly.

Ordered, That the said Report be referred to the Committee of the whole House

(1051)

on the Eighth Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies, and be the first Order for To-morrow.

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. Jobin reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend a certain Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain enactments therein mentioned, and to make better provision for Elementary Instruction in Lower Canada," and on the Bill to amend the School Laws of Lower Canada, That the Committee had gone through both Bills, and made amendments to the Bill to amend the School Laws of Lower Canada, by incorporating therein the provisions of the other Bill, and otherwise amending the same.

Ordered, That the said Bill to amend the School Laws of Lower Canada, and Report, be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Ridout reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Ridout reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. Fergusson, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for

the County of Megantic, informed the House, That Joseph Laurin, Esquire, and Antoine N. Gouin, Esquire, Members of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin and Mr. Gouin do attend in their places in this House, To-morrow.

Mr. Christie of Gaspé, from the Standing Committee on the Public Accounts, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee having examined Account No. 38 of 1852, being a "Statement of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada up to the 31st January, 1853, in payment of various Expenses of the Civil Government of Canada, and for which a Supply is required," have the honor to report, that after the best investigation it has been in their power to make of the various items included in it, making in all the sum total of Thirteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-two pounds four shillings and seven pence currency, and examining Mr. Cary, the Deputy Inspector General, and Mr. Begly, Secretary of the Board of Works, with respect to the several services on which the outlay has been incurred,--they are of opinion that the amount has been properly expended by the Executive, and that the same should be made good by a Vote of Your Honorable House, and which, therefore, they accordingly recommend.

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other Works in Upper Canada;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 2, line 20. Leave out from "Company" to "under."

Page 4, line 40. Leave out "requiring" and insert "acquiring."

(1052)

Page 6, line 22. After "or" insert "may be."

Page 9, line 10. Leave out "Road" and insert "such."

Page 17, line 13. Leave out from "notwithstanding" to "and" in line 25.

In the Preamble of the Bill.

Page 1, line 12. Leave out from "the" where it occurs the first time, to "intituled" in line 13, and insert "twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign."

Page 1, line 16. Leave out from "the" to "intituled," and insert "Session held in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty's Reign."

Page 1, line 22. Leave out from "the" to "intituled" in line 23, and insert "twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign."

Resolved, That the said Amendments be taken into consideration in a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Smith of Frontenac reported, That the Committee had considered the said Amendments, and directed him to report the same, without any Amendment.

Then the said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Durham do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments, without any Amendment.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Forty-fourth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the City of Quebec to raise a Loan to consolidate their Debt," and have agreed to certain Amendments, which they beg leave to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have also examined the Bill to extend the time for the completion of the works for the improvement of the River du Chêne, and no proof having been adduced before them in support of the allegation contained in the Preamble, they are under the necessity of reporting that the Preamble has not been proved.

The Bill, to incorporate the Catholic Institute of St. Roch, Quebec, has been examined by Your Committee, and they have agreed to certain amendments, which they beg to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

They have also examined the Bill to divide the Townships of Yonge and Escott, in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, and have agreed to report the same, without any amendment.

Mr. LeBlanc moved, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, and the Question being put, That the Petition of the Reverend Etienne Chartier, Curé of St. Giles, County of Lotbinière, formerly of St. Benoit, County of Two Mountains, be printed for the use of the Members of this House; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

The House proceeded to take into consideration that part of the Forty-fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the City of Quebec to raise a Loan to consolidate their Debt;" and the amendments were read, as follow:--

Page 1, line 34. Leave out "or debts," and after "City" insert "exclusive of that incurred or to be incurred for the construction of Water Works as afore-
said."

In the Preamble.

Page 1, line 14. After "City" insert "independent of the Water Works Debt of the said City."

(1053)

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the City of Quebec to raise a Loan to consolidate their Debt," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Stuart do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same with several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Ordered, That the Bill to divide the Townships of Yonge and Escott, in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. Cauchon reported the Bill to regulate the inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Act

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Cartier, Christie of GASPE, Crawford, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Fergusson, Hincks, Langton, Lyon, Malloch, McDougall, McLachlin, Morin, Murney, Patrick, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Sherwood, Smith of DURHAM, Terrill, Turcotte, Varin, Willson, and Young.--(30.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Chapais, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Dubord, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Jobin, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Mackenzie, Marchillon, Mongemais, Smith of FRONTENAC, Street, Taché, Turcotte, and Valois.--(11.)

(1054-1055)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Cameron, Cartier, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Crawford, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Fergusson, Hincks, Langton, Lyon, Malloch, McDougall, McLachlin, Morin, Murney, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Shaw, Sherwood, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Varin, Willson, and Young.--(32.)

So it passed in the Negative.

(1055)

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Lemieux, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to limit the duration of the Corporation to twenty years, and to provide that all such information as the Governor General, or either Branch of the Legislature may require, from time to time, regarding its affairs, shall be given by the Corporation" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Dubord, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Jobin, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Mackenzie, Marchillon, Mongemais, Poulin, Smith of FRONTENAC, Shaw, Street, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, and Valois.--(30.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Dixon, Fergusson, Hincks, Malloch, McDougall, McLachlin, Morin, Murney, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Sherwood, Smith of DURHAM, Varin, Willson, and Young.--(21.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House,

to limit the duration of the Corporation to twenty years, and to provide that all such information as the Governor General, or either Branch of the Legislature may require, from time to time, regarding its affairs, shall be given by the Corporation.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Murney reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Murney reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Sherwood, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Laurin, That all the words after "now" be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, in order that the thirty-sixth Clause, which exempts the Shareholders from personal liability for the payment of its debts beyond

(1056)

the amount of their respective shares not paid up, be left out; and that the said Company shall be compelled to pay their lawful debts in the same way as persons and private Companies are by law compelled to pay their debts" added instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Chapais, Dubord, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Mongenais, Taché, and Valois.--(13.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Fergusson, Hincks, Lacoste, Langton, Malloch, McDougall, McLachlin, Morin, Murney, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Shaw, Sherwood, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Willson, and Young.--(29.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Fergusson, Hincks, Lacoste, Langton, Malloch, McDougall, McLachlin, Morin, Murney, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Shaw, Sherwood, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Willson, and Young.--(29.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Dubord, Fortier, Fournier, Lafontaine, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Mongenais, Taché, and Valois.--(15.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Badgley do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to provide for the more equal distribution of business in the Superior

Courts of Common Law in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to provide for the more equal distribution of business in and to improve the practice of the Superior Courts of Common Law in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

(1057)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Municipal Acts of Upper Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

A Clause (And be it further enacted, That none of the provisions of the fourth or sixteenth Sections of "The Upper Canada Municipal Corporations Law Amendment Act of 1851," shall be held to affect or apply to any By-Law or By-Law passed or enacted, or to be passed or enacted, by any Municipality or Municipal Corporation in Upper Canada, under the authority of or for any of the purposes mentioned in the Act of the Legislature of this Province passed in the Session of the said Legislature holden in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to enable Municipal Corporations in Upper Canada to contract debts to the Crown in the purchase of Public Works, without imposing a special rate or tax for the payment of the same," or to any debts, bonds, deeds, covenants, or other securities, contracted, made or executed to Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, under the provisions of the last mentioned Act, or for any of the purposes therein mentioned,) was thrice read, and added to the Bill.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws regulating the Public Works in this Province, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Laws relating to Public Works."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Chabot do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill further to amend the Laws relating to the summoning of Jurors in Lower Canada, being read.

Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Chabot, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Stuart moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Laurin, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of making provision for the payment of Petit Jurors in Lower Canada" instead thereof;

Mr. Speaker declined receiving the Motion, declaring that the appropriation contemplated therein should originate in a Committee of the whole House.

And an Appeal being made from Mr. Speaker's decision; the House divided:-- And the decision of Mr. Speaker was confirmed.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Chabot, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill do pass;

Mr. Stuart moved, seconded by Mr. Marchildon, and the Question being put, That the further consideration of the Question be postponed until this day three months; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned, and for other purposes, was, according to Order, read the third time.

(1058)

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to amend the Law with respect to the solemnization and registration of Matrimony, being read;

And the Question being proposed, That the Report be now received;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to provide that the Clergymen of the Established Church of England and Scotland, and of the Church of Rome, shall come under the operation of the said Bill in the same manner as the Clergy of other Denominations, notwithstanding any Imperial Act, or any usage to the contrary" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Fergusson, Mackenzie, and Marchildon.--(4.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Cartier, McArthur, Guthrie, Scott, Roberts, Laflin, Malloch, McLennan, Morison, Murray, Smith, Willetts, Wright, Wright, Macpherson, Street, Stuart, Turner, Valois, and Young.--(25.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Report be now received;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to secure a more accurate Registry of Marriages, by providing that no Clergyman shall be at liberty to unite persons in Matrimony until he has received a certificate from the Registrar of the County that a civil contract has been entered into by the Parties, and registry thereof made in the County Books; said Certificate to be returned to the Registrar by the Clergyman, with an endorsement recording that he has united the Parties" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as in the last preceding division.

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Street reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for the better management of the Lunatic Asylum; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Laurin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

(1059)

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain Expenses of the Civil Government for the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and certain other Expenses connected with the Public Service:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act supplementary to the Common School Act for Upper Canada:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Ordinance therein mentioned, intituled, 'An Ordinance for regulating the Markets of the Towns of Quebec and Montreal,' so far as respects the City of Quebec:" And also,

The Legislative Council have concurred in the Amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate as amended the Laws relative to the Toronto General Hospital," without any Amendment: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the recovery of the rates and taxes intended to be imposed by certain By-Laws of the late District Councils of Upper Canada," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then be [*sic*] withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the recovery of the rates and taxes intended to be imposed by certain By-Laws of the late District Councils of Upper Canada;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 3, line 19. After "been" insert "disallowed or."

Page 4, line 25. After "Councils" insert "which has not been quashed as aforesaid."

Page 5, line 20. Leave out "since" and insert "at any time after the expiration of one year from," and after "sale" insert "and before the passing of this Act."

Page 5, line 27. After "Province" insert "unless the said original owner choose rather to tender, and do tender to the said occupant a good and valid title to the land upon condition of his paying him the actual value thereof only, to be determined as aforesaid, in which case, and in default of such occupant paying such value within six months after the determination thereof as aforesaid, the said original owner shall have an absolute and unconditional right to evict such occupant and re-enter into possession of the land, and all costs incurred under this Proviso, shall be paid in any case by the occupant."

Page 5, line 41. After "redemption" insert "and the amount of all taxes which have been paid by the purchaser, subsequently to the sale of such lands."

Page 6, line 21. After "Jurisdiction" insert "or in any way to make void any Judgment in any of the Superior Courts of Upper Canada, or to affect any suit pending therein, in which the validity of any such By-Law may have been called in question."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Langton do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to establish the boundary of lots in the West Gore of the Township of Beverley; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Willson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

(1060)

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Willson reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to confirm certain Titles in the Township of Aldborough, and rectify difficulties which have arisen from an erroneous survey; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Rose reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rolph do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to confirm a certain allowance for Road in the Township of Monaghan, and to provide for the compensation of persons suffering loss by the confirmation of such allowance; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Seymour reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Seymour reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rolph do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply;¹

MESSRS. CAUCHON, R. CHRISTIE of Gaspé, and SHERWOOD strongly contended that the salary of Mr. Speaker Caron should not be increased. They held that he had nothing to do. That his present salary was fixed by law².

MR. SHERWOOD [argued] at great length that the salaries of the judges of the superior court ought rather to be increased than that of the Speaker of the Upper House.³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said the £500 was for the office of Speaker of the Council. The administration, however, must not be fettered, and could not be as to the way in which it was to secure assistance to carry on the government. Mr. Caron's assistance and influence was most impartial. He was therefore brought into the government, which was a much more important office than the

mere labour of the Speakership of the Legislative Council, which certainly was not to be compared with that of the Speaker of the House of Assembly. Under these circumstances this proposition was brought forward, and to refuse it would be to refuse the government the means of obtaining the assistance of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, as a member of the cabinet.⁴

Considerable conversation took place on this vote, in the course of which MR. BROWN read from the journals the votes which took place in the session of 1850, on the salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, and showed that Mr. Malcolm Cameron had voted that the salaries of the Speakers of the two Houses should be three times the allowance to members of the Assembly; then, on that being lost, that they should be £200 per annum, and ultimately, that when the motion came up to make their salaries £500 each Mr. Cameron voted against it as too much. Yet now, this very gentleman, who had once resigned from a desire of retrenchment, came down with his colleagues and proposed to make one of these salaries £800 per annum.⁵

The vote was then carried.⁶

On the vote of £500 for the Speaker of the Assembly coming up, MR. SHERWOOD moved that the sum be £800, on the ground that though he believed it very wrong, to give the Speaker of the Council £800 a year, he would not consent that the Speaker of that House, should have less than the Speaker of the other House.⁷

MR. H. SMITH (Frontenac) could not vote this resolution. He was aware of the laudable feelings that prompted it, and that if the Speaker had what his labours merited the Speaker of the Assembly would have more than the Speaker of the other House. But he could not see the propriety in one day of doing away with all the conclusions of the retrenchment committee, and the Act of Parliament founded upon them. However, he believed the Speaker's salary was payable for every year, durin[g] which he was Speaker; he would move in amendment that there be a sum of £500 granted for services in 1852 and a like sum for services in 1853. The committee had committed an error in giving the Speaker of the Council £300 more than his salary fixed by law; but the House ought not, because this had been forced on it, to break through all its policy. Before sitting down, Mr. Smith said that being the only member who had spoken against Mr. McDonald's appointment, he took that opportunity of saying that that gentleman's conduct in the chair had been in the highest degree dignified and impartial.⁸

MR. SHERWOOD thought Mr. Smith's amendment more illegal than his own.⁹

MR. PROV. SEC. MORIN on behalf of the Ministry opposed both motions in amendment.¹⁰

Mr. Sherwood's amendment was carried, Yeas 22, Nays 17.¹¹

A discussion took place on several items for increase of salaries.¹²

MESSRS. MACKENZIE and BROWN argued for retrenchment.¹³

The Government generally held that the proposed increase was necessary, or the services of efficient officers could not be secured.¹⁴

The conservative side of the House generally supported this view of the case.¹⁵

A number of items ... [were] adopted¹⁶.

(1060)

and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker:--

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Leeds, Lanark and Renfrew Locomotive Manufacturing Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Leeds, Lanark and Renfrew Locomotive Manufacturing Company," was read for the first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cameron,

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

(1061)

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Cartier, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House adjourned accordingly.

FOOTNOTES: 10 JUNE 1853.

1. The debate on this matter was reported in partially identical accounts by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 June 1853, PILOT, 17 June 1853, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 22 June 1853, all of which papers included the events of 10 June 1853 in their accounts of the proceedings of 9 June 1853.
2. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 June 1853.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 June 1853. A commentary on this vote appeared in HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 22 June 1853.
12. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 June 1853.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. PILOT, 17 June 1853.
16. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 June 1853.

SATURDAY, 11 JUNE 1853.

(1061)

THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Stuart,--The Petition of H. LeMesurier, Esquire, and others, Protestant Inhabitants of the City of Quebec.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Reverend Antoine Manseau and others, of that part of the County of Berthier forming the new proposed County of Joliette, praying for the establishment of a Circuit Court and a Registry Office at the Village of Industry--the County Seat of the said proposed new County.

Of Narcisse Filiau and others, of Beauport; complaining that the Reverend Messire Bernard, Curé of the Parish of Beauport, interfered in his clerical capacity during the last General Election, and unduly influenced the same, and praying for the passing of an Act to prohibit him and the Clergy in general from using their Ecclesiastical influence at such Elections.

Of Edward Hale, Esquire, and others, of Portneuf; praying for the abolition of all labor on the Lord's Day in the Postal Department of the Public Service.

On motion of Mr. Murney, seconded by Mr. Clapham,
Ordered, That the Petition of John Porter, and Andrew Stuart, Esquires, of Quebec, be now received and read, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was received and read; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the St. Maurice Iron Works Company.

Ordered, That the Petition of H. LeMesurier, Esquire, and others, Protestant Inhabitants of the City of Quebec, be now received and read, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was received and read; representing that on the night of the 6th June instant, on the occasion of a Lecture being delivered by Father Gavazzi, in a Protestant Church in the said City, an attack was made thereon by a gang of ruffians, and that the Civic Authorities afterwards declared their inability to protect the said Lecturer if he should continue to lecture, and praying for the passing of an Act to secure to them the enjoyment of Religious liberty, and to make the City or Municipality liable for all damages committed during breaches of the Peace.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cameron,

Resolved, That the Rules of this House as respects Private Bills be suspended in the case of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Leeds, Lanark and Renfrew Locomotive Manufacturing Company."

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act of Upper Canada incorporating the Marmora Foundry Company;" and after some time spent

(1062)

therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mackenzie reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Mackenzie reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendments were read, as follow:--

Page 2, line 2. Leave out from "shall" to "Company" in line 10, both inclusive.

Page 2, line 13. After "description" insert "belonging to or used by the said Marmora Foundry Company, under the said Act, or which may be necessary for the use of the Company hereby incorporated."

Page 2, line 21. After "each" leave out the remainder of the 3rd Clause.

Page 2, line 48. After "managed" insert "at Marmora in the County of Hastings, in Upper Canada."

Page 3, line 2. Leave out "then."

Page 3, line 7. After "Esquires" insert "which said Provisional Directors shall not be required to hold Stock in the said Company unless elected as provided in this Act."

Page 3, line 27. After "fifty-four" insert "or until such time as their successors shall be elected: Provided always that this Act shall not go into operation until a like amount of Thirty thousand pounds sterling, shall have been paid in, and a certificate thereof, to the satisfaction of the Governor, shall have been deposited in the Office of the Provincial Secretary."

Page 3, line 32. After "year" insert "not being a Holiday, and then on the next following day, not being such Holiday."

Page 3, line 37. After "newspaper" insert "in England and this Province."

Page 3, line 38. Leave out "thirty" and insert "sixty."

Page 4, line 20. After "Company" insert "the calling of General and Special Meetings."

Page 4, line 23. After "lands" insert "and;" after "tenements" insert "necessary for the purposes of the said Company under this Act, and any."

Page 4, line 49. After "appoint" insert "provided that no Director shall hold more than two proxies."

Page 5, line 44. Leave out "that."

Page 6, line 50. Leave out "notes" and insert "note."

Page 7, line 5. After "Stock" insert "and any amount thereof remaining to be paid."

Page 7, line 9. After "Act" leave out to "aforesaid" in line 10, and insert in "the Preamble to this Act mentioned."

Page 7, line 17. After "sale" leave out to "England" inclusive, and insert in "the said Preamble mentioned."

Page 7, line 25. Leave out "the Marmora Foundry."

Page 7, line 26. Leave out "above names" and insert "mentioned."

Page 7, line 27. After "and" insert "on."

Page 7, line 32. After "Company" leave out to "Fourth" in line 33 inclusive, and insert "incorporated as aforesaid under the said Act in the Preamble mentioned."

Page 8, line 12 & 13. Leave out "the Marmora Foundry."

Page 8, line 13. After "Act" leave out to "Fourth" in line 14, and insert "in the Preamble mentioned."

Page 8, line 34. Leave out from "XXV" to "such" in line 36 inclusive.

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Murney do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, with several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

(1063)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Lake Superior Silver Company;

MR. LANGTON opposed the bill. There was no proof that the promoters of the scheme had found any mine or knew anything about one, and the fact was that the whole business they would ever do would be in buying and selling shares. Under pretences of carrying on mining on Lake Superior they were to have extraordinary powers of mining anywhere.¹

MR. MACKENZIE moved that the committee do rise².

[This] was carried, and the bill was accordingly lost.³

(1063)

and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Forty-fifth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to establish and confirm the original Survey of the concession lines in the Township of Niagara; and there not having been sufficient proof adduced before them in support of the allegations contained in the Preamble, they beg to recommend that the Bill be not further proceeded with during the present Session.

They have also examined the Bill to vest in devisees and trustees of the last Will and Testament of the late Stanous Daniell, a certain Road allowance lying between the Credit or Indian Reserve, in the Township of Toronto, in the County of Peel, and the new Survey in the said Township; and no evidence having been offered in relation thereto, they are under the necessity of reporting that the Preamble has not been proved.

The Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Mining Company, which has been referred to Your Committee, has been abandoned by its promoters, in consequence of there not being sufficient time to proceed with it at this late period of the Session; Your Committee, therefore, beg leave to recommend that the usual Fee be remitted to them.

Your Committee have examined the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Leeds, Lanark and Renfrew Locomotive Manufacturing Company," and have agreed to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Leeds, Lanark and Renfrew Locomotive Manufacturing Company," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time; and the following Amendment made thereunto:--

Page 1, line 41. After "Capital" insert "and the place of carrying on the business of the said Company shall be at some place within the said Counties of Leeds, Lanark or Renfrew."

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Amendment, do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, with an Amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the School Laws of Lower Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Tessier do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to divide the Townships of Yonge and Escott, in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Law with respect to the solemnization and registration of Matrimony, being read;

(1064)

The Honorable Mr. Rolph moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

MR. BROWN opposed ... [the bill] as not putting the other churches on the same footing of equality as the churches of Rome, England and Scotland. These churches held their rights the first by the treaty, the others by English statutes in consequence of their being established churches in the United Kingdom. He wanted to repeal the law giving those churches peculiar rights and to put all on the same footing.⁴

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS asked what the hon. member wanted repealed?⁵

MR. BROWN had not looked into the particular statute; but he thought the Attorney General ought to know.⁶

MR. LANGTON believed that before the hon. member for Kent asked the repeal of anything he should say what it was: as to the treaty he thought it made for the benefit of the people of Canada, and liable to be burned by them. But he had so high a respect for the law of nations and justice, that he should conceive it highly improper for the people of Upper Canada to burn it without the consent of the people of Lower Canada.⁷

MR. SHERWOOD conceived that the church of Rome had its rights to marry under the treaty. The other two churches wanted no law to give them the right to marry. They had these rights inherently beforehand as parts of the established churches of England and Scotland.⁸

MR. AT. GEN. RICHARDS saw in the hon. member for Kent nothing but a desire to level some supposed privileges possessed by certain persons by way of offering an indignity which would show that they were not so powerful as they supposed. He wanted not to level down but to level up, and therefore without deciding how the three churches in question derived their power to celebrate marriage, he desired to put all other churches on the same footing as them. What more was wanted?⁹

(1064)

Mr. Stevenson moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Brown, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Christie of GASPE, Malloch, Murney, Ridout, Robinson, Shaw, Sherwood, Stevenson, Street, and Willson.--(13.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Dixon, Fortier, Fournier, Hickey, John, Langton, Lemieux, Lyon, Mackenzie, Marchildon, McLaughlin, Merrill, Montgoinais, Morin, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Stuart, Taché, Turcotte, Valois, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(27.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Law of Upper Canada with respect to the solemnization and registration of Matrimony."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rolph do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the House of yesterday, for the attendance of Joseph Laurin, Esquire, and Antoine N. Gouin, Esquire, in their places in this House, this day, being read:--And Mr. Laurin and Mr. Gouin attending in their places;

Ordered, That the 84th Section of "The Election Petitions Act of 1851" be now read:--And the same being read;

Ordered, That Joseph Laurin, Esquire, and Antoine N. Gouin, Esquire, being Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Megantic, and not having been present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee, yesterday, be taken into the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House, for such neglect of duty.

The Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House, informed the House, that he had taken Joseph Laurin, Esquire, into his custody.

Whereupon Mr. Tessier acquainted the House, that he was desired by Mr. Laurin to state, That he went yesterday to the Megantic Election Committee Room, and that it wanted five minutes of ten in the forenoon by his Watch when he got into the said room, and that he found the said Committee adjourned; and on looking at the hour by the Clock of the Parliament House, it so happened that his Watch did not agree with that Clock, and that there was about ten minutes difference, making the hour of the Clock to be about five minutes past ten; and the same having been verified upon oath by Mr. Laurin;

Ordered, That Joseph Laurin, Esquire, be discharged out of custody.

(1065)

The Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House, informed the House, that he had taken Antoine N. Gouin, Esquire, into his custody.

Whereupon Mr. Taché acquainted the House, that he was desired by Mr. Gouin to state, That he did not consider himself strictly bound to be present at the Megantic Election Committee at the hour appointed, inasmuch as he had understood that it was the intention of the Chairman of the Committee, with the consent of this House, to adjourn the Committee until three o'clock in the afternoon; and further, that he was present within two or three minutes after the delay allowed by law; and the same having been verified upon oath by Mr. Gouin;

Ordered, That Antoine N. Gouin, Esquire, be discharged out of custody.

A Bill to establish the boundary of lots in the West Gore of the Township of Beverley, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to establish the boundary of lots in the West Gore in the Township of Beverly."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rolph do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to exempt to the value of _____, the tools or implements of any householder's trade or calling, and the wearing apparel, the bedding, and other furniture required for the use of his family, from seizure and sale under execution for

debt; and to prevent the property thus exempted from being assigned, pledged, or sold in liquidation of debts contracted for intoxicating drinks; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Brown reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Brown reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read.

And the Question being proposed, That the amendments be now read a second time;

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Tessier, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to consider the expediency of further amending the same, by exempting from sale on the whole Forty pounds value of Property instead of Thirty pounds only" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Cameron, Chapais, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Dixon, Dubord, Fournier, Gouin, Hincks, Jobin, Langton, LaTerrière, LeBlanc, Mackenzie, McLachlin, Merritt, Poulin, Ridout, Rolph, Shaw, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, Turcotte, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Young.-- (29.)

(1065-1066)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burnham, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Dumoulin, Fortier, Laurin, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Lyon, Malloch, Mongenais, Morin, Polette, Robinson, Rose, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, and Valois.-- (22.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

(1066)

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to consider the expediency of further amending the same, by exempting from sale on the whole Forty pounds value of Property instead of Thirty pounds only.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Dumoulin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made a further amendment thereunto.

And the Question being proposed, That the Report be now received;

Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Mongenais, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with a view of amending it so as to make it apply only to Upper Canada" instead thereof;

Mr. Lyon moved in amendment to the said proposed Amendment, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, That the word "Upper" be left out, and the word "Lower" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the said proposed Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the Original Question; the

House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Solicitor General Chauveau, Dumoulin, Fortier, LaTerrière, Lemieux, Mongenais, Polette, and Stevenson.--(8.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Dixon, Dubord, Egan, Fournier, Hinks, Langton, Laurin, Lyon, Mackenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, McLachlin, Merritt, Morin, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Seymour, Shaw, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Street, Taché, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Young.--(38.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Dumoulin reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read.

Then the amendments made to the Bill, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Tessier, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(1066-1067)

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Cameron, Chapais, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Dixon, Dubord, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Hinks, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBoutillier, Mackenzie, Marchildon, McLachlin, Merritt, Morin, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Rolph, Rose, Shaw, Street, Taché, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Willson, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Young.--(35.)

(1067)

NAYS.

Messieurs Burnham, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Lyon, Malloch, Mongenais, Polette, Robinson, Sherwood, and Stevenson.--(10.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Tessier, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to exempt the tools or implements of any householder's trade or calling, and the wearing apparel, the bedding, and other furniture necessary for the use of his family, from seizure and sale under execution for debt;" the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as in the last preceding division.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Mackenzie do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill for the better management of the Lunatic Asylum, being read;

And the Question being proposed, That the Report be now received;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add instead thereof the words "the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to make one or more of the following provisions:--

"That the funds of the Asylum shall be deposited in a Chartered Bank, and ... shall not be drawn therefrom except by cheque signed by the Bursar, and counter-

signed by the Commissioner, or by the Medical Superintendent.

"That no Commissioner or Officer of the Asylum shall traffic with the Institution in any way directly or indirectly; nor shall he supply or be concerned in any Contract for supplying any provisions, merchandize, or other commodity for the use of the same.

"That regular Cash Accounts shall be kept, and an annual balance struck shewing clearly each separate source of revenue, and the expense of each branch of expenditure.

"That the extraordinary and arbitrary powers given to the Bursar by the Bill, in regard to the property of Lunatics, shall be expunged, or greatly restricted.

"That the Medical Superintendent shall see every Patient, and enter every apartment, at least once each day.

"That the Medical Superintendent shall keep Books of Record shewing the nature of the malady of each Patient, and the treatment from time to time adopted.

"That the Medical Superintendent shall not have the unchecked power of hiring and dismissing the Officers of the Institution as proposed,--but as regards the Steward, Head Matron, and Keepers, shall only have authority to suspend them for cause until the assent of one or more of the Commissioners is obtained for their dismissal; and that a record shall be kept of the facts attending the dismissal of any such Officer.

"That the Medical treatment of the Lunatics shall not be left dependent on the care and skill of one Officer, but that a responsible consulting Physician be appointed who shall see every Patient within stated intervals, and make a record of his observations.

(1068)

"That the Commissioners shall not exceed two in number, and shall be appointed for two years; that in their investigations into the state and management of the Asylum, the Commissioners shall have power to examine witnesses on Oath, and to inspect all books and vouchers: said Commissioners to keep a Journal in which all their own proceedings and observations shall be carefully recorded.

"That the power given to any three Licentiates to declare persons Lunatics and commit them to the Asylum, shall be guarded by provisions securing due caution and publicity--and especially that the friends of the party shall receive notice of an inquiry as to his or her mental condition, and shall be entitled to be present; also that all examinations in such enquiries shall be taken on Oath and preserved.

"That the Convicts removed from the Penitentiary to the Asylum shall be confined and kept in a separate part of the Asylum from other inmates.

"That a record of the circumstances attending the escape of any Patient, shall be obtained and carefully preserved.

"That the punishment shall be declared which shall attach to the illegal detention of persons in the Asylum.

"That Patients when discharged shall be entitled to receive a certain sum of money, and sufficient clothing;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Ridout, Robinson, Stevenson, Street, and Willson.--
(7.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cartier, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Hincks, Langton, Laurin, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, McLellan, Morritt, Mongonais, Tolette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Rolph,

Rose, Taché, Tessier, Valois, Wright of East Riding of YORK, and Young.--(25.)
So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Laurin reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

The Honorable Mr. Rolph moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act for the better management of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto;" the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rolph do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Honorable Mr. Merritt, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare a tabular Statement of the Population, Income, Expenditure and Debt of the Province in 1851, to be taken from the official Returns which have been laid before this House, with an Instruction to collect similar information with regard to the other British North American Provinces, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have prepared a Tabular Statement of the Population, Income,

(1069)

Expenditure and Debt of the British North American Provinces for the year 1851, by which it appears that in that year the Population of British North America numbers 2,297,219:

That the amount of Customs Duties received was £976,938 8s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., averaging per head, for Canada, 8s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., New Brunswick, 10s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., Nova Scotia, 6s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., Prince Edward's Island, 5s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and Newfoundland, 14s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.:

That the amount of Revenue received from all other sources, is £177,040 19s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Making in all the sum of £1,153,979 8s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., averaging per head, for Canada 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., New Brunswick, 12s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., Nova Scotia, 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Prince Edward's Island, 7s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and Newfoundland, 15s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

The Public Debt of the United Colonies amounts to £4,691,509 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Your Committee regret that they are unable to select from the above Statement, the amount of the Annual Income received by each Province from the Public Lands and other sources derived from the soil, which does not constitute a tax on the amount of specific revenue received and expended.

They would therefore suggest an annual Statement of--1st. The Gross Amount of Tax collected from each separate source for the support and purposes of the Provincial Government. 2nd. The Gross Amount collected from Lands, Minerals and other sources of revenue derived from the Capital of the Country from which no Tax is imposed. 3rd. Specific Funds raised from a particular source and expended for a particular object, and the relative Tariff of Duties on each separate article, to be made by the proper Officer, and sent annually to each Government, for the information of their respective Legislatures.

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. Fergusson, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Megantic, informed the House, That on the application of the Petitioners, the Committee have ordered the issue of a Commission for the examination

of Witnesses, directed to the Honorable William Power, one of the Circuit Judges of Lower Canada, pursuant to the Statute in that behalf; and that the Committee ask permission of the House to adjourn until such time as the Speaker shall, by his Warrant, direct them to re-assemble pursuant to the Statute.

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Megantic Election Petitions have leave to adjourn until such time as the Speaker of this House shall, by his Warrant, direct them to re-assemble pursuant to "The Election Petitions Act of 1851," and take the proceedings of the said Commissioner into consideration.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to encourage the issue, by the Chartered Banks in this Province, of Notes secured in the manner provided by the General Banking Law, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Laurin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Laurin reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cameron, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Langton,

(1070)

That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Dubord, Langton, LeBlanc, Mackenzie, Merritt, Seymour, Stevenson, and Stuart.--(9.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Attorney General Drummond, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hincks, Laurin, Lemieux, McLachlin, Morin, Polette, Prince, Attorney General Edwards, Ridcut, Robinson, Rolph, Sherwood, Street, Taché, Tessier, Turcotte, and Young.--(24.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

[MR. STUART] rose to present a petition delivered him by a large number of most respectable persons of Quebec, who had always been most anxious to cultivate the good will of all classes of their fellow citizens, but who had been subjected to events, to which he need not more particularly allude. He thought the House was now in a position calmly to take the necessary action upon them. It would be better for him to read the words of the petition than to say anything more himself. The petition was signed by seven hundred and fifty of the most respecta-

ble citizens; and was as follows. Here the hon. gentleman read the petition agreed upon at the public meeting of Thursday afternoon, and concluded by stating that he desired to do nothing to interfere for one class of the citizens to the prejudice of others; but only to make provision which had been found necessary in other cities and especially in the United States. He concluded by moving the first reading of a bill to render the Corporation of Quebec liable for property destroyed by any mobs or riotous commotions¹⁰.

MR. BROWN called attention to the flagrant breach of liberty of speech here and in Montreal, and he hoped the Attorney General would carry out his expressed intention to protect the public peace, considering that a portion of the inhabitants of the city had been officially informed by the local authorities that the peace of the city could not be maintained.¹¹

MR. YOUNG and some other gentlemen attempted to speak on the objection of members.¹²

(1070)

Ordered, That Mr. Stuart have leave to bring in a Bill to provide a remedy against the Corporation of the City of Quebec, for assessing its Citizens for property destroyed by any mob, or during riots or civil commotions.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Forty-sixth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate the British American Mining Association, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they beg to submit to the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have also examined the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the Michipicoten Mining Company;" and no sufficient proof having been adduced before them of the allegations contained in the preamble, they are under the necessity of reporting that the same has not been proved.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to provide for the safety of Her Majesty's Subjects, and others, on the Highways of this Province, and to regulate the travelling thereon; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cartier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Cartier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to provide for the

(1071)

safety of Her Majesty's Subjects, and others, on the Highways in Upper Canada, and to regulate the travelling thereon."

Ordered, That Mr. Dixon do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and extend the Charter of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the formation of a Company to be called the Paris Hydraulic Company:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Lower Canada Judicature Act, and to provide for the service of Circuit Court Writs by Bailiffs in certain cases:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act prohibiting the hunting and killing of Deer and other Game within this Province, at certain seasons of the year:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and extend the Act to incorporate the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to establish a standard weight for the different kinds of Grain and Pulse and Seeds in Upper Canada:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the erection of certain Public Buildings at Toronto, for the better accommodation of the Government and of the Legislature at that City:" And also,

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the City of Quebec to raise a Loan to consolidate their Debt," without any Amendment: And also,

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendment made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Leeds, Lanark and Renfrew Locomotive Manufacturing Company," without any Amendment: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and explain the Ordinance concerning the registration of Hypothecs in Lower Canada," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the Assessment Laws of Upper Canada," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to make more ample provision for the incorporation of the Town of St. Hyacinthe, and to extend its limits," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the Asses[s]ment Laws of Upper Canada;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 4, line 5. Leave out "one" and insert "three," and leave out from "hundred" to "pounds," and after "annually" insert "Seventeenthly,--Household effects, books and wearing apparel."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Langton do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

(1072)

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council, to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and explain the Ordinance concerning the registration of Hypothecs in Lower Canada;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 3, line 41. Leave out from "day" to "unless" in line 43, and insert "according to Law."

Page 5, line 4. Leave out from "aforesaid" to the end of the Bill.

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the British American Mining Association, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the administration of Justice in the unorganized Tracts of Country in Upper Canada; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Dubord reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Mr. LeBlanc moved, seconded by Mr. Tessier, and the Question being put, That the Bill to change the place of sitting of the Circuit Court in the County of Beauharnois, be now read a second time; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act therein mentioned for the protection of Indians in Upper Canada, by repealing the third Section thereof, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Second Report of the Joint Committee appointed by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, for the regulation and management of the Parliamentary Library; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Wright of the East Riding of York reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Joint Committee appointed by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, for the regulation and management of the Parliamentary Library.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley moved, seconded by Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau, and the Question being proposed, That the said Resolution be now read a second time;

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Brown, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the paragraph of the said Report which proposes to pay G.B. Faribault, Esquire, Assistant Clerk of this House, a gratuity of Two hundred and fifty pounds, for his services during four months' absence in Europe, purchasing Books for the Library, be left out" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Hincks, Mackenzie, Ridout, Shaw, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(8.)

(1073)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Duval, Desaulniers, Perrin, Portier, Toussaint, Langton, LaTortiere, Laurin, LeBlanc, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Malloch, McLachlin, Morin, Polette, Prince, Smith of DURHAM, Street, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, and Varin.--(27.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the said Resolution be now read a second time.
The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had made further progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again this day.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered; and is as followeth:--

Elgin and Kincardine,

The Governor General recommends to the Legislative Assembly an addition of Three hundred pounds to the Salary of the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly for the year 1853.

Government House,

Quebec, 11th June, 1853.

Ordered, That the said Message be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Mr. Malloch also reported, That the Committee had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts assigning fixed annual Salaries in lieu of Fees to certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Fortier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Fortier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

(1074)

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the holding of the General Sessions of the Peace in the Districts of Kamouraska and Ottawa, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said

Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Egan reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Egan reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to regulate the holding of General Sessions of the Peace in the Districts of Kamouraska, Ottawa, and St. Francis."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act to remove doubts with respect to the proper Courts of Review for Appeals from By-Laws of the Municipal Councils, and to amend the Municipal Laws of Lower Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Chapais reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Chapais reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to remove doubts with respect to the proper Courts of Review for Appeals from By-Laws of the Municipal Councils, and to amend the Municipal Laws of Lower Canada."

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to define the mode of proceeding before the Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, in matters relating to the protection and regulation of Corporate Rights, and to Writs of Prerogative, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

(1075)

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Burnham reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Burnham reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and

agreed to.

Mr. Lemieux moved, seconded by Mr. Laurin, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Tessier, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the same" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment:--It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the same.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Fournier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Fournier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to define the mode of proceeding before the Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, in matters relating to the protection and regulation of Corporate Rights, and to Writs of Prerogative, and for other purposes therein men-

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the proceedings in cases of Voluntary Licitation, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Clapham reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to legalize the use of Strychnine in Upper Canada for the destruction of Wolves

(1076)

and other noxious animals, and to repeal part of the fifth Section of an Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to prevent the hunting of Deer at improper seasons of the year, and further to amend

the Laws for the preservation of Game;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Polette reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Polette reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Prince do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Catholic Institute of St. Roch, Quebec, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Fortier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Fortier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Institute of Saint Roch's, Quebec."

Ordered, That Mr. Cauchon do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the general Railway Clauses Consolidation Act; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Prince reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Prince reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act in addition to the general Railway Clauses Consolidation Act."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Badgley do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.¹³

FOOTNOTES: 11 JUNE 1853.

1. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 June 1853.
2. IBID.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 June 1853, which attributed this speech to Mr. Street.
11. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 June 1853.
12. IBID.
13. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 June 1853, perhaps confusing it with this committee, reported in error that the House (in Committee of the Whole) considered the report of the Contingencies Committee before adjourning on 11 June 1853.

MONDAY, 13 JUNE 1853.

(1077)

MR. Polette, from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the advantages which would result to navigation, trade, and the cultivation of a great extent of land on the shores of the River St. Lawrence, from the formation of an Ice Bridge every winter, on the said River above the Richelieu Rapids, and the means by which such a Bridge might be secured, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read.

For the said Report, see Appendix (L.L.L.L.)

Ordered, That the said Report, together with the Evidence, Map, and Proceedings of the Committee, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. Dubord, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire and report whether any and what Fees are paid to the Proctors or Barristers practising in the Court of Vice-Admiralty in this Province on causes instituted in and disposed of by the said Court, the Tariff or table of such Fees, and the authority in virtue whereof they are established and exacted from Suitors in the said Court, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read.

For the said Report, see Appendix (P.P.P.P.)

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. Polette, from the General Committee of Elections, laid before the House,-- Minutes of the Proceedings of the General Committee of Elections, pursuant to the 41st Section of "The Election Petitions Act of 1851."

Ordered, That the said Minutes be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Joint Committee appointed by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, for the regulation and management of the Parliamentary Library, presented to the House the Final Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

The Executive Government having recommended to the Legislative Assembly, during the present Session, to grant the sum of One thousand pounds, for the augmentation of the Library, the Committee have prepared Lists of Books, in both languages, which they have directed to be purchased, under the authority of the Two Speakers, during the ensuing recess, The English Works to be procured through the Agency of Mr. Rich; the French books through Mr. Bossange; and the Works published in the United States, through Mr. Sinclair, of this City.

The Committee have given careful attention to the several applications which have come before them, for aid and encouragement to various literary undertakings; and with a desire to foster native talent, when directed to matters of historical research, or practical utility, they recommend grants to the following extent, on behalf of the undermentioned publications:--

Christie's History of Canada, Vols. 1-4. For the purchase, at the ordinary rates, of 85 additional copies of Vols. 1, 2, and 3, and 65 copies of Vol. 4. One

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copy of the entire Work to be given to every Member of the present Parliament, who may not have already received a copy as being a Member of the last Parliament.

Garneau, Histoire du Canada, 2nd Edition, 3 Vols. Thirty copies of this revised Edition to be purchased, at 7s. 6d., per volume.

Keefer's Report on the Montreal Railway Bridge, and Ossaye's Treaties [sic] on Agriculture, (copies of which have been submitted to the Committee since their

last Report,) 250 copies, each.

The Library having been considerably enriched through the liberality of the Authorities in several of the Sister Colonies and adjoining States of the Union, by Donations of their Legislative Proceedings, the Committee are desirous of establishing a regular system of exchange with those Bodies, and accordingly recommend that the Clerk of the Legislative Council, and the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, respectively, should be directed to transmit, after the close of every Session, one English copy of the Journals and Appendices of their respective Houses, to the following Public Libraries; (in addition to those already sent to the Imperial Parliament, and to the Legislatures of the Sister Provinces,) viz:-- to the Library of Congress, the New York State Library, the Vermont State Library, the Libraries of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, and Louisiana, and the Island of Jamaica. To the Louisiana Library, A French copy should also be sent; and to the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, an English copy. And in each instance, to the Libraries above enumerated, a copy of the Provincial Statutes should be forwarded, together with the Journals; additional copies of the Statutes being obtained for the purpose, from the Queen's Printer. The Committee also recommend that a copy of the Journals of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, for the present and future Sessions, be given to Dr. E.B. O'Callaghan, of Albany, and to Stewart Derbishire, Esquire, of Quebec, in acknowledgment of the zeal and liberality manifested by those Gentlemen in aid of the re-construction of the Library. In addition to these Official Publications, the Committee have directed the Librarians to forward, from time to time, copies of any Works they may receive, on account of purchases in aid thereof, to those Foreign and Colonial Libraries, from whence presents of Books have been, or may be hereafter made, to the Library of Parliament.

In reference to the Instruction given by the Legislative Assembly to the Members composing the Committee on behalf of that House, to consider of Glass or Wire Cases for the protection of the Books, the Committee have bestowed their best attention to the subject, and while they are not prepared to recommend the adoption of the proposal which has been made to enclose the whole, or greater part of the collection in Cases, not being of opinion that it would really prove a safeguard to any material extent,--while, on the other hand, it would occasion much inconvenience to Members in consulting the Books,--yet they are willing to recommend that a selection be made of the rare and curious Works in the American Collection, and that the same be deposited in a separate Case, under lock and key; and they have accordingly given authority to the Librarians to effect the same, if it should appear expedient or advisable to do so.

The Committee have considered a Petition referred to them by the Legislative Assembly, from Mr. Henry Taylor, now of Toronto, but well known in the Province, from having been engaged for many years in literary and scientific pursuits, representing his inability, from advancing years, and straitened means, to continue his labors, without some assistance. They recommend that the sum of Ten pounds be granted to him, on condition of his furnishing the Library with copies of his Works to that amount.

The Committee further recommend that a gratuity of Ten pounds be given to James Curran, the Library Messenger, in consideration of the extraordinary duration of the Session, and of his general good conduct.

Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Report.

(1079)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Christie of Wentworth,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor

General, praying him to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of all documents and correspondence relative to any applications on the part of the Shareholders in the late Welland Canal Company, for claims alleged to be due under the provisions of the Act 7 Vic. cap. 34.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this House.

Mr. Dubord reported the Bill to make better provision for the administration of Justice in the unorganized Tracts of Country in Upper Canada; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Honorable Mr. Morin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return in part to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 27th September, 1852, for Statement of the number of Limits or licenses, or applications, which have been granted or pending to cut Timber or Saw Logs on the River Ottawa and its tributaries, or in any other part of this Province, for the years 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852.

For the said Return, see Appendix (Q.Q.Q.Q.)

Ordered, That the said Return be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. Malloch, from the Committee of Supply, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salaries of two Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, at Five hundred pounds each, for the year 1853.

2. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred and five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salaries of three Clerks in the Offices of the Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, for the year 1853.

3. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of a Messenger in the Offices of the Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, for the year 1853.

4. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Contingent Expenses of Printing, Postage, Stationery, &c., for the Offices of the Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, for the year 1853.

5. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of one Provincial Aide-de-Camp, for the year 1853.

6. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eight hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, while a Member of the Executive Council, for the year 1853.

7. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the year 1853.

8. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred pounds, currency, be

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granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Assistant Clerk and French

Translator to the Legislative Council, for the year 1853.

9. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Law Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the year 1853.

10. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Chaplain and Librarian of the Legislative Council, for the year 1853.

11. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, for the year 1853.

12. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Serjeant-at-Arms to the Legislative Council, for the year 1853.

13. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Head Messenger to the Legislative Council, for the year 1853.

14. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Door-keeper to the Legislative Council, for the year 1853.

15. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and thirty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salaries of three Messengers to the Legislative Council, for the Session, at Forty-five pounds each.

16. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Contingencies of the Legislative Council, for the year 1853.

17. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Indemnity to Members of the Legislative Council for their attendance, at Twenty shillings per diem, including travelling at Sixpence per mile, for the distance between the place of residence of such Member and the place at which the Session is held, for the year 1853.

18. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1853.

19. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1853.

20. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Assistant Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1853.

21. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the English Translator and Law Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1853.

22. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the French Translator of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1853.

23. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year 1853.

24. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Serjeant-at-Arms of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1853.

25. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-four thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative

Assembly, (exclusive of Indemnity to Members,) for the year 1853.

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26. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salary to the Post Master General, for the year 1853.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salary to the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, for the year 1853.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred and nineteen pounds seventeen shillings and three pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salary to H.H. Killaly, for Engineering Services on the Welland Canal, from the 14th February, 1851, to the 31st December, 1853, at Two hundred and fifty pounds, per annum.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty-five pounds eleven shillings and four pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salaries to Clerks in the Provincial Secretary's Office receiving Salaries under Four hundred pounds, per annum, for the year 1853.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-three pounds six shillings and eleven pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salaries to Clerks in the Provincial Registrar's Office receiving Salaries under Four hundred pounds, per annum, for the year 1853.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salaries to Clerks in the Receiver General's Office receiving Salaries under Four hundred pounds, per annum, for the year 1853.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred and twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salaries to Clerks in the Inspector General's Office receiving Salaries under Four hundred pounds, per annum, for the year 1853.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and twenty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and eight pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salaries to Clerks in the Executive Council Office receiving Salaries under Four hundred pounds, per annum, for the year 1853.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of William Ginger, as late Serjeant-at-Arms to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, for the year 1853.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Louis B. Pinguet, as late Clerk of Committees of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the year 1853.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Samuel Waller, as late Clerk of Committees of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the year 1853.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and thirty-three pounds six shillings and eight pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of William Coates, as late Writing Clerk to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, for the year 1853.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of John Bright, as late Messenger to the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, for the year 1853.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Louis Noreau, as late Messenger to the

Legislative Council of Lower Canada, for the year 1853.

40. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eighteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Pierre Lacroix, as late Messenger to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, for the year 1853.*

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41. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eighteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of François Rodrigue, as late Messenger to the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the year 1853.*

42. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eighteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Louis Gagné, as late Messenger to the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the year 1853.*

43. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Jacques Brien, for Wounds received in the Public Service, for the year 1853.*

44. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Mrs. Margaret Powell, as late Keeper of the Public Offices at Toronto, for the year 1853.*

45. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for an Allowance to Mrs. Margaret Powell, in lieu of Rooms occupied by her in the Public Buildings at Toronto, for the year 1853.*

46. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for an Allowance to Antoine Hamel and his wife, for the use of their Land on the Island of Anticosti by the Trinity House, for the year 1853.*

47. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for an Allowance to Mrs. McDonell, on her claim for Dower on certain property taken by the late Welland Canal Commissioners, for the year 1853.*

48. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Mrs. Widow Antrobus, for the year 1853.*

49. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-three pounds six shillings and eight pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for a Pension to Catherine Smith, widow of the late Mr. Justice Pyke, from the 1st May to the 31st December, 1853, at Fifty pounds, per annum.*

50. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and seventy-five pounds sixteen shillings and six pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for a Pension to Widow McCormick, from the 29th March, 1852, to the 31st December, 1853, at One hundred pounds, per annum.*

51. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the relief of Indigent Sick Persons in the District of Quebec, for the year 1853.*

52. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the relief of Indigent Sick Persons in the District of Montreal, for the year 1853.*

53. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the relief of Indigent Sick Persons in the District of Three Rivers, for the year 1853.*

54. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Corporation of the General Hospital at Montreal, for the year 1853.*

55. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be*

granted to her Majesty, as an Aid to the Managers of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum at Quebec, for the year 1853.

56. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Ladies Benevolent Society, Montreal, for Widows and Orphans, for the year 1853.

57. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Quebec, for the year 1853.

58. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be

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granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum, for the year 1853.

59. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Male Orphan Asylum at Quebec, for the year 1853.

60. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Charitable Association of the Ladies of the Roman Catholic Asylum at Montreal, for the year 1853.

61. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the University Lying-in Hospital at Montreal, for the year 1853.

62. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Lying-in Hospital under the care of the Soeurs de la Miséricorde, for the year 1853.

63. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid towards the support of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, for the year 1853.

64. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid towards the support of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, near Quebec, for the year 1853.

65. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Six hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Hamilton Hospital, for the year 1853.

66. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Toronto General Hospital, for the year 1853.

67. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Toronto House of Industry, for the year 1853.

68. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid for the relief of Indigent Sick at Kingston, for the year 1853.

69. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Six hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Kingston General Hospital, for the year 1853.

70. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Kingston Hôtel-Dieu Hospital, for the year 1853.

71. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Protestant Hospital at Bytown, for the year 1853.

72. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Roman Catholic Hospital at Bytown, for the year 1853.

73. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Hamilton Orphan Asylum, for the year 1853.

74. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and twenty-two pounds ten shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the St. Patrick's Hospital at Montreal, for their Building, for the year 1853.

75. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and twenty-two pounds ten shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Sisters of Charity at Quebec, towards their Building, for the year 1853.

76. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Medical Faculty of McGill College, for the year 1853.

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77. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the School of Medicine at Montreal, for the year 1853.

78. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the School of Medicine at Quebec, for the year 1853.

79. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Literary and Historical Society at Quebec, for the year 1853.

80. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Natural History Society at Montreal, for the year 1853.

81. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Quebec, for the year 1853.

82. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Montreal, for the year 1853.

83. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Kingston, for the year 1853.

84. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Toronto, for the year 1853.

85. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at London, Canada West, for the year 1853.

86. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Niagara, for the year 1853.

87. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Hamilton, for the year 1853.

88. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Belleville, for the year 1853.

89. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Brockville, for the year 1853.

90. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted

to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Bytown, for the year 1853.

91. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Cobourg, for the year 1853.

92. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Perth, for the year 1853.

93. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Picton, for the year 1853.

94. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Guelph, for the year 1853.

95. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at St. Thomas, for the year 1853.

96. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Brantford, for the year 1853.

97. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at St. Catherines, for the year 1853.

98. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Goderich, for the year 1853.

99. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Whitby, for the year 1853.

100. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Three Rivers, for the year 1853.

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101. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Simcoe, for the year 1853.

102. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Woodstock, for the year 1853.

103. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute in the County of Peel, at Brampton, for the year 1853.

104. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Port Sarnia, for the year 1853.

105. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Chatham, for the year 1853.

106. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute in the County of Halton, for the year 1853.

107. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted

to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Galt, in the County of Waterloo, for the year 1853.

108. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Port Hope, for the year 1853.

109. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Athenaeum at Toronto, for the year 1853.

110. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Huron Library Association and Mechanics' Institute, for the year 1853.

111. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Teachers' Association at Quebec, for their Library, for the year 1853.

112. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Canadian Institute at Toronto, for the year 1853.

113. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Canadian Institute, Quebec, for the year 1853.

114. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Canadian Institute, Quebec, to their Library, for the year 1853.

115. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Académie Industrielle de St. Laurent, for the years 1852 and 1853, at One hundred and fifty pounds, per annum.

116. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Académie Industrielle de St. Laurent, towards their Building, for the year 1853.

117. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the re-organization and temporary maintenance of the Scientific Observatory at Toronto, for the year 1853.

118. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and forty-nine pounds three shillings and five pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to reimburse Captain Lefroy, in charge of the Magnetical Observatory, the value of certain additions made by him to the Building of the Observatory at Toronto, as a residence for the Officer in charge.

119. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid for the removal of the Library and Museum of the Literary and Historical Society at Quebec.

120. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Natural History Society at Montreal, towards their Building, for the year 1853.

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121. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, towards the establishment of an Experimental Farm at Toronto, for the year 1853.

122. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salaries of two Clerks in the Bureau of Agriculture, at Two hundred pounds each, for the year 1853.

123. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of a Messenger in the Bureau of Agriculture, for the year 1853.

124. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Justice in Upper and Lower Canada not otherwise provided for, for the year 1853.

125. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the support of the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, for the year 1853.

126. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salaries of Four Judges in Lower Canada, for the year 1853.

127. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and ninety-four pounds nine shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salary to the Judge in the District of St. Francis, for the year 1853.

128. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and sixteen pounds thirteen shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, towards the Salary of the Deputy Provincial Registrar and French Translator to Government, for the year 1853.

129. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for an Allowance to Keepers of Depots of Provisions on the River St. Lawrence for the relief of Shipwrecked persons, for the year 1853.

130. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for providing Provisions for the Depots, for the year 1853.

131. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Allowance to Pierre Brochu for residing on the Kempt Road to assist Travellers on that Road, for the year 1853.

132. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Allowance to Jonathan Noble for residing on the Kempt Road to assist Travellers on that Road, for the year 1853.

133. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Allowance to a Resident at the foot of Lake Matapedia to assist Travellers, for the year 1853.

134. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Allowance for a Resident at Assametquagan to assist Travellers, for the year 1853.

135. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Printing the Laws, and other Printing for the Public Service, for the year 1853.

136. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Distributing the Laws, for the year 1853.

137. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to meet unforeseen expenses in the various branches of the Public Service, for the year 1853.

138. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Contingent Expenses of the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year 1853.

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139. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the proportion of this Province of the expense of keeping up Light Houses on the Isles of St. Paul and Scatterie, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for the year 1853.

140. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Expenses of the Quebec Observatory, for the

year 1853.

141. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salary to two Messengers in the Receiver General and Provincial Secretary's Offices, at Ten pounds each, per annum, for the year 1853.

142. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty-seven pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salary to three Messengers in the Governor General's Secretary, Provincial Secretary, and Inspector General's Offices, at Nineteen pounds, per annum, for the year 1853.

143. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Messenger in the Office of the Provincial Registrar, for the year 1853.

144. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Secretary of the Board of Registration and Statistics, for the year 1853.

145. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Clerk attached to the Inspector General's Department, resident in Quebec, to look after the interests of the Crown in respect of the Quebec Fire Loans, for the year 1853.

146. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Clerk in the Customs Branch of the Inspector General's Department, for the year 1853.

147. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salaries of two Extra Clerks in the Customs Branch of the Inspector General's Department, at Two hundred and fifty pounds, per annum, each, for the year 1853.

148. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salary to C.E. Anderson, Confidential Clerk in the Receiver General's Office, for the year 1853.

149. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Expenses of Commissioners under the Act 9 Vic. cap. 38, enquiring into matters connected with the Public Service, and taking Evidence on Oath, for the year 1853.

150. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand one hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for new Indian Annuities, for the year 1853.

151. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the protection of the Fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for the year 1853.

152. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid for a Nautical College, for the year 1853.

153. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of a Temporary Clerk in the Provincial Registrar's Office, for the year 1853.

154. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and eighty-two pounds ten shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of a Clerk arranging, &c., the Public Archives in Montreal, at Ten shillings per diem, for the year 1853.

155. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salary to the Book-keeper in the Office of the Receiver General, for the year 1853.

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156. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and forty-two pounds one shilling and eight pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary

of an additional Clerk in the Receiver General's Office, to perform the duties required by the Act 16 Vic. cap. 22, at One hundred and fifty pounds, per annum, from the 20th January to the 31st December, 1853.

157. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred and thirty-two pounds sixteen shillings and eight pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the expense of transporting Troops in aid of the Civil Power.

158. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granteden [sic] to Her Majesty, as an aid for the Parliamentary Library, for the year 1853.

159. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-two pounds four shillings and seven pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to make good various indispensable Expenses of the Civil Government in the year 1852, as detailed in Statement No. 38, of the Public Accounts laid before this House.

160. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Six pounds eight shillings and six pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to pay G.A. Miller, for services rendered by him as Clerk to a Militia Court Martial held at Montreal in August last, and costs of suit incurred by him.

161. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ten thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Arming and Equipment of a Volunteer Militia in Upper and Lower Canada, for the year 1853.

162. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, towards aiding the settlement of the vacant Lands of the Crown in Upper and Lower Canada, for the year 1853.

163. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the erection of Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind in Upper and Lower Canada, for the year 1853.

164. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirteen thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the erection of a Custom House at Quebec, for the year 1853.

165. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an additional sum for a Post Office at Quebec.

166. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an additional sum for a Post Office at Montreal.

167. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an additional sum for a Post Office at Toronto.

168. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the erection of a Post Office at Hamilton, for the year 1853.

169. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the erection of a Post Office at Kingston, for the year 1853.

170. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand five hundred and ninety pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to enable the Government to compensate the Sufferers by the Affray at Indian Stream, in 1834.

171. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for temporary maintenance of the Rideau Canal, from the 1st September, 1853, to the 1st May, 1854.

172. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, towards the Judiciary organization of unlimited Tracts of Country in Upper Canada, for the year 1853.

173. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty pounds,

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currency, be granted to Her Majesty, towards building a new Court House and Gaol at Chicoutimi, for the year 1853.

174. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an advance to meet in part the Expenses connected with the determination of the Line between Canada and New Brunswick.

175. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for compensation for Scrip to Catherine Sager, widow of Essery Kibley.

176. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-eight pounds nine shillings and three pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to enable the Government to remit to W.W. Smith, of Montreal, one-third of the penalty imposed on him by a Judgment at the suit of the Collector of Customs at St. John's, in 1842.

177. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ten thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the completion and furnishing of the Normal School at Toronto, (to be defrayed out of the Upper Canada Building Fund.)

178. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ten thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Aid towards the Common School Fund in Upper and Lower Canada, for the year 1853.

179. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Sufferers by the Fires on the Ottawa.

180. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to be advanced as a Loan towards repairing, &c., the Court House at Quebec.

181. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred and forty-one pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, being the amount of Claim of Messieurs Elliot, Grant and McDonald.

182. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six pounds four shillings and one penny, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to cover a sum to pay the Claim of Benjamin Draper, if recommended by Arbitrators to be appointed for the purpose.

183. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand one hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and two pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the usual Aid to Upper Canada College, for the year 1853.

184. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the usual Aid to Victoria College, for the year 1853.

185. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the usual Aid to Queen's College, for the year 1853.

186. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the usual Aid to Regiopolis College, Kingston, for the year 1853.

187. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Secretary to the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, for the year 1853.

188. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and seven pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for an Allowance to the Secretary of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, for a Messenger and Contingencies, for the year 1853.

189. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and two pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of the Reverend R.R. Burrage, formerly Master of the Grammar School at Quebec, for the year 1853.

190. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and eighty-two pounds four shillings and six pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Allowance to the High School at Montreal, in consideration of their educating Thirty free Scholars, for the year 1853.

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191. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and eighty-two pounds four shillings and six pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Allowance to the High School at Quebec, in consideration of their educating Thirty free Scholars, for the year 1853.

192. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and three pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the National School at Quebec, for the year 1853.

193. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and three pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the National School at Montreal, for the year 1853.

194. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and eighty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Society of Education at Quebec, for the year 1853.

195. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the British and Canadian School at Quebec, for the year 1853.

196. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Education Society at Three Rivers, for the year 1853.

197. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the British and Canadian School at Montreal, for the year 1853.

198. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the St. Andrew's School at Quebec, for the year 1853.

199. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the St. Jacques School at Montreal, for the year 1853.

200. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College of St. Hyacinthe, for the year 1853.

201. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College of L'Assomption, for the year 1853.

202. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College of Chambly, for the year 1853.

203. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Academy at Berthier, for the year 1853.

204. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Academy at Charlestown, for the year 1853.

205. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Montreal American Presbyterian Free School, for the year 1853.

206. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, for the year 1853.

207. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, towards completing their Buildings, for the year 1853.

208. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Shefford Academy, for the year 1853.

209. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Stanstead Seminary, for the year 1853.

210. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and two pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Sherbrooke Academy, for the year 1853.

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211. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Granby Academy, for the year 1853.

212. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Bedford School, for the year 1853.

213. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Compton School, for the year 1853.

214. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Barnston School, for the year 1853.

215. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Huntingdon Academy, for the year 1853.

216. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Huntingdon Academy, towards completing their Building, for the year 1853.

217. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Three Rivers Academy, for the year 1853.

218. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the British North American School Society at Sherbrooke, for the year 1853.

219. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the High School at Durham Village, Missisquoi, for the year 1853.

220. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty-five pounds eleven shillings and one penny, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Infant School at Quebec, for the year 1853.

221. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Female School at Indian Lorette, near Quebec, for the year 1853.

222. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Indian School at Caughnawaga, for the year 1853.

223. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Indian School at St. Regis, for the year 1853.

224. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Indian School at St. Francis, for the year 1853.

225. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College at Ste. Thérèse, for the year 1853.

226. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College at Ste. Thérèse, towards completing their Buildings, for the year 1853.

227. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College at Nicolet, for the year 1853.

228. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to Bishop's College at Lennoxville, for the year 1853.

229. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Joliette College, for the year 1853.

230. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Clarenceville Academy, for the year 1853.

231. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Masson College, Terrebonne, for the year 1853.

232. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Rigaud College, Vaudreuil, for the year 1853.

233. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be

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granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Rigaud College, Vaudreuil, towards completing their Buildings, for the year 1853.

234. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Deaf and Dumb Institution at L'Industrie, for the year 1853.

235. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Male School at Yamachiche, for the year 1853.

236. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Female School at Yamachiche, for the year 1853.

237. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Female Academy at St. Thomas, Quebec, for the year 1853.

238. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Beauharnois Academy, for the year 1853.

239. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mascouche Academy, for the year 1853.

240. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the St. John's Academy, for the year 1853.

241. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the education, at Bytown College, of Pupils from the County of Ottawa, for the year 1853.

242. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the University of McGill College, for the year 1853.

243. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Academy at St. Michel, for the year 1853.

244. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Academy at Sainte Foy, for the year 1853.

245. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Pointe Lévi College, for the year 1853.

246. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Kamouraska Academy, for the year 1853.

247. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Rimouski Academy, for the year 1853.

248. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Pointe Claire Model School, for the year 1853.

249. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to Mr. Bonin's Academy, at St. Andrews, for the year 1853.

250. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to Mr. Bonin's Academy at St. Andrews, to complete the Buildings, for the year 1853.

251. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid towards the rebuilding of the Kanouraska School, for the year 1853.

252. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Academy of Malbaie, towards their Building, for the year 1853.

253. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Academy at St. Grégoire, towards their Building, for the year 1853.

254. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to Louis Vincent, an infirm Indian School-master, for the year 1853.

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255. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-four thousand and twenty-four pounds eleven shillings and three pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Regulating Weir, Lock, and Collectors' Houses, raising Banks, Lock-coping, &c., Welland Canal, for the year 1853.

256. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four thousand two hundred and fourteen pounds eighteen shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the St. Lawrence Canals, namely:--

<u>Des Gales</u> ,--Supply Weirs, &c.....	£ 885	0	0
<u>Rapide Plat</u> ,--Entrance Piers, &c.....	1506	0	0
<u>Farran's Point</u> ,--Piers at Entrance, &c.....	1823	18	0
	<hr/>		
	£4214	18	0

for the year 1853.

257. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Lock Houses and Weirs, Cornwall Canal, for the year 1853.

258. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand eight hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Weirs, Sluices, Hydraulic Ditch, &c., Beauharnois Canal, for the year 1853.

259. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for a Rampart and Ditch along part of Lake St. Francis to stop the flooding of certain Lands near the Beauharnois Canal, for the year 1853.

260. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eleven thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for extending Piers, deepening above Guard Lock, Fenders in Rock excavation, completing approach to Docks and Wharves round Wood Basin, Lachine Canal, for the year 1853.

261. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifteen thousand two hundred and twenty-seven pounds eighteen shillings and six pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to pay off Mortgages on Land, and Interest, for the Lachine Canal, for the year 1853.

262. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty thousand four hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the further purchase of Land required for Docks for the Lachine Canal, for the year 1853.

263. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for securing Island and Dam, Dredging, Collector's House, &c., River Richelieu, for the year 1853.

264. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three thousand seven hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Lumbering Works, New Booms, and Dam at Madawaska Mouth, Ottawa and Madawaska, for the year 1853.

265. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for removing Shoal at Ste. Anne's Lock, for the year 1853.

266. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Nine thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Booms, Guard Piers, removing Shoals, &c., St. Maurice River, for the year 1853.

267. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for improving the Falls at La Toque, St. Maurice River, for the year 1853.

268. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for acquiring Land, Booms, &c., at Gatineau River, for the year 1853.

269. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the improvement of the Navigation of the Ottawa River, commencing at the obstruction between the Lake Chaudière and Lake Chats, for the year 1853.

(1094)

270. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the renewal of Scugog Lock and Bridge, cleaning the River Bobcaggean, and removal of Lock and Dam, for the year 1853.

271. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventeen thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for three Light Houses below Quebec, for the year 1853.

272. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Light Houses, Beacons, removing Boulders, &c., between Montreal and Kingston, so as to permit the Mail Steamers and Tug Vessels to ply at night, for the year 1853.

273. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding [sic] Nine thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for a Light House and Beacons at Lake Huron, Point Pelée, and Lake Erie, for the year 1853.

274. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the main Road of communication between Canada and New Brunswick, for the year 1853.

275. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Six thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the completion of Piers below Quebec, for the year 1853.

276. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Bridges and Flumes connected with the Hydraulics of Bytown, for the year 1853.

277. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four thousand six hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Tug Boat Contract, for the year 1853.

278. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the repairs and maintenance of Public Buildings, Rents, Insurance, &c., for the year 1853.

279. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three thousand nine hundred and

fifty-eight pounds sixteen shillings and eleven pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to cover the Expenditure in removal to Quebec, beyond the sum appropriated.

280. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to cover the cost of fencing in Spencer Wood Property, forming Farm Road, widening the Main Avenue, excavating Well and Cistern in Garden, &c., for the year 1853.

281. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifteen thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to pay Awards of Arbitrators, Law Expenses, &c., for the year 1853.

282. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eight thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for a New Wing to the Marine Hospital, &c., for the year 1853.

283. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Outer-fencing and Enclosure, Gates, &c., to Parliament Buildings, Quebec, for the year 1853.

284. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an addition to the Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1853.

The first to the sixth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The sixth Resolution being read a second time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Malloch, That the words "eight hundred pounds" be left out, and the words "five hundred pounds" inserted instead thereof;

(1095)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cauchon, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Dixon, Dubord, Egan, Fortier, LeBlanc, LeBouthillier, Mackenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, Robinson, Shaw, Sherwood, Stevenson, Street, and Willson.
--(22.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hinks, LeBlanc, LeBouthillier, McLachlin, Montgomerie, Morin, Pollette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Smith of DURHAM, Stuart, and Taché.--(26.)¹

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hinks, LeBlanc, LeBouthillier, McLachlin, Montgomerie, Morin, Pollette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Smith of DURHAM, Stuart, and Taché.--(27.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cauchon, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Dixon, Dubord, Egan, Fortier, LeBlanc, LeBouthillier, Mackenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, Ridout, Robinson, Shaw, Sherwood, Stevenson, Street, and Willson.--(22.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The seventh to the tenth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The tenth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(1095-1096)

YEAS.

Messieurs Baskley, Brown, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hincks, Langton, LaFertière, LeBoutillier, Lyon, McLellan, McGee, Merritt, Morgan, Morin, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rose, Shaw, Sherwood, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, and Willson.--(42.)

(1096)

NAYS.

Messieurs Christie of WENTWORTH, LeBlanc, Mackenzie, Marchildon, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(5.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The eleventh Resolution being read a second time;

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Christie of Wentworth, That the following Proviso be added at the end thereof, and made to apply to the Officers of the Legislative Council: "Provided nevertheless, that the said Chaplain, Clerks, Translator, and other Officers, shall receive no other further compensation for their services as such;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

The eleventh Resolution was then agreed to.

The twelfth to the sixteenth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The sixteenth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEA.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Langton, LaFertière, LeBlanc, LeBoutillier, Lyon, McLellan, McGee, Merritt, Morgan, Morin, Poulin, Prince, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Shaw, Sherwood, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(46.)

NAYS.

Messieurs, Mackenzie, and Marchildon.--(2.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The seventeenth Resolution being read a second time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Fournier, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the question of a change in the Constitution of the Legislative Council being yet undecided, it is totally inexpedient to make any appropriation for the payment of the Members of that Honorable Body for their attendance during the present Session" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names

being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(1096-1097)

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cauchon, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Dubord, Gouin, Jolin, Langton, LePerrrière, LeBoutillier, LeBlanc, Malloch, Marchildon, Ridout, Robinson, Shaw, Sherwood, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Tessier, and Willson.--(25.)

(1097)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fortier, Hincks, Laurin, Mackenzie, McLachlin, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Polette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Smith of DURHAM, Taché, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(26.)

So it passed in the Negative.²

Then the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fortier, Poirier, Hincks, Laurin, Leroux, McLachlin, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Polette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Smith of DURHAM, Taché, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(27.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cauchon, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Dixon, Dubord, Gouin, Jolin, Langton, LePerrrière, LeBlanc, LeBoutillier, Mackenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, Ridout, Robinson, Shaw, Sherwood, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Tessier, and Willson.--(26.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The eighteenth to the twenty-sixth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The twenty-sixth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Fergusson, Fortier, Poirier, Gouin, Hincks, Jolin, LePerrrière, Laurin, LeBoutillier, Leroux, Egan, McLachlin, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Polette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Shaw, Smith of DURHAM, Stuart, Taché, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(36.)

(1097-1098)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Dixon, Dubord, Langton, LeBlanc, Mackenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, Ridout, Robinson, Stevenson, Street, and Willson.--(15.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

(1098)

The twenty-seventh Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the

House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Jobin, Blacke, John, LeBoutillier, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Lyon, McLachlin, Merritt, Morin, Prinsep, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Smith of DURHAM, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, and Varin.--(34.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Dixon, Hahord, Langton, LeBlanc, Mackenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, Ridout, Robinson, Shaw, Sherwood, Street, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(17.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The twenty-eighth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Jobin, Blacke, John, LeBoutillier, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Lyon, McLachlin, Merritt, Morin, Prinsep, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Smith of DURHAM, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, Varin, and Willson.--(37.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, LeBoutillier, Mackenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, Ridout, Robinson, Shaw, Sherwood, Street, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(15.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The twenty-ninth to the forty-eighth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The forty-eighth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(1099)

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Jobin, Laurin, LeBlanc, LeBoutillier, Marchildon, McLachlin, Morin, Prinsep, Attorney General Richards, Robinson, Rolph, Sherwood, Smith of DURHAM, Street, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, and Varin.--(30.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Cauchon, Christie of WENTWORTH, Dixon, Fergusson, Mackenzie, Malloch, and Shaw.--(8.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The forty-ninth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fortier,

Fournier, Jobin, Laurin, LeBlanc, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Polette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Robinson, Rolph, Sherwood, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, and Varin.--(32.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Cauchon, Christie of WENTWORTH, Fergusson, LeBoutillier, Mackenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, and Shaw.--(9.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The fiftieth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Hincks, Jobin, Laurin, LeBoutillier, Malloch, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Polette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Robinson, Rolph, Shaw, Sherwood, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Varin, and Willson.--(37.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Christie of WENTWORTH, Mackenzie, and Marchildon.--(4.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

(1100)

The fifty-first to the seventy-sixth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The seventy-sixth to the seventy-ninth Resolutions being read a second time; and the Question, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution, being separately put upon each; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fortier, Hincks, Jobin, Laurin, LeBlanc, LeBoutillier, Malloch, Marchildon, McLachlin, Morin, Polette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Shaw, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Varin, and Willson.--(33.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Dixon, Fergusson, and Mackenzie.--(4.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The seventy-ninth to the one hundred and twenty-fifth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The one hundred and twenty-fifth Resolution being read a second time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That the words "Seven thousand pounds" be left out, and the words "the Statutory allowance of Six thousand pounds" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment;--It passed in the Negative.

The one hundred and twenty-fifth Resolution was then agreed to.

The one hundred and twenty-sixth to the one hundred and fifty-ninth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The one hundred and fifty-ninth Resolution being read a second time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That the word "eight" be left out, and the word "one" inserted instead thereof, and that the words "less the sum of Seven hundred pounds to satisfy the claim of

Mr. Henry Smith, Senior, late Warden of the Penitentiary, included in the said Statement, which ought not to be paid" be added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment;--It passed in the Negative.

The one hundred and fifty-ninth Resolution was then agreed to.

The one hundred and sixtieth Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The one hundred and sixty-first Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(1100-1101)

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPÉ, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Perquison, Parlier, Cauchon, Levin, Hunter, LeBlond, Jaurin, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Millock, Marchildon, McGavin, Montgomerie, Monro, Prinsep, Attorney General Richards, Rolpu, Ross, Shaw, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Varin, Willson.--(23.)

(1101)

NAYS.

Messieurs Mackenzie, and Marchildon.--(2.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The one hundred and sixty-second Resolution being read a second time;

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, and the Question being put, That the further consideration of the said Resolution be postponed until Plans and Estimates of the Works proposed to be undertaken are laid before Parliament; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Dixon, Mackenzie, Robinson, Sherwood, Stevenson, Street, and Willson.--(9.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Perquison, Parlier, Cauchon, Levin, Hunter, LeBlond, Jaurin, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Millock, Marchildon, McGavin, Montgomerie, Monro, Prinsep, Attorney General Richards, Rose, Shaw, Smith of DURHAM, Stuart, and Taché.--(33.)

So it was passed in the Negative.

The one hundred and sixty-second Resolution was then agreed to.

The one hundred and sixty-third Resolution being read a second time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That the words "Provided always that the said sum shall not be paid out of the Public Chest until Plans and Estimates of the intended Works, and a Bill for the management of the said Institutions, are laid before Parliament" be added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

The one hundred and sixty-third Resolution was then agreed to.

The one hundred and sixty-fourth to the one hundred and seventieth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The one hundred and seventieth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The one hundred and seventy-first Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The one hundred and seventy-second and one hundred and seventy-third Resolutions being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution, being separately put upon each; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(1101-1102)

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Hincks, Laurin, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Malloch, Marchildon, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Polette, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Shaw, Sherwood, Smith of DURHAM, Street, Stuart, Taché, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(37.)

(1102)

NAY.

Monsieur Mackenzie.--(1.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The one hundred and seventy-fourth to the one hundred and eighty-second Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The one hundred and eighty-second Resolution being read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, That the words, "if recommended by Arbitrators to be appointed for the purpose" be left out;

And the Question being put, That those words be left out:--It was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the said Resolution, so amended, was agreed to, and is as followeth:--

182. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six pounds four shillings and one penny, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to cover a sum to pay the Claim of Benjamin Draper.

The one hundred and eighty-third Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The one hundred and eighty-fourth to the one hundred and eighty-seventh Resolutions being read a second time; and the Question, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution, being separately put upon each; the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hincks, Laurin, LeBoutillier, Malloch, Marchildon, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Ridout, Attorney General Richards, Sherwood, Stevenson, Stuart, Tessier, Willson, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(28.)

NAY.

Messieurs Brown, Christie of WENTWORTH, Fergusson, and Mackenzie.--(4.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The one hundred and eighty-seventh to the two hundred and sixty-ninth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The two hundred and sixty-ninth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(1102-1103)

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Attorney General Drummond, Pjar, Ferguson, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hincks, Lalton, LaFerrière, Laurin, LeBoutillier, Malloch, Marchildon, McLachlin, Morin, Pollette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Shaw, Sherwood, Smith of DURHAM, Stuart, and Taché.--(32.)

(1103)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Dixon, Mackenzie, Merritt, Robinson, Stevenson, Street, and Willson.--(8.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The two hundred and seventieth to the ... two hundred and seventy-fourth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The two hundred and seventy-fourth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Taché, Attorney General Drummond, Marchildon, Fortier, Gouin, Hincks, LaFerrière, Laurin, Marchildon, McLachlin, Morin, Pollette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Shaw, Sherwood, Smith of DURHAM, Stuart, and Taché.--(27.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Mackenzie, Malloch, Merritt, Robinson, Stevenson, and Street.--(7.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The two hundred and seventy-fifth to the two hundred and seventy-ninth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The two hundred and seventy-ninth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The two hundred and eightieth to the two hundred and eighty-fourth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Then the two hundred and eighty-fourth and last Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hincks, LaFerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Malloch, Marchildon, McLachlin, Morin, Pollette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Sherwood, Smith of DURHAM, Stuart, and Taché.--(33.)

(1104)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Langton, Mackenzie, Merritt, Robinson, Shaw, Stevenson, Street, and Willson.--(9.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council desire a Conference with this House for the purpose of communicating to them the Reasons which induced their Honors to amend one and disagree to another of their Amendments made to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for supplying Towns with Gas and Water."

And then he withdrew.

Mr. Prince, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Forty-seventh Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of the Saint Maurice Iron Works Company," and have agreed to certain Amendments, which they beg to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain Duties of Excise so far as regards Upper Canada, and to vest certain powers in the Municipal Authorities of that part of the Province:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the admission in Evidence of Foreign Judgments and certain Affidavits and other Documents, and otherwise to improve the Law of Evidence in Lower Canada:" And also,

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to compel Vessels to carry a Light during the Night, and to make sundry provisions to regulate the Navigation of the Waters of this Province,"'" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to compel Vessels to carry a Light during the Night, and to make sundry provisions to regulate the Navigation of the Waters of this Province,"'" was read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

(1105)

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. Malloch also reported, That the Committee had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fernings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act incorporating the Cap Rouge Pier, Wharf, and Dock Company:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend certain privileges therein mentioned to a body of Protestant Christians denominating themselves Adventists:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act for better securing the Independence of the Legislative Assembly of this Province:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies to construct Works necessary to facilitate the transmission of Timber down the Rivers and Streams in Upper Canada:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to establish a Board of Examiners of School Teachers in certain Districts in Lower Canada:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law for the sale and the settlement of the Public Lands:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws relating to Public Works:" And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the relief of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, as regards the keeping of Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in Lower Canada," with an Amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to the summoning of Jurors in Lower Canada," with an Amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate a Company in the City of Toronto, to be called the Metropolitan Gas and Water Company," with an Amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act of Upper Canada incorporating the Marmora Foundry Company," without any Amendment.

And then he withdrew.

Resolved, That this House doth agree to the Conference desired by the Legislative Council, for the purpose of communicating to this House the Reasons which induced their Honors to amend one and disagree to another of the Amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for supplying Towns with Gas and Water."

Ordered, That the said Resolution be communicated, by Message, to the Honorable the Legislative Council.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Merritt do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

The House proceeded [to] take into consideration the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate a Company in

the City of Toronto, to be called the Metropolitan Gas and Water Company;" and the same was read, as followeth:--

(1106)

Page 10, line 35. After "Jurisdiction" insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, That the main pipes that shall be laid down by the said Company shall be at least three feet distant from the main pipes of any other Company, or when such shall be impracticable then as nearly so as the circumstances of the case shall admit, and that the said main pipes shall have the initials of the said Company cast upon each of them, and also the ends of the service pipes and stop cocks, which shall appear in the cellars of the houses or buildings to be supplied with Gas or Water, shall be legibly and permanently stamped or marked with the initials of the said Company to distinguish them from those of any other Company, under a penalty of Five pounds, currency, for each offence or neglect thereof, which penalty shall be paid to the Company prosecuting, and be recovered by Civil action in any Court of competent Civil Jurisdiction: Provided always, that if any difference shall arise between the Company chartered by this Act, and any other Gas or Water Company established or to be established in the City of Toronto, as to the practicability of either Company so laying its pipes, that they shall be at a distance of at least three feet from those of the other Company, then such difference shall be decided by the Surveyor of the said City, who, if he shall be of opinion that it is not practicable to lay the pipes at such distance as aforesaid, shall direct the mode in which the pipes of the respective Companies shall be laid at such place, and the distance at which they shall be apart, not exceeding the distance aforesaid: Provided always, that an appeal shall lie from any such decision of the said Surveyor, to the Recorder's Court of Toronto, at any sitting of the said Court, held after the day on which the decision of the said Surveyor shall be notified to the parties."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Sherwood do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Legislative Council, to the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the relief of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, as regards the keeping of Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in Lower Canada;" and the same was read, as followeth:--

Page 1, line 34. Leave out "and" and insert "or."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to the summoning of Jurors in Lower Canada;" and the same was read, as followeth:--

Page 1, line 29. After "Juror" insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, That notwithstanding any thing to the contrary contained in the fourteenth Section of the Act hereinbefore lastly cited, the Sheriffs of the Districts of Quebec and Montreal respectively, shall not hereafter be required to complete the renewal of the various lists of Jurors in the said Act mentioned, before the fifteenth day of August in every second year."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act passed

(1107)

in the present Session empowering certain County Municipalities in Lower Canada to take Stock in Railroad Companies, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mackenzie reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Mackenzie reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to extend the provisions of the Act of the present Session empowering certain Municipal Councils in Lower Canada to take Shares in the Capital Stock of certain Railroad Companies."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide a remedy against the Corporation of the City of Quebec, for assessing its Citizens for property destroyed by any mob, or during riots or civil commotions, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Lyon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Lyon reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to provide a remedy against the Corporation of the City of Quebec, in case of injury to property by any mob, or during riots in the said City."

Ordered, That Mr. Stuart do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Honorable Mr. Morin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th June, 1853, for copies of the Petitions presented against the Bill introduced during the present Session of

Parliament, to define the rights of Seigniors, with the names of the signers of the said Petitions.

For the said Return, see Appendix (R.R.R.R.)

Ordered, That the said Return be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Laws relative to Commissioners' Courts for the trial of Small Causes in Lower Canada, being read;

(1108)

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate La Compagnie des Hommes de Ville Marie, in the City of Montreal; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Taché reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

And the Question being put, That the Report be now received; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. Taché reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Mr. Cartier moved, seconded by Mr. LeBlanc, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. Cartier moved, seconded by Mr. LeBlanc, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Dubord, Dumoulin, Foranier, Gouin, Langton, Laurin, LeBoutillier, Lyon, McLachlin, Morin, Polette, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Stuart, Taché, and Tessier.--(24.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Fergusson, Mackenzie, and Malloch.--(4.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Cartier do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Hamilton Gas Light Company;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Fergusson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Fergusson reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time; and the Rules of this

House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Robinson do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

(1109)

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to regulate the Pilotage for and below the Harbour of Quebec, being read;

Mr. Stuart moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson, and the Question being put, That the said Order of the day be postponed, until the Bill be printed in the French language as amended by the Select Committee to which it had been referred; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Dubord, Prince, Robinson, and Stuart.--(4.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Ferguson, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Lalonde, Laurin, Lamont, Lyon, Mercillon, Margenat, Martin, Pelette, Poulin, Rose, Taché, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(23.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the House resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Prince reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to make more ample provision for the incorporation of the Town of St. Hyacinthe, and to extend its limits;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 3, line 18. After "Town" insert "and provided also that upon the Petition of a majority of the proprietors possessing, by authentic Titles, land in that extent of territory contained between the Road commonly called the Road of the Petit Rang and the division line between Joseph Chabot, and Pierre Edouard Leclerc, and bounded in front by the River Yamaska, and in the rear by the line of the lands of the Petit Rang, it shall be lawful for the said Town Council to annex to the said Town the said extent of territory; and when once the said extent of territory shall have been included by a By-Law of the said Town Council upon the Petition as aforesaid of a majority of the proprietors, the said proprietors whose properties shall have thus been declared included shall possess all the Municipal advantages, and be subject to all the dues, duties, and charges imposed upon property and persons originally included in the said Town."

Page 3, line 21. After "Ward" insert "Provided always that as soon as the extent of territory of which mention is made in the next preceding Section shall have been included, as provided by the said Clause, in the limits of the said Town, the said extent of territory shall form a Ward by the name of 'Ward Number Five,' and the Municipal Electors residing in the said extent of territory, shall elect in the said manner, and at the same times as the other Wards of the said Town, two Councillors to the said Town Council: And provided also, that when any one of the Wards of the said Town shall contain more than two hundred and fifty Municipal Electors, such Ward shall have the right to elect three Councillors."

Page 15, line 12. After "Lots" where it occurs the second time, insert "whether there are or are not buildings on such Lots."

Page 15, line 15. After "Town" insert "Provided that no land under cultivation

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or kept as a Farm within the limits of the said Town shall be taxed in virtue of this Act."

The first Amendment, being read a second time;

Amendments were made thereunto, in line 2, by inserting after the word "proprietors" the words "in number and value of property and residing therein;" and in line 12, by inserting after the word "Town" the words "Provided nevertheless that after the annexation of the said extent of territory to the said Town as above prescribed, the said proprietors residing in the said extent of territory shall be and shall continue to be eligible to and capable of holding any Municipal Office in the Municipality of the County of St. Hyacinthe."

And the said Amendment, so amended, was agreed to.

Then the subsequent Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Cartier do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments, with several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council acquaint this House that the Managers on the part of their Honors of the Conference desired this day on the Amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for supplying Towns with Gas and Water," are to be the Honorable Messieurs the Post Master General, Macaulay, and Walker, who will be ready to meet the number of Managers on the part of this House required by Parliamentary usage, in the Conference Chamber of the Legislative Council, this day, at the hour of eight o'clock, P.M.

And then he withdrew.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Merritt, Mr. Prince, Mr. Cartier, Mr. Langton, Mr. Clapham, and Mr. Brown, do manage, on the part of this House, the Conference desired by the Legislative Council for the purpose of communicating to this House the Reasons which induced their Honors to amend one and disagree to another of the Amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for supplying Towns with Gas and Water."

Then the names of the Managers were called over, and they went to the Conference:--And being returned;

The Honorable Mr. Merritt reported, That the Managers had been at the Conference, and had received the following Reasons of the Legislative Council for amending one and disagreeing to another of the Amendments made by this House to the said Bill:--

The Legislative Council disagree to so much of the Amendment in Page 4, line 10, as proposes to leave out the Clause No. 14; and have accordingly amended the said Amendment so as to restore the said Clause, for the following Reason:

Because the provisions of the Clause are necessary for ensuring the prudent and efficient management of Corporations entrusted with important public interests, which it is the object of the Bill to provide for the formation of, without the direct sanction and approval of the Legislature.

The Legislative Council disagree to the Amendment in Page 8, line 45, for the following Reason:

Because the provisions of the Clause thereby proposed to be inserted in the Bill are already included in that part of the first Clause of the Bill

(1111)

which makes the consent of the Municipal Council of the locality, expressed in a By-Law to the laying down of their Gas or Water pipes, or both, under the Streets, &c., of the City, Town or Village, essential to the formation of a Company under the Bill.

And that they had brought back the Bill, and Amendments.

The House then proceeded to take the said Reasons into consideration; and the same were read.

Resolved, That this House doth not insist upon the Amendments made by this House, to which the Legislative Council have disagreed.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Merritt do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House doth not insist upon the Amendments to which their Honors have disagreed.

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of the Saint Maurice Iron Works Company," as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mackenzie reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Mackenzie reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendments were read, as follow:--

Page 1, line 31. After "Company" leave out to "pleasure" in line 39, inclusive.

Page 1, line 42. After "successors" leave out to "particularly" in line 43, inclusive.

Page 1, line 44. After "works" insert "or any estate real or personal necessary for the use of the said Company."

Page 1, line 47. After "expedient" insert "Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the said Company to purchase, have, or hold, any real estate, other than such as shall be necessary for the use of the said Company, and the purposes thereof, and for the manufactory aforesaid, and that the same shall be subject to the consent of the Governor in Council."

Page 1, line 49. Leave out "one hundred and fifty" and insert "eighty."

Page 2, line 1. After "into" leave out the remainder of the Clause, and insert "forty thousand shares of Two pounds sterling each."

Page 2, line 18. Leave out "said Andrew Stuart and John Porter" and insert "Directors to be appointed as hereinafter provided, and as such Directors shall direct."

Page 2, line 21. After "shares" insert "to be."

Page 2, line 23. Leave out "Andrew Stuart and John Porter" and insert "Directors."

Page 2, line 30. Leave out "and its powers" and insert "at the Saint Maurice Iron Works, in the County of Saint Maurice, where an Office shall be kept; and the said business shall be."

Page 3, line 1. After "August" leave out to "August" in line 5, inclusive.

Page 3, line 5. After "fifty-four" insert "or until such time as their successors shall be elected: Provided always, that this Act shall not go into operation until a like amount of Thirty thousand pounds sterling, shall have been paid in, and a certificate thereof to the satisfaction of the Governor shall have been deposited in the Office of the Provincial Secretary, that such payment has been bonâ fide made, and the said amount deposited."

Page 3, line 10. After "year" insert "not being a Holiday, and then on the next following day not being a Holiday."

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Page 3, line 15. After "newspapers" insert "in England and this Province."

Page 3, line 16. Leave out "thirty" and insert "sixty."

Page 4, line 3. Leave out "tenements" and insert "and tenements necessary for the purposes of the said Company under this Act, and any."

Page 4, line 29. After "appoint" insert "provided that no Director shall hold more than two proxies."

Page 4, line 33. Leave out "are" and insert "shall be."

Page 4, line 40. Leave out "one or more" and insert "two."

Page 5, line 4. After "voting" leave out the remainder of the Clause.

Page 5, line 25. Leave out "that."

Page 6, line 11. After "shareholder" insert "and further provided that the service of all writs, process, and legal proceedings at the Office of the said Company at the said Works shall be, and be held to be legal service upon the said Company."

Page 6, line 33. Leave out "notes" and insert "note."

Page 6, line 40. After "Stock" insert "and such part of the said Stock as may remain unpaid."

Page 6, line 41. Leave out from "and" to "such" in line 43, inclusive.

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Stuart do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, with several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend the Elective Franchise, and better to define the Qualification of Voters in certain Electoral Divisions by providing a system for the registration of Voters:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to divide the Townships of Yonge and Escott, in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act conveying to the City of Toronto certain Water Lots, with power to the said City for the construction of an Esplanade:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Sisters of Charity of Quebec:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act fourteenth and fifteenth Victoria, chapter ninety-two, relating to the illegal detention of Real Property in Lower Canada:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal so much of the Act providing for the optional commutation of the Tenure of Lands in the Fiefs and Seigniories of Lower Canada, as allows the commutation of the right of lods et ventes without the commutation of the other Seigniorial rights on the same lands:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Ecclesiastical Society of St. Michel:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the more equal distribution of business in and to improve the practice of the Superior Courts of Common Law in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Upper Canada Division Courts Act of One thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to extend the Jurisdiction of the said Courts:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to regulate the holding of General Sessions of the Peace in the Districts of Kamouraska, Ottawa, and St. Francis:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to confirm certain Titles in the Township of Aldborough, and rectify difficulties which have arisen from an erroneous Survey:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act for the better management of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto:"

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Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act to regulate the culling and measurement of Timber:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to encourage the issue, by the Chartered Banks in this Province, of Notes secured in the manner provided by the General Banking Law:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to establish a Board of Notaries for the Districts of Kamouraska and Gaspé, and further to amend the Act for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada:" And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for Manufacturing and other purposes," with an Amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act to amend the Laws relative to the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in Lower Canada," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the making of certain Annual Returns to the Government," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill more effectually to prevent the desertion of Seamen, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Polette reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Polette reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond moved, seconded by Mr. Solicitor General Chauveau, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass; the House

divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Laro, Fortin, LeBlanc, LeBlanc, Bocillier, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Ross, Sherwood, Stevenson, Street, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(23.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Mackenzie, and Taché.--(2.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill

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to repeal the Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen, and for other purposes therein mentioned; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act to amend the Laws relative to the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in Lower Canada;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 5, line 10. Leave out "Christophe" and insert "Norbert."

Page 5, line 31. Leave out "July" and insert "August."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate Ferries beyond the local limits of the Municipalities in Lower Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. LeBlanc reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for Manufacturing and other purposes;" and the same was read, as followeth:--

Page 1, line 23. After "period" leave out "five" and insert "not exceeding."

Mr. Street moved, seconded by Mr. Burnham, and the Question being proposed, That the said Amendment be now read a second time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Cauchon, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the said Amendment be now read a second time.

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Street do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the making of certain Annual Returns to the Government;" and the same were read, as follow:

Page 2, line 5. After "That" insert "the Treasurer of any County in Upper Canada shall be authorized to retain in his hands any monies payable to any Municipality, if it shall be certified to him by the Clerk of the County that

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the Clerk of such Municipality has not made the Returns hereinbefore required, and the Receiver General shall be authorized to retain in his hands any monies payable to any Municipality, if it shall be certified to him by the Provincial Secretary that the Clerk of such Municipality has not made the Returns hereinbefore required; and."

Page 2, line 33. After "of" insert "all."

Page 3, line 2. Leave out "for" and insert "and."

Page 3, line 18. Leave out from "Municipality" to "39" in line 20.

Page 3, line 20. Leave out "39" and insert "38."

Page 3, line 21. Leave out "40" and insert "39." After "taxes" insert "40. Balance in hands of Treasurer.--41. All other property owned by Municipality."

Page 3, line 22. Leave out "41" and insert "42."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Langton do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. LeBlanc, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn; the House divided:

Yeas, 12.

Nays, 14.

So it passed in the Negative.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Fortier, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Eighth and Ninth Reports of the Standing Committee on Contingencies; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

And the Question being put, That the Committee have leave to sit again Tomorrow; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of WENTWORTH, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Egan, Fortier, Gouin, Langton, LaTerrière, LeBlanc, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Lyon, Malloch, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Sherwood, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, and Taché.--(29.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Clapham, Mackenzie, Poulin, and Ridout.--(5.)
So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

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YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Christie of WENTWORTH, and Mackenzie.--(3.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Attorney General Drummond, Egan, Fortier, Gouin, Lemieux, Lyon, Malloch, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Poulin, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Sherwood, Stevenson, and Taché.--(22.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Christie of WENTWORTH, Mackenzie, Prince, and Ridout.--(5.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Egan, Gouin, LeBlanc, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Malloch, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Poulin, Robinson, Rolph, Sherwood, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, and Taché.--(22.)

So it passed in the Negative.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for incorporating the British American Mining Association.

Mr. Brown took the Chair of the Committee.

And Notice being taken that there was no Quorum;

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the names of the Members present were taken down, as follow:--

Mr. Speaker,

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Solicitor General Chauveau, Attorney General Drummond, Poulin, LeBoutillier, Malloch, Morin, Mongenais, Poulin, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Street, and Taché.

And at One o'clock on Tuesday morning, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, without a Question first put.³

FOOTNOTES: 13 JUNE 1853.

1. GLOBE, 16 June 1853, reported in error that "the Government carried the increase of the Speaker of the Council by one vote."
2. A commentary on this division appeared in HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 22 June 1853.
3. According to GLOBE, 16 June 1853, the House was adjourned "at half-past one."

TUESDAY, 14 JUNE 1853.¹

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THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Dubord,--The Petition of Jacques Réaume and others, of the Parish of St. Roch de Québec.

Mr. Christie of Wentworth read in his place the Report of the Special Com-

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mittee to which was referred the Petition of William Lyon Mackenzie, Esquire, acting Executor to the Estate of the late Robert Randall of Chippawa.

And the Question being put, That the Report be now received; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Cameron, Christie of WENTWORTH, Dumoulin, Fergusson, Porter, Langton, Leblanc, Marchillon, Matheson, McDougall, McLaughlin, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Polette, Shaw, Taché, and Wright of East Riding of YORK.--(19.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Dixon, Dubord, Hincks, Malloch, Morrison, Attorney General Richards, Robinson, and Stevenson.--(11.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. Christie of Wentworth then presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read.

For the said Report, see Appendix (S.S.S.S.)

Ordered, That the said Report, together with the documents attached thereto, exclusive of the printed extracts from Newspapers, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Merritt, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased, at the earliest opportunity, to take the necessary steps for the removal of all obstructions in the bed of the River St. Lawrence, from Lake Ontario to the Tide-water below Montreal, to the depth of ten feet, (so as to admit of the safe passage of Vessels capable of carrying ten thousand barrels of Flour,) provided the cost of the said improvement does not exceed Fifty thousand pounds.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Mr. Lyon, from the Committee to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of Four hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine pounds nineteen shillings and two pence, currency, be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province not otherwise appropriated.

2. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of Ten thousand pounds, currency, be granted out of the Upper Canada Building Fund.

3. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of Four thousand pounds, currency, be granted out of the Jesuits'

Estates Fund.

4. Resolved, That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of One hundred and fifty thousand pounds, currency, be raised by Debentures for the service of the year 1853.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

(1118)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for defraying certain Expenses of the Civil Government for the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, for the cost of certain Public Works, and for certain other Expenses connected with the Public Service.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Forsyth, Gibson, Langton, Labrosse, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Lyon, Malloch, McLachlin, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, Polette, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rose, Sherwood, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Stuart, Taché, Turcotte, and Willson.--(35.)

NAY.

Monsieur Mackenzie.--(1.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the School Laws of Lower Canada," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill for raising on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, a certain sum required for the Public Service.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was re-

ceived and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, and

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the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Burnham, Cameron, Chabot, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Dixon, Egan, Fergusson, Fortier, Hincks, Langton, McCarthy, Lalonde, McDonald, McNair, Leon, Marchand, Malloch, McLachlin, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, Polette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Sherwood, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Stuart, Taché, Tessier, Turcotte, and Willson.--(40.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, and Mackenzie.--(2.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Honorable Mr. Morin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address, of yesterday, for a Return of all documents and correspondence relative to any applications on the part of the Shareholders in the late Welland Canal Company, for claims alleged to be due them under the provisions of the Act 7 Vic. cap. 34.

For the said Return, see Appendix (T.T.T.T.)

Ordered, That the said Return be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That the Final Report of the Joint Library Committee, which was presented yesterday, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

MR. TURCOTTE² proposed that portraits of all the former Speakers of the House, should be painted, and paid for by the public.³

MESSRS. BROWN and MACKENZIE objected, and treated it as an imposition on the public.⁴

(1119)

Mr. Turcotte moved, seconded by Mr. Langton, and the Question being put, That the Honorable the Speaker of this House be requested to make arrangements with Théophile Hamel, Esquire, Artist, of this City, with the view of procuring Portraits of the several Speakers of the Legislative Assemblies of Upper and Lower Canada, and of the Province of Canada, in so far as it may be possible so to do; also, of the distinguished persons whose Portraits were in the possession of the Province before the burning of the Parliament House at Montreal; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Burnham, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of GASPE, Christie of WENTWORTH, Clapham, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Ferguson, Gouin, Langton, LaFerrière, LeBlanc, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Marchildon, Malloch, McLashlin, Merritt, Morrison, Polette, Poulin, Prince, Robinson, Rolph, Sherwood, Taché, Tessier, Turcotte, and Willson.--(31.)

(1130)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Mackenzie, and Mongenais.--(3.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to incorporate the Hamilton Gas Light Company,'" with an Amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to incorporate the Hamilton Gas Light Company;' and the same was read, as followeth:--

Page 1, line 27. Leave out "said," and after "Act" insert "passed in the Session held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act to incorporate the Hamilton Gas Light Company.'"

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Robinson do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the School Laws of Lower Canada;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 1, line 12. Leave out from "Act" to "any" in line 35.

In the Preamble of the Bill.

Page 1, line 3. After "Canada" insert "so as to provide more effectually for removing the difficulties which sometimes arise with respect to the election of School Commissioners in Lower Canada."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Tessier do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House have agreed to their Amendments.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin,

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee, to take into consideration certain Resolutions on the subject of the Excise Duties of Lower Canada.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mackenzie reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:

1. Resolved, That it is expedient that all monies arising from Auction Duties and Auctioneers' Licenses, and also all monies arising from Licenses to sell Spirituous or fermented Liquors by retail, in places other than places of

Public Entertainment, commonly called Shop or Store Licenses, in Lower Canada, should be appropriated to purposes of local utility in that Section of the Province.

2. Resolved, That separate accounts of all monies arising from the sources of Revenue aforesaid should be kept by the Receiver General, in order that they may be appropriated to such local purposes as may be hereafter determined upon by the Legislature.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

(11:1)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin,

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee, to take into consideration certain Resolutions relating to the repeal of certain provisions of the Canada Trade and Tenures Acts.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Stuart reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:

1. Resolved, That amongst the various rights guaranteed to the People of Lower Canada by the justice and liberality of the Crown of England, at the time of the Cession of the Country, one of the most valuable was the common privilege of obtaining Land for settlement without making any disbursement of money, and solely on the condition of paying to the Seignior a very small annual rent.

2. Resolved, That certain provisions contained in the Imperial Statutes (3 Geo. 4, cap. 119, secs. 31 and 32, and 6 Geo. 4, cap. 59), commonly known as the Canada Trade Act, and the Canada Tenures Act, have materially curtailed that important privilege by enabling the holders of lands en fief, upon the payment of a certain indemnity to the Crown, not only to commute all dues and duties claimable by Her Majesty as the Seignior dominant, but also to free themselves from the obligation of conceding their waste lands to the inhabitants of the Country upon moderate rents.

3. Resolved, That the facilities given under the said Act, if taking advantage of by all the holders of land en fief, would entail a serious injury upon the other inhabitants of Lower Canada, by enabling the former to change the trust-like character of their holding into that of absolute proprietorship, without conferring any corresponding advantage upon the latter, and would seriously impede the settlement of the Country.

4. Resolved, That not only for the purpose of developing the agricultural resources of the Country, but also with the view of enabling the local Legislature to deal more freely and efficiently with the important question relating to the commutation of the Seigniorial Tenure which now engages the anxious attention of the People and Parliament of Canada, it is, in the opinion of this House, due to the inhabitants of Lower Canada to carry out the wise suggestions made by the Commissioners, who were appointed in the year 1834, for the investigation of grievances affecting that section of the Country, in relation to the said Acts.

5. Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause the said Resolutions to be placed before Her Most Gracious Majesty, with the prayer of this House that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament, the propriety of repealing such part of the said Trade and Tenures Acts as have relation to the commutation of Lands held à titre de fief in Lower Canada, subject to the condition that all rights, titles, and advantages acquired under either of the said Acts be held valid.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Mr. Stuart moved, seconded by Mr. Clapham, and the Question being put, That the Fee deposited with the proper Officer of this House on the Bill to incorporate the Lake Superior Silver Company, be refunded to the Petitioners; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to amend an Act, intituled, 'An Act to compel Vessels to

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carry a Light during the Night, and to make sundry provisions to regulate the Navigation of the Waters of this Province,'" was, according to Order, read the third time; and the Amendments following were made to the Bill:--

Page 1, line 45. Leave out "October" and insert "January."

Page 1, line 46. Leave out "three" and insert "four."

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Richards do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, with several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to incorporate the Pilots for and above the Harbour of Quebec,'" with an Amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to incorporate the Pilots for and above the Harbour of Quebec,'" and the same was read, as follow:--

Page 1, line 27. Leave out from "Cities" to "And" in line 37.

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Eighth and Ninth Reports of the Standing Committee on Contingencies; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mackenzie reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received this day.

Mr. Mackenzie also reported, That the Committee had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again this day.

Mr. Mackenzie, from the Committee on the Eighth and Ninth Reports of the Standing Committee on Contingencies, reported a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That the Estimate herewith appended for the Contingent Expenses of this House for the years 1852 and 1853, amounting to the sum of Sixty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-eight pounds eighteen shillings and seven pence,

of which sum Thirty-one thousand pounds has already been received by Warrants upon Addresses of this House, and the sum of One thousand and ninety-five pounds received for fees on Private Bills, leaving a balance of Thirty thousand seven hundred and fifty-three pounds eighteen shillings and seven pence, be provided for.

Estimate of the amount required for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Assembly, for the years 1852 and 1853:--		£	s.	d.
For amount due the Clerk at last audit.....		87	18	7
Do. Salaries and Allowances to the Officers of the House...	11,200	0	0	
Do. Extra Assistant Translators and Writers.....	5,550	0	0	
Do. Messengers.....	1,000	0	0	
Carried forward.....		£17,028	18	7
(1123)				
Brought forward.....		£17,028	18	7
Do. Witnesses before Committees.....	120	0	0	
Do. Library.....	1,000	0	0	
Do. Stationery, including Blank Books, &c.....	1,800	0	0	
Do. Printing, Printing Paper and Binding, &c.....	35,000	0	0	
Do. Postage.....	2,000	0	0	
Do. Tradesmens' and other general Accounts.....	3,500	0	0	
Do. Newspapers and Advertising.....	400	0	0	
Do. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.....	1,000	0	0	
		£62,848	18	7
Less--By Warrants on Addresses.....	£31,000	0	0	
Fees on Bills, say	1,000	0	0	
		32,095	0	
Required to be provided.....		£30,753	18	

The said Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Cauchon, Christie of GASPE, Clapham, Fergusson, Fortier, Guin, Houghton, Lacombe, LeGendillier, Lyon, Marchildon, Mallett, McLachlin, Merritt, Morrison, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Rolph, Rose, Shaw, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Taché, Turcotte, and Willson.--(29.)

NAY.

Monsieur Mackenzie.--(1.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Fortier,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to issue his Warrant in favor of William Burns Lindsay, Esquire, Clerk of this House, for a further sum of Thirty thousand seven hundred and fifty-three pounds eighteen shillings and seven pence, currency, on account of the Contingencies of this House; and assuring His Excellency that this House will make good the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor

General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act in addition to the General Railway Clauses Consolidation Act:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the safety of Her Majesty's Subjects and others on the Highways in Upper Canada, and to regulate the travelling thereon:"

(11:1)

Bill, intituled, "An Act to regulate the proceedings in cases of Voluntary Liquidation:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Quebec and Trois Pistoles Navigation Company:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Institute of Saint Roch's, Quebec:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to divide the Common of Maskinongé among the Co-[pro]prietors thereof:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to remove doubts with respect to the proper Courts of Review for Appeals from By-Laws of the Municipal Councils, and to amend the Municipal Laws of Lower Canada:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Toronto Locomotive Manufacturing Company:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to separate the County of Halton from the County of Wentworth:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Canadian Loan Company:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to confirm a certain allowance for Road in the Township of Monaghan, and to provide for the compensation of persons suffering loss by the confirmation of such allowance:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act to regulate the exercise of certain rights of Lessors and Lessees in Lower Canada:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Acts assigning fixed annual Salaries in lieu of Fees to certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating Liquors on or near the line of Public Works in this Province:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Municipal Acts of Upper Canada:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to make better provision for the administration of Justice in the unorganized Tracts of Country in Upper Canada:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to issue Debentures to a certain amount, and to place certain Roads under their control:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to define the mode of proceeding before the Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, in matters relating to the protection and regulation of Corporate Rights, and to Writs of Prerogative, and for other purposes therein mentioned:'"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to repeal two certain Acts therein mentioned relating to Agriculture, and to provide for the remedy of abuses prejudicial to Agriculture:'"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to establish the boundary of lots in the West Gore in the Township of Beverly:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act more effectually to prevent the desertion of Seamen:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide a remedy against the Corporation of the City of Quebec, in case of injury to property by any mob, or during riots in the said City:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend the provisions of the Act of the present Session empowering certain Municipal Councils in Lower Canada to take Shares in the Capital Stock of certain Railroad Companies:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to regulate Ferries beyond the local limits of the Municipalities in Lower Canada:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for defraying certain Expenses of the Civil Government for the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, for the cost of certain Public Works, and for certain other Expenses connected with the Public Service:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate La Congrégation des Hommes de Ville-Marie, in the City of Montreal:"

(1125)

Bill, intituled, "An Act for raising on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, a certain sum required for the Public Service:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws relative to Commissioners' Courts for the trial of Small Causes in Lower Canada:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned, and for other purposes."

And then he withdrew.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Eighth and Ninth Reports of the Standing Committee on Contingencies;⁵

MR. BROWN ... moved that [the] report[s] be adopted.⁶

MR. LYON moved in amendment that [a] department be organised instead of the Salaries of single persons increased.⁷

MR. BROWN attempted to impose on the House with a prolonged speech against a motion of Mr. Lyons [sic].⁸

He was opposed by continued interruptions from every quarter, as many as a dozen members rising to speak at once, and the lookers-on making as much noise as they could by striking their desks and shouting and hissing.⁹

During this confusion the hon. Inspector General walked out of the House in disgust¹⁰.

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND made frequent attempts to obtain quiet, but all in vain.¹¹

MR. BROWN ... [persisted] in his attempt to enforce his opinions on the rest of the Assembly¹².

[He was] as obstinately cried down by his antagonists, some of whom used threats of violence to compel him to desist from so wasting the time of the House when its very minutes were limited.¹³

(1125)

and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mackenzie reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, this day.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Pennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to amend an Act, intituled, 'An Act to compel Vessels to carry a Light during the Night, and to make sundry provisions to regulate the Navigation of the Waters of this Province:'" And also,

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by this House to the Amendments made by their Honors to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to make more ample provision for the incorporation of the Town of Saint-Hyacinthe, and to extend its limits," without any Amendment: And also,

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of the Saint-Maurice Iron Works Company," without any Amendment.

And then he withdrew.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Eighth and Ninth Reports of the Standing Committee on Contingencies.

Mr. Clapham took the Chair of the Committee;

Just in the midst of this scene, nearly all the members being on their feet, and the chairman of the committee using his best means alternately to note down the language of certain parties, and to restore order--the band outside struck up "God Save the Queen," announcing the arrival of His Excellency¹⁴.

(1125)

and after some time spent therein,--

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

At 2 o'clock MR. J.S. MACDONALD the SPEAKER declared the House adjourned by its own order¹⁵.

(1125)

A Message from His Excellency the Governor General, by René Kimber, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:--

Mr. Speaker,

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to acquaint this Honorable House, that it is the pleasure of His Excellency that the Members thereof do forthwith attend him in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker, with the House, went up to attend His Excellency; where His Excellency was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's Name, the Royal Assent to the following Public and Private Bills:--

An Act to enlarge the Representation of the People of this Province in Parliament.

An Act to incorporate the Institut Canadien.

An Act to enable the Directors of the Grand River Navigation Company to place the said Navigation under the control and management of the Provincial Government, under certain conditions.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Grammar Schools in Upper Canada.

An Act to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Sessions, in Upper Canada, with respect to summary convictions and orders.

(1126)

An Act to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Sessions, in Upper Canada, with respect to persons charged with indictable offences.

An Act to protect Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada from vexatious Actions.

An Act to amend an Act of the Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada, relating to Mutual Insurance Companies.

An Act to invest certain portions of East York Street, East Bathurst Street, and Wellington Street, in the Town of London, in the Great Western Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Industry Village and Rawdon Railroad Company.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Union Company.

An Act to incorporate the Prince Edward Railway Company.

An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Perth and Kemptville Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Registry Laws of Upper Canada.

An Act to specify the time when an Act of the present Session relating to the Townships of Kingston and Pittsburgh shall come in force.

An Act to authorize the Montreal and New York Railroad Company to extend their connections, and granting facilities for the same.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Upper Canada Mining Company.

An Act to continue and extend the Act to enable the County of Welland Municipal Council to purchase the Great Cranberry Marsh, and for other purposes.

An Act for the relief of the heirs and devisees of the late Samuel Ryerse.

An Act to repeal the Law AEde.

An Act to exempt certain Vessels from the Duty imposed by the Act to provide for the Medical treatment of Sick Mariners.

An Act to enable the Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, to alienate or hypothecate certain property for the purpose of raising funds to build a more convenient Church, Manse, and School.

An Act to explain the Act, intituled, "An Act to authorize François Verrault, Esquire, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Etchemin, in the Parish of St. Henry, near the Church in the said Parish, in the County of Dorchester."

An Act to vest in the Board of Works a certain portion of Church Street, in the Town of London.

An Act supplementary to the Common School Act for Upper Canada.

An Act to repeal an Ordinance therein mentioned, intituled, "An Ordinance for regulating the Markets of the Towns of Quebec and Montreal," so far as respects the City of Quebec.

An Act to permit of disinterments in certain cases, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to explain and amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to make better provision for granting Licenses to Keepers of Taverns and Dealers in Spirituous Liquors in Lower Canada, and for the more effectual repression of Intemperance."

An Act to transfer the possession and control of the Hotel de la Providence from the Trinity House of Quebec to the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec.

An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other Works in Upper Canada.

An Act to amend and consolidate as amended the Laws relative to the Toronto General Hospital.

An Act to authorize the formation of a Company to be called the Paris Hydraulic Company.

(1127)

An Act to amend and extend the Charter of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company.

An Act to restrain the injurious practice of inoculating with the Small Pox.

An Act to provide for the recovery of the Rates and Taxes intended to be imposed by certain By-Laws of the late District Councils of Upper Canada.

An Act to authorize the City of Quebec to raise a Loan to consolidate their Debt.

An Act to amend and extend the Act to incorporate the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Lower Canada Judicature Act, and to provide for the service of Circuit Court Writs by Bailiffs in certain cases.

An Act to amend the Act prohibiting the hunting and killing of Deer and other Game within this Province, at certain seasons of the year.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Assessment Laws of Upper Canada.

An Act to repeal certain Duties of Excise so far as regards Upper Canada, and to vest certain powers in the Municipal Authorities of that part of the Province.

An Act to establish a standard weight for the different kinds of Grain and Pulse and Seeds in Upper Canada.

An Act to make provision for the erection of certain Public Buildings at Toronto, for the better accommodation of the Government and of the Legislature at that City.

An Act to incorporate the Leeds, Lanark and Renfrew Locomotive Manufacturing Company.

An Act to amend the Act for better securing the Independence of the Legislative Assembly of this Province.

An Act to extend certain privileges therein mentioned to a Body of Protestant Christians denominating themselves Adventists.

An Act incorporating the Cap Rouge Pier, Wharf, and Dock Company.

An Act to establish a Board of Examiners of School Teachers in certain Districts in Lower Canada.

An Act to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies to construct Works necessary to facilitate the transmission of Timber down the Rivers and Streams in Upper Canada.

An Act to amend the Laws relating to Public Works.

An Act to amend the Law for the sale and the settlement of the Public Lands.

An Act to extend the Elective Franchise, and better to define the Qualifications of Voters in certain Electoral Divisions, by providing a system for the registration of Voters.

An Act to divide the Townships of Yonge and Escott, in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.

An Act conveying to the City of Toronto certain Water Lots, with power to the said City for the construction of an Esplanade.

An Act to incorporate the Sisters of Charity of Quebec.

An Act to amend the Act fourteenth and fifteenth Victoria, chapter ninety-two, relating to the illegal detention of Real Property in Lower Canada.

An Act to repeal so much of the Act providing for the optional commutation of the Tenure of Lands in the Fiefs and Seigniories of Lower Canada, as allows the commutation of the right of lods et ventes without the commutation of the other Seigniorial rights on the same lands.

An Act to incorporate the Ecclesiastical Society of St. Michel.

An Act to amend the Act of Upper Canada incorporating the Marmora Foundry Company.

An Act to provide for the more equal distribution of business in and to improve the practice of the Superior Courts of Common Law in Upper Canada, and

for other purposes therein mentioned.

(1128)

An Act to amend the Upper Canada Division Courts Act of One thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to extend the jurisdiction of the said Courts.

An Act to regulate the holding of General Sessions of the Peace in the Districts of Kamouraska, Ottawa, and St. Francis.

An Act to confirm certain Titles in the Township of Aldborough, and rectify difficulties which have arisen from an erroneous Survey.

An Act for the better management of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto.

An Act to amend an Act to regulate the culling and measurement of Timber.

An Act to encourage the issue, by the Chartered Banks in this Province, of Notes secured in the manner provided by the General Banking Law.

An Act to establish a Board of Notaries for the Districts of Kamouraska and Gaspé, and further to amend the Act for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada.

An Act to amend and explain the Ordinance concerning the registration of Hypothecs in Lower Canada.

An Act for the relief of the Presbyterian Church of Canada as regards the keeping of Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in Lower Canada.

An Act to incorporate a Company in the City of Toronto, to be called the Metropolitan Gas and Water Company.

An Act further to amend the Laws relating to the summoning of Jurors in Lower Canada.

An Act to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for supplying Cities, Towns and Villages with Gas and Water.

An Act in addition to the general Railway Clauses Consolidation Act.

An Act to provide for the safety of Her Majesty's Subjects and others on the Highways in Upper Canada, and to regulate the travelling thereon.

An Act to regulate the proceedings in cases of Voluntary Licitation.

An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Quebec and Trois Pistoles Navigation Company.

An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Institute of Saint Roch's, Quebec.

An Act to divide the Common of Maskinongé among the Co-proprietors thereof.

An Act to remove doubts with respect to the proper Courts of Review for Appeals from By-Laws of the Municipal Councils, and to amend the Municipal Laws of Lower Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Toronto Locomotive Manufacturing Company.

An Act to separate the County of Halton from the County of Wentworth.

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Loan Company.

An Act to amend the Act to regulate the exercise of certain rights of Lessors and Lessees in Lower Canada.

An Act to confirm a certain allowance for Road in the Township of Monaghan, and to provide for the compensation of persons suffering loss by the confirmation of such allowance.

An Act to facilitate the admission in Evidence of Foreign Judgments and certain Affidavits and other Documents, and otherwise to improve the Law of Evidence in Lower Canada.

An Act to amend the Act to amend the Laws relative to the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in Lower Canada.

An Act to provide for the making of certain Annual Returns to the Government.

An Act to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of the Saint

Maurice Iron Works Company.

An Act to make more ample provision for the Incorporation of the Town of Saint Hyacinthe, and to extend its limits.

(1129)

An Act to amend the Act for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for Manufacturing and other purposes.

An Act to amend the Acts assigning fixed Annual Salaries in lieu of Fees to certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada.

An Act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating Liquors on or near the line of Public Works in this Province.

An Act to amend the Municipal Acts of Upper Canada.

An Act to make better provision for the administration of Justice in the unorganized Tracts of Country in Upper Canada.

An Act to authorize the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to issue Debentures to a certain amount, and to place certain Roads under their control.

An Act to amend the Act, intituled, "Act to define the mode of proceeding before the Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, in matters relating to the protection and regulation of Corporate Rights, and to Writs of Prorogative, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

An Act to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to repeal two certain Acts therein mentioned relating to Agriculture, and to provide for the remedy of abuses prejudicial to Agriculture."

An Act to amend the School Laws of Lower Canada.

An Act to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Hamilton Gas Light Company."

An Act more effectually to prevent the desertion of Seamen.

An Act to provide a remedy against the Corporation of the City of Quebec, in case of injury to property by any mob, or during riots in the said City.

An Act to extend the provisions of the Act of the present Session empowering certain Municipal Councils in Lower Canada to take Shares in the Capital Stock of certain Railroad Companies.

An Act to regulate Ferries beyond the local limits of the Municipalities in Lower Canada.

An Act to incorporate La Congrégation des Hommes de Ville Marie, in the City of Montreal.

An Act for raising on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, a certain sum required for the Public Service.

An Act to amend the Laws relative to Commissioners' Courts for the trial of Small Causes in Lower Canada.

An Act to attach a certain portion of the Township of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, to the Township of Pittsburgh, for Municipal and other purposes.

An Act to establish the boundary lines of lots in certain ranges in the Township of Grenville.

An Act to establish the boundary of lots in the West Gore in the Township of Beverly.

An Act to regulate the Currency.

An Act to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Pilots for and above the Harbour of Quebec."

An Act to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act, intituled, 'An Act to compel Vessels to carry a Light during the Night, and to make sundry provisions to regulate the Navigation of the Waters of this Province.'"

The Title of the following Bill was then read:

An Act for the relief of William Henry Beresford.

To which it was His Excellency the Governor General's pleasure to say, that he reserved the Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly addressed His Excellency the Governor General, as followeth:--

(1130)

May it please Your Excellency,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Canada, attend Your Excellency at the close of a protracted and laborious Session, and present for your acceptance and approval, Bills of Supply for the service of the past and present years.

In conformity with Your Excellency's recommendations, signified in the Speech from the Throne, at the commencement of the Session, we have addressed ourselves to the consideration of several important questions, of vital interest to the Province, and calculated to have a weighty and lasting influence in its future welfare.

The Representation of the People in Parliament, upon the sufficiency and impartiality of which so much depends, has engaged our most anxious attention, and we have perfected a measure which we confidently anticipate will meet the requirements of the time, by giving increased efficiency to the Popular Branch of the Legislature, and extending the benefits of the Franchise to remoter settlements, which are rapidly increasing in wealth and importance. Concurrently with this subject, and of equal magnitude, is the question of Reform in the organization of the Legislative Council. Various schemes for the attainment of this object, and for ensuring, more effectually, to this Honorable Branch of the Legislature, the respect and public confidence which it justly claims, as an essential and valuable element in our Constitution, have been deliberated upon, and an Address prepared to Her Most Gracious Majesty, embodying the views and principles upon which we conceive a re-construction of that House should be effected.

The great impetus given to public and private enterprize by the introduction into this Province of the Railway system, has also demanded our careful consideration. While a large influx of British Capital has enabled us to project and mature gigantic plans for developing the resources of this noble and improving country,--which, if carried to a successful issue, will hasten incalculably, its growth and progress,--yet, on the other hand, there is great danger of these advantages being wholly lost from a want of combined action, and from an undue prominence being given to local projects. Our earnest endeavours have been bestowed to avert such a calamity, and to concentrate the efforts of our Capitalists and men of enterprize, to those plans of local improvement from which the greatest amount of public advantage might be anticipated. To this end, the Provincial Guarantee has been extended to the great arterial lines of Railway, and a measure has been passed authorizing the County, and other Municipalities in Upper Canada, to borrow money for constructing any Public Works, upon the credit of a Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund established under the direction of the Provincial Government. This law, while it will materially facilitate local improvement, will also tend to prevent the adoption of extravagant and ill-considered undertakings; as the approval of the Governor in Council is required to all By-Laws for effecting Loans, on the credit of this Fund, for carrying out any projects which the Municipalities may be desirous to promote.

Mindful of the tie which connects us with our Sister Provinces on this Continent, and of our common interest, in all questions in which each other's

welfare is concerned, we have addressed the Imperial Government on behalf of the North American Fisheries, deprecating a surrender of the rights of those engaged therein, without a full and fair equivalent. We have also solicited Her Majesty to recommend to the Imperial Parliament the adoption of measures to facilitate and secure the benefit of Reciprocity of Trade between Foreign Countries, Great Britain and the entire North American Colonies.

These are the most prominent questions which have come under our notice during the present Session. There are others also, of minor importance, but of great practical utility, to which our attention has been equally directed.

It is our earnest hope that the result of our legislation may be productive of good to all classes in this Province, and that the feeling of loyalty and attachment to Our Sovereign and Her Authority, which has animated us, may be

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perpetuated among our fellow-subjects.

We have now to crave Your Excellency's Assent to two Bills of Supply,-- the one for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government for the past year, and the other providing for similar Expenses for 1853.

The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly then presented the following Money Bills:--

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain Expenses of the Civil Government for the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and certain other Expenses connected with the Public Service.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for defraying certain Expenses of the Civil Government for the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, for the cost of certain Public Works, and for certain other Expenses connected with the Public Service.

To each of which the Royal Assent was signified in the following words:--

"In Her Majesty's name, His Excellency the Governor General thanks Her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill."

After which, His Excellency was pleased to make the following Speech to both Houses:--

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I am enabled at length, after a Session of unusual duration, to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament.

I thank you for the care and attention which you have bestowed on the various subjects that have been brought under your consideration.

I trust that the Province will be benefitted, and that its moral and material interests will be promoted, by the many important measures which you have passed.

I have had much satisfaction in giving the Royal Assent to the Act for enlarging the Representation of the People in Parliament. There is, I think, reason to hope that this measure, which has been sanctioned by large Parliamentary majorities, will have the effect of imparting greater weight to the deliberations of the Legislature, and increased stability to the Institutions of the Province.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I thank you, in Her Majesty's Name, for the Supplies which you have granted for the Service of the year.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

The tranquillity which for some time past prevailed in the Province, and which has proved in so remarkable a degree conducive to its progress, and to the establishment of its credit, has been, I regret to say, momentarily in-

interrupted at Quebec and Montreal, by disturbances originating in religious controversy, and attended in one instance by very lamentable consequences. I have reason to believe that these occurrences, which are a scandal to the religion that we profess, are deeply deplored by the great majority of the Inhabitants of the Province of all denominations, and that the authorities will be fully supported in adopting such measures as may be necessary to prevent their recurrence.

On former occasions, in addressing you from this place, I have sometimes felt that it was incumbent on me to dilate upon the resources and capabilities of the Province, in order to give encouragement to persons who might be disposed at seasons of temporary depression to take a desponding view of its pros-

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pects. I am sensible however that no such representations are at present called for. The progress which the Province is now making is so marked and decisive, that few will be found to question it. I have only to express the hope that the spirit of enterprize which prevails so generally, may be tempered by discretion and prudence, and that a Gracious Providence will continue to extend to Canada that protection which is not less indispensable in prosperity than in adversity.

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council said:--

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Saturday the twenty-third day of July next, to be then here holden; and this Provincial Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Saturday the twenty-third day of July next.

FOOTNOTES: 14 JUNE 1853.

1. The Quebec MERCURY (as quoted in MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 June 1853) commented as follows on the mood of the House: "Since the opening of the House of Assembly this forenoon their proceedings have been characterized by the most noisy and riotous behaviour that has yet been witnessed."
2. The exchange on this matter was noted in partially identical accounts by: HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 15 June 1853, and GLOBE, 16 June 1853.
3. GLOBE, 16 June 1853.
4. IBID.
5. The debate on this matter was reported by MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 June 1853 (which copied Quebec MERCURY of unknown date). The debate was noted by HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 15 June 1853. Since confusion reigned in the House, no coherent account of this debate can be reconstructed, nor can much faith be placed in descriptions of motions made, etc.
6. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 15 June 1853, which had it that Mr. Brown, "as Chairman of [the] Contingent Committee, reported," and then moved adoption.
7. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 15 June 1853.
8. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 June 1853.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 15 June 1853. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 June 1853, adds, "till four o'clock." HAMILTON SPECTATOR SEMI-WEEKLY, 15 June 1853, notes, "Three Rivers Cathedral bill left unpassed on orders of the day; same of St. Hyacinthe bill; same of bill to Incorporate the Roman Catholics of Quebec." Since the HAMILTON SPECTATOR does not mention Mr. Brown's long speech, it is not insinuating that he was attempting to block these bills, but this was perhaps nonetheless the case respecting the Three Rivers Cathedral bill and the bill to Incorporate the English-speaking Roman Catholics of Quebec. The "St. Hyacinthe Bill" was passed by the House on the 9th of June.

INDEX

INTRODUCTION

The following Index is divided into two sections: proper names and subjects. The proper name Index applies only to Part 4 of Volume XI; The subject Index is for the whole of Volume XI. The proper name Index is limited to the names of the men who sat in the Canadian Assembly in 1853. This Index therefore excludes the names of all other persons, such as people mentioned in debates, witnesses testifying before the House in Committee of the Whole, or Messengers such as René Kimber, the Black Rod, who at one time or another addressed the House from within the Bar. It also excludes the names of people merely mentioned in the House, such as those whose testimony before Select Committees was reported or referred to in the JOURNALS, and signatories to Petitions presented whose names are noted in connection with various kinds of legislation.

The decision to limit this section of the Index to members of the Assembly was made necessary by the fact that in 1853 the other names number in the thousands, so that their sheer bulk makes it impossible to include them. In addition, every piece of legislation or testimony with which these names are associated is always indexed under subject references. To summarize, the proper name Index refers to every occasion when a member proposed or seconded a motion or resolution, or brought up a petition; it refers to every speech he delivered during debates, and to every other time he addressed the House or took the chair of the House in Committee of the Whole. Only individual votes are excluded because divisions rightfully belong with the legislation they pertain to, and all legislation is included in the subject Index.

The subject Index is based on the Index to the JOURNALS. However, it has been modified, corrected and expanded to render it more useful and complete. In particular, the subjects of all the legislative events reported in the daily Appendices are included in the Index. This Index provides more than a subject analysis of parliamentary events. It also indicates the passage of each particular item through the various stages of the legislative process. It is thus a parliamentary subject Index.

The entries in this Index contain double sets of numbers whenever this is appropriate. One set is contained within parentheses, the other is not. All numbers within parentheses refer to pages in the JOURNALS. All other numbers refer to pages in this Volume. When something is mentioned in the JOURNALS it will be indexed with a double reference. Subjects mentioned only in reconstructed material will be indicated by a single page number.

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- MacNab, Allan Napier, 2577, 2625, 2649, 2652, 2673, 2673-2674, 2674, 2676, 2677, 2716, 2719, 2788, 2795, 2807, 2809-2810, 2810, 3089, 3091, 3113, 3114, 3117, 3138, 3150, 3159, 3163.
- Malloch, Edward, 2645, 2702, 2713, 2730, 2741, 2755, 2767, 2770, 2817, 2818, 2826, 2829, 2830, 2832, 2843, 2846, 2848, 2869, 2879, 2909, 2961, 3081, 3086, 3093, 3095, 3116, 3118, 3130, 3136, 3150, 3171, 3189, 3209, 3214, 3248, 3265, 3321, 3322, 3351, 3352, 3395, 3410, 3425, 3428, 3433, 3450, 3458, 3459, 3469, 3473.
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- Mongenais, Jean Baptiste, 2577, 2688, 2712, 2767, 2889, 2990, 3177, 3271, 3286, 3383, 3417.
- Morin, Augustin Norbert, 2578, 2583-2584, 2609, 2626, 2668, 2695, 2719, 2729, 2731, 2739, 2743, 2775, 2790, 2795, 2804, 2807, 2820, 2883, 2847, 2862, 2863, 2866, 2885, 2886, 2894, 2918, 2919, 2922, 2927, 2929, 2930, 2938-2939, 2945, 2951, 2958, 2966, 2968, 2971, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2998, 3029, 3035, 3082, 3090, 3093, 3098, 3112, 3122, 3135, 3139, 3143, 3144, 3147, 3171, 3180, 3183, 3184, 3211, 3219, 3230-3231, 3231, 3249, 3251, 3266, 3271, 3286, 3290, 3294, 3321, 3330, 3331, 3334, 3343, 3345, 3346, 3353, 3365, 3371, 3380, 3409, 3433, 3461, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476.
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1. Joseph Charles Taché, the member for Rimouski, was identified as (Receiver General) Etienne Paschal Taché in the first three parts of this volume and in Volumes VIII, IX, and X. Etienne Paschal Taché was a member of the Legislative Council, not of the Legislative Assembly. The few speeches credited to him in these volumes were made by Joseph Charles Taché. We apologize for this error.

SECTION II: SUBJECTS

A.

ABSENCE OF MEMBERS:--Vide Elections Controverted, 6, 7; Members, 7-9.

ABSENT DEFENDANTS:--Bill to provide a remedy against absent defendants;
Presented and read, (646) 2318. Second reading postponed, (706) 2615.
Read second time, (711) 2628. Read third time, and passed (718) 2655.
By the Council, (758) 2767. Royal Assent, (766) 2776. [16 Vic., c. 88.]

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE:--Vide Office, Acceptance of.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:--

----Standing Order, that the Clerk do make out, every Session, a list of the Reports or Statements required to be made to the House by any public officer, or Corporation, (23) 64-65.

----Returns sent down upon Addresses of former Sessions, (64) 219-220, (180) 617.

----Accounts and Papers laid before the House relative to:

Agricultural Societies

1. Reports from, in Lower Canada. Ordered by Act. Presented, (86) 259. Referred to Committee on Agriculture, (111) 307. Vide Agriculture, 5.

Agriculture, Board of

2. Report of Board of Agriculture for Upper Canada. By Command of His Excellency. Presented; Printed (155) 449.

Banks

3. Statements from the several chartered Banks and Savings Banks. Ordered by Act, (15) 41. Presented:

Banque du Peuple, Montreal	(86) 259
British North America Bank, Canadian Branches . .	(134) 380
City Bank of Montreal	(110) 306
Commercial Bank, Midland District	(86) 259
Gore Bank	(159) 523
Hamilton and Gore District Savings Bank	(179) 616
London Savings Bank	(707) 2624
Montreal Bank	(115) 331
	(601) 2211
Montreal City and District Savings Bank	(86) 259
Montreal Provident and Savings Bank	(86) 259
Northumberland and Durham Savings Bank	(86) 259
Quebec Bank	(86) 259
Quebec Provident and Savings Bank	(86) 259
Upper Canada Bank	(110) 306

Beauharnois Canal

4. Return of claims for damages caused by the construction of the Beauharnois Canal, and Reports thereon. Ordered by Address, (428) 1500. Presented, (502) 1683. Referred to Committee on Printing, to prevent the reprint of parts of return then appearing on Journals of House (509) 1712. Motion to refer Return, negatived after a debate, (703-704) 2608-2613.
5. Blue Book for 1851. By Command of His Excellency, though Ordered by Address, (226) 750. Presented, (269) 955.

Bonds and Securities

6. Statement thereof, registered to 19th August, 1852. Ordered by Act. Presented, (25) 89. Notice of Motion, that the Statement be read, 1568. Notice stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1592.

British Colonies

7. Reports from the Governor General, and the Lieutenant Governors of the different Colonies of Great Britain, on the state of the Colonies under their Government. Ordered by Address, (654) 2366. Presented; So much as relates to Canada and certain other Provinces printed, (743) 2719. Vide Accounts and Papers, 141.

Canada Company

8. Statement of affairs of the Company, and of the lands held, sold, and leased by the Company,--amount of dividends, stock held in various investments, donations for local works, law-suits pending, etc. Ordered, (421-422) 1490-1491. Letters from Mr. Widder, declining to furnish the information, (540-541) 1851. Printed, (554) 1889.

Census

9. Abstracts of population of Upper and Lower Canada by the late Census. By Command of His Excellency. Presented; Printed, (240) 811.
 10. Census Returns for 1852. By Command of His Excellency. Presented, (309) 1062.
- Vide Accounts and Papers, 110.

Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company

11. Statement of Affairs of the Company. Ordered by Act. Presented, (86) 259.

Chancery, Court of

12. Return of the funds and property subject to the control of the Court, showing how the same are invested, etc. Ordered by Address of last Session. Presented, (63) 219. Printed, (78) 242.

Clergy Reserves

13. Despatch from Colonial Secretary on the subject of the Reserves. By Message. Presented; Printed, (68) 224.
14. Correspondence with Imperial Government since 1st June, 1851, relative to the Reserves. Ordered by Address, (79) 243. Presented; Printed, (106-107) 283.
15. Accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Clergy Reserves Fund in Upper and Lower Canada, etc., since last Returns. Ordered by Address, (15-16) 41-42. Presented; Printed, (138-139) 384. Supplementary returns presented, (239) 809, (319) 1089.
16. Despatch in reference to the Address to Her Majesty on the Clergy Reserves. By Message. Presented; Printed, (483-484) 1610-1611.
17. Despatch enclosing copy of a Bill introduced into the House of Commons in pursuance of the said Address. By Message. Presented; Printed, (772-774) 2805-2807.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 88.

Corporations

18. Return of all Mechanics' Institutes, Agricultural Societies, Boards of Trade, universities, colleges, literary and scientific institutions, and municipalities. Ordered, (523) 1771.

Cottingham, William

19. Documents relating to the payment to him of £550, mentioned in the Report

on Public Works for 1851. Ordered by Address, (242) 812. Presented, (486) 1618.

Courts

20. Return of actions before the Commissioners' Courts, Lower Canada, for the last year,--and copies of tariffs of the Circuit and Superior Courts, and Court of Appeals. Ordered by Address, (174-175) 597. Presented, (311) 1067.

Currency

21. Despatches, communicating a Treasury Minute on the establishment of a uniform currency for British North America, and stating that with reference thereto the Colonial Secretary will defer submitting to Her Majesty the Act for establishing a decimal currency in Canada. By Message. Presented; Printed, (68) 224.

Customs

22. Return of appointments in the Customs during the last two years; and statement of moneys expended in the last four years on missions to Washington, Halifax and London, for purposes connected with financial or railway business, or reciprocity in trade. Ordered by Address, (107) 283. Presented, (270) 956.

Education

23. Return of persons appointed as Inspectors of Elementary Schools in Lower Canada, with their allowances etc. Ordered by Address, (67) 223. Presented; Printed, (127) 353.
 24. Correspondence between Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada and Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto on the subject of Separate Common Schools. Ordered by Address, (120) 336. Presented; Printed, (178) 608.
 25. Reports of the Normal, Model, and Common Schools in Upper Canada. By Command of His Excellency. Presented; Printed under direction of the Printing Committee, and copies to be sent to Municipal and School Corporations, etc., (225) 748.
 26. Report of Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada. By Command of His Excellency. Presented; Printed; Copies to be distributed in the School Municipalities, (239) 810.
 27. Supplementary Report of Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada. By Command of His Excellency. Presented; Printed, (569) 1942.
 28. Statement of books, etc., purchased and sold by Superintendent for Upper Canada,--and of expenditure of the appropriations for school libraries, school architecture, and Normal School contingencies. Ordered by Address, (227) 750-751. Presented, (421) 1489. Printed, (554) 1889.
 29. Reports and correspondence between School Inspectors for Lower Canada, and Superintendent of Education. Ordered by Address, (569) 1942. Presented, (781-782) 2820. Referred to Printing Committee, for condensation before printing, (788) 2841. Report thereon; Concurred in, (842-843) 3003-3004.
 30. Statement of moneys received from sales of land since May 1849 under provisions of the Act for raising an income of £100,000 for Common School purposes; and Return of the 1,000,000 acres set apart to form a Common School Fund. Ordered by Address, (656) 2373-2374. Presented, (848-849) 3029-3031. Printed, (990) 3320.
- Vide Accounts and Papers, 88, 110.

Exhibition of 1851

31. Despatch from Earl Grey, transmitting a letter from Her Majesty's

Commissioners for the Exhibition (in London) of 1851. By Message. Presented; Printed, (68) 224.

Fisheries

32. Despatch from Colonial Secretary, relative to the protection of the British North American fisheries. By Message. Presented; Printed, (139-140) 384-385.
33. Reports made by the person in command of the vessel sent by the Government for the protection of the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Ordered by Address, (780) 2818. Presented, (814) 2922. Printed, (828) 2967.

Gaols

34. Report of Inspector of Gaols, for Lower Canada. Ordered by Address, (175) 598. Presented; Printed, (200) 667.
35. Report for Upper Canada. By Command of His Excellency. Presented; Printed, (238) 809.
36. Return of debentures issued on account of erection of the court house at Montreal, and the court houses and gaols in Kamouraska, Aylmer, Chicoutimi, Gaspé, and Bonaventure. Ordered by Address, (348) 1238. Presented; Printed, (469-470) 1580-1581.

Gaspé Land Claims

37. Return of claims for lands in Gaspé under 10 & 11 Vic. c. 30, remaining unadjusted. Ordered by Address, (206-207) 680. Presented, (263) 916. A Supplementary Return presented, (337-338) 1200. The Clerk to cause the Return to be reduced to a tabular statement, (303) 1029. Statement laid on the table, (699) 2577. Printed, (757) 2766.
38. Return of claims on which patents have been granted. Ordered by Address, (795-796) 2879. Presented, (827) 2966.

Geological Survey

39. Report of the progress made in the Geological Survey of the Province, for 1850-1851. By Command of His Excellency. Presented; Printed, To be translated by a person appointed for the purpose, (64) 220.

Grand River Settlers

40. Petition of Sir A.N. MacNab and others to the Government, relative to the Grand River settlers, and Mr. Thorburn's report thereon, and statement of moneys paid the said settlers, as compensation for improvements, etc.; Also, a Return of officers, etc., employed in the Indian Department, and of moneys received from sales of Indian lands. Ordered by Address, (653-654) 2364-2365. Presented, (786) 2833. Printed, (863) 3083.

Great Western Railroad

41. Statement of affairs of the Great Western Railroad. Ordered by Act. Presented, (541) 1851. Printed, (554) 1889.

Guelph and Arthur Road Company

42. Statement of affairs of the Company. Ordered by Act. Presented, (86) 259.

Indian Stream Settlement

43. Correspondence relative to the claims of certain inhabitants of the Indian Stream Settlement, for compensation for injuries received from citizens of New Hampshire, on the arrest of certain parties, in 1835, under a warrant

from Alexander Rea, Esq. Ordered by Address, (655) 2366-2367. Presented; Printed, (701) 2579.

Insurance Companies

44. Statements of affairs of Insurance Companies. Ordered by Act, (15) 41. Presented:

British America Fire and Life	(110)	306
Canada Life	(134)	380
Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock	(245)	826
Kingston Fire and Marine	(102)	279
Ontario Marine and Fire	(179)	616
St. Lawrence Inland Marine	(110)	306

Judges

45. Return of appointments, between December, 1849, and August, 1851, of persons to sit as ad hoc judges in Court of Queen's Bench, Lower Canada, and correspondence relative thereto, and to the proceedings of the judges, etc. Ordered by Address, (279-280) 968-969. Presented, (373-374) 1368. Printed, (410) 1462.

Justice, Officers of

46. Statement of salaries paid under the Act Assigning Salaries to certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada; and receipts and payment from the fee fund formed under that Act. Ordered by Address, (100) 273. Notice of question, relative to delay in the production of the Return, 1540. Stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1590. Return presented, (493) 1654. Question (relative to delay) and Answer, 1660-1661. Return referred to Printing Committee to make an abstract; abstract to be printed, (503) 1684.

Kingston General Hospital

47. Statement of affairs of the Kingston General Hospital. Ordered by Act, Presented, (179) 616.

Lands

48. Return of Crown Lands alienated since 1st January, 1851, without valuable consideration therefor. Ordered by Address, (229) 755. Presented, (264) 916. Printed, (279) 966.
49. Instructions to Governors of Lower Canada, relative to grants and sales of land. Ordered by Address, (101) 274-275. Presented; Referred to Committee on Settlement of Eastern Townships, (288) 1004.
50. Return of persons in the employ of the Crown Lands Department, including agents of Crown seigniories, with their salaries, duties, etc. Ordered by Address, (67) 222-223. Presented, (328) 1155.

Lauzon

51. Documents relating to the management of the Seignior of Lauzon, and the appointment of agents, and accounts of moneys received and expended. Ordered by Address, (195) 655. Presented, (269-270) 955-956. Printed, (283) 995.

Legislative Council

52. Communication addressed by the Government to Members of the Legislative Council on the subject of indemnity for their attendance. Ordered by Address, (543-544) 1854. Presented; Printed, (579) 2008-2009.

Library, Parliamentary

53. Annual Report from Parliamentary Librarian. Ordered by Standing Order.

Presented, (11-13) 37-38.

54. Despatch announcing contributions to the Parliamentary Library by the Imperial Government. By Message. Presented, (482) 1609. Printed, (484) 1611.

Loan, Public

55. Statement of moneys raised, debentures issued, and interest paid, on account of the Loan of £1,500,000 sterling, and of the Sinking Fund, and arrangements made by the Government on the negotiation of the Loan. Ordered by Address, (229) 755-756. Presented, (302) 1028.
56. Statement showing to what bankers in England the proceeds of debentures were paid, and in what manner the same have been paid to the Provincial Government. Ordered by Address, (312) 1068-1069. Presented, (338) 1200.

Lotbinière Church

57. Documents relating to the inquiry held in relation to the abstraction of certain articles of furniture from the Lotbinière Church. Ordered by Address, (177) 606. Presented, (263-264) 916. Printed, (319) 1089.

Lunatic Asylum, Toronto

58. Report of the Board of Directors of the Toronto Lunatic Asylum for 1851. By Command of His Excellency. Presented; Printed, (63) 219.
59. Third Annual Report (for 1852). Ordered by Address, (622) 2275. Presented, (653) 2364. Printed, (788) 2840.
60. Correspondence during the last year relative to the management of the Asylum. Ordered by Address, (67-68) 223. Presented, (112) 308.
61. Statement of sums annually received on account of the Lunatic Asylum Tax, and Upper Canada Building Fund, and of expenditure of said funds; Also, money borrowed on the security thereof, and balances yet due. Ordered by Address, (279) 966-967. Presented, (329) 1155.

Marriage Licence Fund

62. Documents relative to the Marriage Licence Fund in Upper and Lower Canada, and accounts of the Fund for Lower Canada. Ordered by Address, (120-121) 336-337. Presented, (143) 406. Printed, (413) 1465.

Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company

63. Statement of affairs of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company. Ordered by Act. Presented, (102) 279.

Montreal Fire Loan

64. Correspondence in reference to a public loan to rebuild houses destroyed by the late fire at Montreal. Ordered by Address, (177) 607. Presented, (200) 667. Printed, (247) 835.

Montreal Firemen's Benevolent Association

65. Statement of affairs of the Montreal Firemen's Benevolent Association. Ordered by Act. Presented, (203) 677.

Montreal Mechanics' Institute

66. Statement of property of the Montreal Mechanics' Institute. Ordered by Act. Presented, (86) 259.

Montreal Trinity House

67. Montreal Trinity House accounts for 1851. Ordered by Act. Presented, (33) 120.

Montreal Turnpike Roads

68. Accounts of Montreal Turnpike Roads Trustees, for 1852. Ordered by Act.

Presented, (33) 120; (541) 1851.

69. Accounts for 1853. Ordered by Act. Presented, (678) 2455.
70. Accounts and correspondence of the Trustees. Ordered by Address, (623) 2276. Presented; Printed, (701-702) 2579.
71. Answer of the Trustees to the complaints preferred by John Clark and others. Ordered by Address, (845) 3022. Presented; Printed, (862) 3082.

New Brunswick

72. Correspondence and reports relative to the division line between Canada and New Brunswick. Ordered by Address, (100-101) 274. Presented, (318) 1085.

Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railway Company

73. Statement of affairs of the Ontario, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railway Company for 1852. Ordered by Act. Presented, (489) 1637. Printed, (574) 1978.
74. Statement of affairs for 1852, to 23 March, 1853. Ordered by Act. Presented, (777) 2815. Printed, (788) 2840. Order to print Return rescinded so far as relates to Report of Engineer, (791) 2846.
75. Return of stockholders, and a list of those who have demanded the repayment of moneys paid on account of stock; Also, correspondence and reports on the intended terminus on Lake Huron. Ordered, (621-622) 2275. Vide Accounts and Papers, 107, 108.

Ottawa River

76. Return relative to improvements on the Ottawa and its tributaries, by private enterprise. Ordered by Address, (456-457) 1546. Presented, (897) 3171.

Penitentiary

77. Penitentiary Reports and Statements for 1851. By Command of His Excellency. Presented, (365) 1313.
78. Reports for 1852. Ordered by Address, (679-680) 2456. Presented, (684) 2478. Printed, (742) 2717.

Point Platon Wharf

79. Correspondence, surveys, and reports relative to the Point Platon Wharf. Ordered by Address, (490) 1644. Presented, (547) 1870. Supplementary Return presented, (616) 2246.

Post Office

80. Report of Post Office Department to 5th April, 1852. By Command of His Excellency. Presented; Printed, except Appendix, (113) 308. Appendix printed, (132) 373.

Private Bills

81. List of Private Bills passed during the present Session (up to 6th June, 1853) with the fees paid thereon,--and showing upon what Bills the fees have not been paid. Ordered, (939) 3226. Presented, (1006-1010) 3339-3342.

Public Accounts

82. Accounts for 1851. By Command of His Excellency. Presented, (115) 317. Referred, (199-200) 666. Vide Public Accounts.
83. Accounts for 1852. By Command of His Excellency. Presented, (731) 2702.

Referred, (792) 2847.

Vide Public Accounts.

84. Estimates for 1852. By Message. Presented, (449) 1530. Referred to Committee of Supply, (520) 1761.

Vide Supply.

85. Estimates for 1853. By Message. Presented, (923) 3209. Referred to Committee of Supply, (946) 3251.

Vide Supply.

Public Moneys

86. Statement of public moneys in the various banks, or with the agents of the Province in Europe; Also, statements of the Public Debt, and Sinking Fund, and correspondence with the chartered banks relative to the transfer of the public accounts from other banks to the bank of Upper Canada. Ordered by Address, (14-15) 40. Presented; Printed, (178) 607-608.
87. Statement concerning the public moneys,--and Return of employees in the various public departments. Ordered by Address, (622) 2275-2276. Presented; Printed, (793) 2847-2848.
88. Statement of the present amount of the Sinking Fund, showing how the same is invested,--and statement showing where are deposited the balances of the Consolidated Revenue, Clergy Reserve, Grammar School, Jesuits' Estates, and Indian Funds. Ordered by Address, (208-209) 682-683. Presented, (276-278) 963-966.

Public Works

89. Report of Commissioners of Public Works for 1851. Ordered by Act. Presented, (78) 242. Printed, (85) 254.
Vide Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal.

Quebec and Richmond Railway

90. Statement of affairs of the Quebec and Richmond Railway. Ordered by Act. Presented, (33) 120.
Vide Accounts and Papers, 106.

Quebec Custom House

91. Documents relative to the building erected in the Lower Town of Quebec for the Custom House. Ordered by Address, (241-242) 812. Notice of question, relative to delay in production of said Return, 1540. Notice is on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1590. Return presented, (486-487) 1618. Printed, (503) 1684.

Quebec Fire Loan

92. Return of principal and interest paid on account of the Quebec Fire Loan,--law costs incurred,--names of collectors,--and amount lost through defaulters etc. Ordered by Address, (294) 1017-1018. Presented, (479) 1604.

Quebec Harbour

93. Documents respecting the practicability of forming a safe dock for shipping arriving at Quebec, etc. Ordered by Address, (175-176) 598-599. Notice of question, relative to delay in production of said Return, 1540. Return presented, (469) 1580; Printed, (470) 1581. Question relative to delay stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1590. Supplementary Return presented, (479) 1604; Printed, (503) 1684; (621) 2274.
94. Copies of letters patent granting to the Corporation of Quebec the Palace Harbour and the Finlay Market. Ordered by Address, (816) 2923. Presented, (869) 3098.

Quebec Ice Bridge

95. Correspondence respecting the formation of an ice bridge at Quebec. Ordered by Address, (523-524) 1771. Presented, (546-547) 1869-1870.

Quebec Marine and Emigrant Hospitals

96. Supplementary Return to an Address of last Session, for correspondence relative to the management of the Quebec Marine and Emigrant Hospitals. Presented, (180) 617. Printed, (318) 1085.
97. Documents relating to the appointment of the Trustees of the said hospitals, from the commencement, and the adoption of rules for the government of the same. Ordered by Address, (241) 812. Presented, (424) 1494-1495. Notice of question, relative to delay in production of said Return, 1540; On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1590.
98. Statement of amount received from tonnage dues for support of the Marine Hospital, and expenditure thereof, and the number of sailors admitted. Ordered by Address, (376) 1371. Presented, (477-479) 1601-1604.
99. Report of Messrs. Nelson, MacDonnell, and Perrault, in reference to the inquiry held by them. Ordered by Address, (654) 2366. Presented, (690) 2538. Printed, (739) 2711.
100. Correspondence relative to Dr. Robitaille's services in connection with the Hospital. Ordered by Address, (816) 2923. Presented; Printed, (841) 2998.

Quebec Railway Suspension Bridge

101. Report of E.W. Serrell, Engineer, on the construction of a railway bridge, made to the Corporation of Quebec. Ordered by Address, (569) 1942. Presented, (573-574) 1977.

Quebec Trinity House

102. Quebec Trinity House accounts for 1851 and 1852. Ordered by Act. Presented, (13) 39; (485) 1617.

Quebec Turnpike Roads

103. Accounts of the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees, with minutes and correspondence. Ordered by Address, (174) 597. Presented; Printed, (424) 1495.

Railways

104. Despatches, etc., relative to the mission of Mr. Hincks to England respecting the extension of Imperial aid for the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway. By Message. Presented; Printed, (68) 224.
105. Correspondence with the Imperial Government on the Main Trunk Railway from Halifax to Quebec, and through Upper Canada. Ordered by Address, (65) 221. Presented, (138) 384.
106. Correspondence with William Jackson, Esq., and others, relative to the construction of the Quebec and Richmond Railway, and the Main Trunk Line of Railway. Ordered by Address, (69) 225. Presented; Printed, (239) 809-810.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 90.

107. Returns of stock paid in by Directors and shareholders of Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron, Great Western, and St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway Companies, with lists of the Directors, and amounts paid or voted by municipal corporations. Ordered, (423) 1491.
108. Return of moneys paid or pledged by the Government to the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron, the Great Western, and the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railways; with Reports on the progress of the said railways. Ordered by Address, (422) 1491. Presented, (534) 1793. Printed, (554) 1889.

Rebellion Losses (Lower Canada)

109. Reports from the Commissioners. By Command of His Excellency. Presented; Printed, except those parts which relate to admitted claims, (289) 1004-1005.

Revenue and Expenditure

110. Statement of public revenue and expenditure for six months, and of Post Office for three months, ending 31st July last,--expenditure on Spencer Wood, Parliament Buildings, and the Census, and Return of security given by Superintendents of Education, and Receiver of Fees in Secretary's Office. Ordered by Address, (226-227) 749-751. Presented; Printed, (283) 994.

Rideau Canal

111. Despatch from Colonial Secretary relative to transferring the Rideau and Ottawa Canals to the Provincial Government, with the reply thereto. By Message. Presented; Printed, (965-968) 3290-3293.

St. Charles River

112. Return of applications for grants of the beach of that river; and of all grants or leases made. Ordered by Address, (524-525) 1772-1773. Presented, (614-616) 2243-2246.

St. Laurent, L'Académie Industrielle de

113. Annual Report from the Academy. Ordered by Act. Presented, (123) 349.

St. Laurent, Soeurs de Ste. Croix de

114. Annual Report. Ordered by Act. Presented, (123) 349.

St. Lawrence, Gulf of

115. Statement of sums expended for lighthouses and relief stations in the Gulf and River below Quebec, out of the £19,000 appropriated therefor. Ordered by Address, (227) 751. Presented, (263) 915. Printed, (283) 995.

St. Lawrence River

116. Correspondence relative to the withdrawal of the steam tug boats on the St. Lawrence. Ordered by Address, (114) 313. Presented, (158) 503.
117. Contracts entered into for furnishing tug boats between Prescott and Montreal. Ordered by Address, (656) 2373. Presented, (726) 2695.
118. Copies of specifications for the wharves in course of construction below Quebec, and particulars relative to the several contracts. Ordered by Address, (69) 224. Presented, (200) 666.

St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad

119. Statement of affairs of the Railroad for 1852. Ordered by Act. Presented, (597) 2201.
Vide Accounts and Papers, 107, 108.

St. Lawrence and Industry Village Railroad Company

120. Statement of affairs. Ordered by Act. Presented, (102) 279.

St. Maurice River

121. Report of survey of the lands lying on that river, with copy of the instructions, and of papers relative to the opening of that territory to the timber trade. Ordered by Address, (132) 373. Presented, (368-369) 1326. Printed, (537) 1818.

St. Maurice Forges

122. Copies of transactions connected with the alienation of the said Forges,

and the Fiefs St. Maurice and St. Etienne, and of claims and representations made subsequently, with the reports and decision of the Government thereon. Ordered by Address, (278-279) 966. Presented, (328) 1155. Printed, (335) 1186.

123. Copies of further communications, instructions, and reports, on the subject. Ordered by Address, (656) 2374. Presented, (709) 2626.

St. Sulpice, Seminary of

124. Return of property and affairs of the Seminary from the date of its incorporation. Ordered by Address, (174) 596. Presented, (594) 2195. Printed, (605) 2214.

Seamen

125. Correspondence relative to the Act Relating to the Shipping of Seamen. Ordered by Address, (524) 1772. Presented, (701) 2578-2579. Printed, (716) 2652.

Seigniorial Tenure

126. Despatch in reply to Address for repeal of certain provisions of Canada Trade and Canada Tenure Acts, under which seigniors are empowered to commute for the Crown dues, etc. By Message. Presented; Printed, (68) 224.
127. Correspondence with Colonial Office relative to seigniorial tenure since the last Session, and correspondence relative to the different tenures of land in Lower Canada since it has been under the British rule. Ordered by Address, (108) 284. Presented; Printed, (206) 680.
128. Copies of Petitions to the Executive Government against the Bill to define the rights of Seigniors and Censitaires. Ordered by Address, (1041-1042) 3383. Presented; Printed, (1107) 3461-3462.

Seigniories

129. Return of income derived from the several seigniories held by the Crown in Lower Canada since 1845, with names and emoluments of the agents. Ordered by Address, (214-215) 716. Presented, (270-274) 956-961. Printed, (283) 995.
130. Return of commutations effected within the Crown domain in censives of Quebec, Jesuits' Estates, and Seignior of Lauzon. By Command of His Excellency. Presented, (362) 1281.
131. Correspondence relative to the commutation of the Seignior of Vaudreuil. Ordered by Address, (229-230) 756. Presented, (477) 1601.
132. Copies of grants of the various seigniories under the Government of France. Ordered by Address (716-717) 2652-2653. Partial return presented; Printed, (798-799) 2885. A supplementary return presented, (869) 3098. Vide Accounts and Papers, 50, 51.

Statutes

133. Statement of distribution of Statutes of last Session. Ordered by Act. Presented, (231) 773.

Timber

134. Statement of red pine timber measured at Quebec in 1850, 1851, and 1852,-- and Statement of red pine and other timber from the Ottawa and other parts measured at Quebec since 1845. Ordered by Address, (207) 680; (208) 681-682. Presented, (263) 916.
135. Instructions and correspondence arising out of the reduction of duties on red pine timber, and Report of Commissioner of Crown Lands, with other documents, relative thereto. Ordered by Addresses, (229) 755; (303) 1029. Presented; Printed; Referred, (318-319) 1085-1088. Vide, Timber, 6.

136. Return of the gross receipts and expenses of the Cullers' Fund since 1847. Ordered by Address, (230) 756. Presented, (274-276) 961-963.
137. Reports of Supervisor of Cullers at Quebec for 1851 and 1852. Ordered by Address, (704) 2613-2614. Presented; Printed, (798-799) 2885.
138. Return of licenses granted for cutting timber on the Ottawa or any other part of the Province. Ordered by Address, (208) 681-682. Presented; Printed, (1079) 3433.
- Vide Accounts and Papers, 76, 121, 141.

Toronto Hospital

139. Statement of affairs of the Hospital. Ordered by Act. Presented, (134) 380.

Toronto Mechanics' Institute

140. Return of real and personal estate of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute. Ordered by Act. Presented, (13) 39.

Trade

141. Return of imports and exports (by the St. Lawrence) from and to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Cape Breton,--of sums paid for duties on timber in Bellechasse and other counties below Quebec,--and of cargoes of timber and fish exported, and vessels entered at the Custom House, owned by persons residing in those counties. Ordered by Address, (101) 274. Presented, (477) 1601.
142. Despatch acknowledging Joint Address on the subject of reciprocal trade with foreign nations. By Message. Presented; Printed, (483-484) 1610-1611.
143. Tables of the trade and navigation of the Province for 1851 and 1852. By Command of His Excellency. Presented, (115) 317; (498) 1659; (731) 2702.
- Vide Accounts and Papers, 21.

Trinity College, Toronto

144. Correspondence between the Government and the authorities of Trinity College, in regard to a Royal Charter. Ordered by Address, (66) 222. Presented, (112) 308.

Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada

145. Return of loans during last two years,--interest paid thereon,--law expenses and other charges,--lists of Directors and stockholders,--amount of capital, etc., and value of real estate, mortgages, etc., held by the Company. Ordered, (350) 1241. Presented, (531-533) 1791-1792. Printed, (554) 1889.

University of Toronto

146. Reports of the Endowment Board of the University, Upper Canada College, and Royal Grammar School, of the Caput of the University,--and of the Principal of Upper Canada College, for 1851. By Command of His Excellency. Presented, (64) 219. Printed, (155) 448.
147. Supplementary Return to Address of 1851, for like reports for the year 1850. Presented, (64) 219-220. Printed, (158) 503.
148. Return of Professors and others who received salaries from King's College, and of those who receive salaries or pensions in the University of Toronto,--with the number of students, and of lectures, the fees charged, and the income of the University. Ordered by Address of last Session. Presented, (64) 220. Printed, (158) 503.

War of 1812

149. Despatch in reply to Joint Address praying that medals may be granted to the militia-men engaged in certain battles during the last war with the United States. By Message. Presented, (482-483) 1609-1610. Printed, (484) 1611.

Welland Canal

150. Correspondence and documents relative to applications from the stockholders for claims under provisions of 7 Vic. c. 34. Ordered by Address, (1079) 3432-3433. Presented; Printed, (1119) 3474.

Welland Canal Loan Company

151. Statement of affairs of the Company. Ordered by Act. Presented, (33) 120.

ACTIONS:--Vide Plaintiffs' Security.

ACTON:--

1. Petition of Benjamin Ouimet and others, praying that Acton and Upton may be united to St. Hyacinthe, (46) 174, (77) 241. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (188) 643.
2. Bill to annex Upton and Acton to St. Hyacinthe for judicial and municipal purposes. Presented and read, (190) 645. Second reading postponed over the recess, (440) 1512-1513. Read second time; Referred, (513) 1716.
3. Petition of Amable Dion and others, praying that Acton and other townships may be erected into a separate municipality, (159) 523, (172) 585. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, that notice has not been given, (189) 644.

ACTS AND ORDINANCES, BILL TO CONTINUE CERTAIN:--Vide Expiring Laws, 2.

ADDRESSES TO HER MAJESTY:--Relative to:

1. Clergy Reserves:--Expressing deep regret at the announcement that Her Majesty's Ministers are not prepared to recommend the repeal of the Imperial Act relating to the distribution of the Clergy Reserves, and praying that any new enactments regarding the same may be framed by the Canadian Legislature. Ordered; Reported; Agreed to; To be engrossed, (168-169) 572-574. Address to His Excellency, to transmit the same; To be engrossed; To be presented by the whole House; His Excellency appoints to be attended, (169) 574. House waits on His Excellency with Address; Answer, (170) 583. Vide Clergy Reserves, 1.
2. Fisheries:--To express the grateful sense entertained by the House of the prompt attention given to the complaints of the British North American Provinces, of the encroachments of American fishing vessels on the Provincial waters, and a hope that no treaty affecting the rights of the British fishermen will be made, unless it shall include the whole commercial policy between the United States and the British Provinces. Ordered, (182) 626. Reported; Agreed to; To be engrossed; Communicated to the Council, (205-206) 679. Message from the Council, agreeing thereto, and communicating an Address to His Excellency, to transmit the same, (256) 894. Agreed to, (257) 895. His Excellency appoints to be attended; Members to wait on His Excellency, (264-265) 917. Report delivery of Address, (266) 920.
3. Halifax and Quebec Railway:--Expressing an earnest hope that the Imperial Government will lend its aid towards the completion of the Grand Trunk Line of Railway to be constructed through British North America, by an appropriation of £75,000 per annum for 25 years, towards that portion of the line between Trois Pistoles and Miramichi. Ordered; Reported, (447-449) 1528-1529. Agreed to; To be engrossed; Communicated to the Council, (449) 1529-1530. Message from the Council agreeing thereto, and communicating an Address

to His Excellency, to transmit the same, (461) 1550. Agreed to, (465) 1555. His Excellency appoints to be attended; Members to wait on His Excellency, (466) 1561. Report Answer, (469) 1580.
Vide Grand Trunk Railway, 4.

4. Legislative Council:--Praying for the introduction of the elective principle into the Legislative Council. Ordered, (937) 3222. Reported, (944-945) 3249-3251. Agreed to; To be engrossed; Address to His Excellency, to transmit the same, (945) 3251. To be presented by the whole House, (946) 3251. His Excellency appoints to be attended, (957) 3271. House waits on His Excellency with Addresses; Answer, (992) 3322-3323.
Vide Legislative Council, 1.
5. Trade:--Praying for the adoption of measures for obtaining reciprocity of trade between Great Britain and her Colonies, and the United States or other foreign nations, in regard to agricultural products, and shipping. Ordered, (305) 1032. Reported, (309-310) 1062-1063; A debate thereon, 1063-1065. Agreed to; To be engrossed, Communicated to the Council, (310) 1066. Message from the Council, agreeing thereto, and communicating an Address to His Excellency to transmit the same, (344-345) 1230-1231. Agreeing to, (349) 1240-1241. His Excellency appoints to be attended; Members wait on His Excellency, (365) 1313. Report Answer, (370) 1358.
Vide Trade, 1.
6. War of 1812:--Praying that medals may be distributed to the survivors of any of the various battles in resisting the invasions of Canada in 1812, 1813, and 1814. Ordered, (209-210) 683-690. Reported, (222-224) 745-746. Agreed to; To be engrossed; Communicated to the Council, (224) 746. Message from the Council, agreeing thereto, and communicating an Address to His Excellency, to transmit the same, (256-257) 894-895. Agreed to, (257) 895. His Excellency appoints to be attended; Members to wait on His Excellency, (264-265) 917. Report Answer, (266) 920.
Vide War of 1812, 1.

ADDRESSES TO HER MAJESTY, MOTIONS FOR, negatived:--Vide Union Act, 3.

ADDRESSES TO HER MAJESTY, proposed but not ordered:--Vide Hudson's Bay Company, Vice-Admiralty Court, 1.

ADDRESSES TO HIS EXCELLENCY:--Relative to:

Beauharnois Canal

1. For a list of claimants for damages caused by the construction of the Canal, and copies of reports thereon; with a statement of claims paid, and the authority therefor, (428) 1500. Vide Accounts and Papers, 4.

British Colonies

2. For copies of any late reports from the Governor General, or the Lieutenant Governors of the other Provinces belonging to Great Britain, on the state of the Colonies under their Government, (654) 2366. Vide Accounts and Papers, 7.
Vide also Addresses to His Excellency, 112.

Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal

3. Communicating a resolution relative to the construction of a canal to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, and recommending the subject to the consideration of His Excellency, (687-688) 2516. Answer, (750) 2743-2744.

Clergy Reserves

4. For full returns (in continuation of the last) of all receipts and expendi-

ture of the Clergy Reserves Funds in the Canadas, with the present state of such Funds. Notice of motion, 15. Address voted, (15-16) 41-42. Vide Accounts and Papers, 15.

5. For correspondence with the Imperial Government on the subject of the Reserves since 1st June 1851, (79) 243. Vide Accounts and Papers, 14. Vide also Addresses to His Excellency, 58.

Cobourg Harbour

6. For copies of the agreements with the Town Council of Cobourg for the sale of the Rice Lake and Ontario Road, and of the debt due on the Cobourg Harbour, (747) 2738.

Contingencies

7. For an advance of £5,000, on account of the Contingencies of the House, (158) 503.
8. For a further advance of £5,000, (311) 1068.
9. For a further advance of £10,000, (374) 1369.
10. For a further advance of £5,000, (604) 2213.
11. For a further advance of £6,000, (778) 2816.
12. For a further advance of £30,753 18s. 7d., (1123) 3478-3479.

Cottingham, William

13. For copies of all reports and evidence on which the payment to him of £550, mentioned in the Report on Public Works, was made, (242) 812. Vide Accounts and Papers, 19.

Courts, Lower Canada

14. For a Return of actions on the Commissioners' Courts during the past year,--and copies of tariffs of the Circuit and Superior Courts and Court of Appeal, (174-175) 597. Vide Accounts and Papers, 20.

Customs

15. For a Return of appointments in the Customs during the last two years, and the income pertaining thereto,--and a statement of moneys expended for missions to Washington, Halifax, and London, during the last four years, connected with financial or railway business, or reciprocity of trade, (107) 283. Vide Accounts and Papers, 22.

Debentures

16. For a Return (next Session) of Provincial, Municipal, and Railroad Bonds, or other evidences of debt held in Europe, (753) 2752.

Debt, Public

17. For a statement of the public debt, showing the amount of debentures issued for public works in Upper and Lower Canada,--the amount of tolls on such works, and their estimated value. Notice of motion, 30. Address voted, (65) 220-221.
Vide also Addresses to His Excellency, 16, 37, 38, 56, 58.

Education

18. For a Return of Inspectors of Elementary Schools in Lower Canada, with their emoluments, (67) 223. Vide Accounts and Papers, 23.
19. For Correspondence between the Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto and the Superintendent of Education, relative to Separate Schools, (120) 336. Vide Accounts and Papers, 24.
20. For copies of all reports, representations, etc., made by Inspectors of

Schools to the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, and of all correspondence on the subject, (569) 1942. Vide Accounts and Papers, 29.

21. For a Statement of moneys received from sales of land since May, 1849, under the provisions of the Act for raising an income of £100,000 for school purposes,--and a Return of the 1,000,000 acres set apart to form a Common School Fund, (656) 2373-2374. Vide Accounts and Papers, 30. Vide also Addresses to His Excellency, 58, 79.

Fisheries

22. For copies of any reports made by the person in command of the vessel sent by the Government to protect the Gulf fisheries, (780) 2818. Vide Accounts and Papers, 33.

Gaols

23. For the Report of the Inspector of Gaols for Lower Canada, (175) 598. Vide Accounts and Papers, 34.
24. For a Return of debentures issued on loans for erection of the Montreal Court House, and court houses and gaols in Kamouraska, Aylmer, Chicoutimi, Gaspé, and Bonaventure, with authority therefor, and showing what other funds have been applied thereto, (348) 1238. Vide Accounts and Papers, 36.

Gaspé

25. For a statement of all land claims in Gaspé, under 10 & 11 Vic. c. 30, remaining unadjusted, (206-207) 680. Vide Accounts and Papers, 37.
26. For a list of the claimants in whose favor letters patent have been granted. Notice of motion, 2872. Address voted, (795-796) 2879. Vide Accounts and Papers, 38.

Grand River Settlers

27. For a copy of a petition of Sir Allan N. MacNab and others, relative to the Grand River settlers, and of Mr. Thorburn's report thereon, and the reply (if any) to the petition, (653) 2364-2365. Vide Accounts and Papers, 40.
28. For a statement of moneys paid the said settlers as compensation, for improvements, and of expenses incurred for prosecution of certain settlers; Also, a Return of officers etc., employed in the Indian Department, and their emoluments, and amount received from sales of Indian lands, and how applied, (654) 2365. Vide Accounts and Papers, 40. Vide also Indians, Creditors of; Indians and Indian Lands, 8.

Indian Stream Settlement

29. For copies of correspondence and report relative to the claims of certain settlers therein, for compensation for injuries received from citizens of New Hampshire on the occasion of certain arrests, in 1835, under a warrant from Alexander Rea, J.P., Notice of Motion, 1802. Address voted, (655) 2366-2367. Vide Accounts and Papers, 43.

Judges

30. For a Return of appointments of persons to sit as ad hoc judges in Queen's Bench, Lower Canada, between December 18, 1849, and August, 1851, with the causes tried, proceedings of the judges, etc., and a list of persons who refused to act, (279-280) 968-969. Vide Accounts and Papers, 45.

Justice, Officers of

31. For a Statement of the salaries paid under the Act Assigning Salaries to certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada, and the receipts and payments

of the fee fund former under the Act, etc. (100) 273. Vide Accounts and Papers, 46.

Lands

32. For a Return of persons employed in the Crown Lands Department (including agents), with their respective emoluments, and the date of appointments, (67) 222-223. Vide Accounts and Papers, 50.
33. For a copy of Imperial Instructions relative to grants of land, and sales of Crown Lands in Lower Canada, (101) 275. Question, why a return has not been made to the Address; Answer, 821. Vide Accounts and Papers, 49.
34. For a Return of Crown Lands alienated without valuable consideration since 1st May, 1851. Notice of Motion, 703. Address voted, (229) 755. Vide Accounts and Papers, 48.

Lauzon, Seignior of

35. For documents relative to the management of the affairs thereof, accounts of the rents, etc., received, and information respecting the agents and sub-agents employed to collect the same, (195) 655. Vide Accounts and Papers, 51, 130.

Legislative Council

36. For a copy of any communication addressed to Members of the Council on the subject of indemnity. Notice of Motion, 1802. Address voted, (543-544) 1854. Vide Accounts and Papers, 52.

Loan, Public

37. For a copy of any agreement made when the Loan of £1,500,000 was negotiated, or arrangements made in reference thereto,--and Statements of the moneys raised, debentures issued, interest paid,--and of the Sinking Fund, and the redemption of any part of the Debt thereby, (229) 755-756. Vide Accounts and Papers, 55.
38. For a Statement showing to what bankers in England the proceeds of debentures were paid, and particulars relative thereto, (312) 1068-1069. Vide Accounts and Papers, 56.

Lotbinière Church

39. For documents relative to the inquiry recently held respecting the abstraction of certain articles from the said church, (177) 606. Vide Accounts and Papers, 57.

Lunatic Asylum, Toronto

40. For correspondence with the authorities of the Asylum, relative to the management thereof, and the funds available for its support, (67) 223. Vide Accounts and Papers, 60.
41. For a Statement of the amount received annually on account of the Lunatic Asylum Tax and the Upper Canada Building Fund,--with the expenditure thereof, amount borrowed, and sums remaining due by the various municipalities, (279) 966-967. Vide Accounts and Papers, 61.
42. For a copy of the Third Annual Report of the Directors, (622) 2275. Vide Accounts and Papers, 59.

Marriage Licence Fund

43. For information relative to the said Fund in Lower Canada, and copies of the Commissions given for issuing such licences since the Union, with accounts of receipts and payments of the Fund in each year, (120-121) 336-337. Vide Accounts and Papers, 62.

Montreal Court House

44. For copies of all contracts, correspondence, etc., relative to the erection of the Court House at Montreal. Notice of motion, 1145. Stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1589. Amended at request of Government, and address voted (646) 2317-2318.
Vide also Addresses to His Excellency, 24.

Montreal Fire Loan

45. For correspondence between the Government and the authorities of Montreal in reference to a loan to aid in rebuilding houses destroyed by the recent fire. Motion; Postponed, 276. Address voted, (177) 607. Vide Accounts and Papers, 64.

Montreal Turnpike Roads

46. For copies of accounts and correspondence of the Trustees, (623) 2276. Vide Accounts and Papers, 70.
47. For a copy of the answer of the Trustees to the complaints preferred by John Clark and others. Notice of Motion, 2962. Address voted, (845) 3022. Vide Accounts and Papers, 71.

Municipal Code

48. For appointment of a commission to revise and codify the laws relating to municipalities, assessments, schools, road and bridge companies, etc., (884) 3122.

New Brunswick

49. For correspondence with the Government thereof,--and reports of commissioners and surveyors, relative to the boundary line between Canada and New Brunswick, (100-101) 274. Vide Accounts and Papers, 72.

Ottawa County

50. For a Statement respecting the townships surveyed in that County in the last ten years. Notice of motion, 1539. Stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1590. Address voted, (573) 1977.

Ottawa River

51. For information relative to the private improvements on the Ottawa, including booms, slides, piers, and saw-mills, (456-457) 1546. Vide Accounts and Papers, 76.

Parishes in Lower Canada

52. For a Return of the parochial subdivisions of Lower Canada, with the date and authority of each; Also, the subdivisions of the counties into townships, (654-655) 2366.

Parliament, Convening of

53. Declaring that the beginning of February would be the most convenient time for the assembling of Parliament, and praying His Excellency to summon Parliament at that time. Motion, and a debate thereon, 2398-2403. House goes into Committee; Resolutions reported and agreed to; Address ordered, (660-661) 2403-2404. Reported; Agreed to; To be engrossed, (691) 2539. Answer, (750) 2743.

Penitentiary

54. For copies of all reports made by the Inspectors during the past year, (679-680) 2456. Vide Accounts and Papers, 78.

Point Platon Wharf

55. For copies of reports, correspondence, surveys, etc., relative thereto. Notice of motion, 1568-1569. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1594. Address voted, (490) 1644. Vide Accounts and Papers, 79.

Public Moneys

56. For a Statement of public moneys in the various banks, etc.; Amount of Public Debt, with particulars thereof, and cost of managing the same; Amount of Sinking Fund; and Correspondence with the banks relating to the transfer of the public accounts to the Bank of Upper Canada. Notices of motion, 15. Address voted, (14-15) 40. Vide Accounts and Papers, 86.
57. For a similar Statement, together with a list of the clerks, etc., in the various public departments, showing their salaries, and any additions recently made thereto, (622) 2275-2276. Vide Accounts and Papers, 87.
58. For a Statement of the Sinking Fund, and the investment thereof, and a Statement of the disposition of the balances of the Clergy Reserves, Grammar School, Indian, and Jesuits' Estate Funds, (208-209) 682-683. Vide Accounts and Papers, 88.

Public Records

59. For a republication of the Ordinances, etc., printed in 1803 as constituting part of the laws and jurisprudence of Lower Canada,--together with such other documents in the Public Archives as may throw light on the past history of the Province. Notice of motion, 1361. Conversation regarding same, 1484. Notice (revised?) given 2 November stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1593. Address voted, (1025) 3358.

Quebec and Atlantic Railway

60. For a survey of a line for a Railway between Quebec and the Atlantic, near the Straits of Belle-Isle, (1025) 3358.

Quebec and Richmond Railway Company

61. For a copy of any agreement entered into between the Company and William Jackson, Esquire, and others, for the construction of the railway; and correspondence between the Government and Mr. Jackson or others, in regard to the Main Trunk Line of Railway. Notice of motion, 30. Motion postponed, 83. Address voted, (69) 225. Notice of question, why a Return has not been made, 703. Question and answer, 766. Vide Accounts and Papers, 106.

Quebec Custom House

62. For information and documents relative to the Custom House erected in the Lower Town of Quebec, the removal of the department therefrom, and the occupation of the building by the Water Police,--and instructions for an examination as to the capacity of the building to accommodate the Provincial School of Navigation, (241-242) 812. Vide Accounts and Papers, 91.

Quebec Fire Loan

63. For a statement of the principal and interest paid on account thereof,--law costs and other expenses,--names of persons employed as collectors, etc., and their securities,--and the amount lost by the defalcation of one of the officers, stating whether the securities have made good the loss. Notice of motion, 1013. Address voted, (294) 1017. Vide Accounts and Papers, 92.
64. For appointment of a Commissioner to establish the amounts equitably due by the borrowers, and the best mode of obtaining additional security for the payment thereof, (1011) 3343.

Quebec Harbour

65. For information relative to the practicability of forming a safe harbour for shipping at Quebec,--and to the survey of the River St. Charles, etc., (175-176) 598-599. Vide Accounts and Papers, 93.
66. For copies of the letters granting to the Corporation of Quebec the Palace Harbour and the Finlay Market. Notice of motion, 2896. Address voted, (816) 2923. Vide Accounts and Papers, 94.

Quebec Ice Bridge

67. For copies of correspondence relative to the formation of an ice bridge at Quebec. Notice of motion, 1731. Address voted, (523-524) 1771. Vide Accounts and Papers, 95.

Quebec Marine and Emigrant Hospitals

68. For documents relating to the appointment of the Trustees of the said hospitals, from the commencement, and the adoption of rules for the government of the same, (241) 812. Vide Accounts and Papers, 97.
69. For a Return of total tonnage dues paid for support of the Marine Hospital; Also, of the number of seamen admitted annually, and the cost of maintaining them, (376) 1371. Vide Accounts and Papers, 98.
70. For a copy of the report of Messrs. Nelson, MacDonnell, and Perrault, and of all documents in reference to the inquiry held by them, (654) 2366. Vide Accounts and Papers, 99.
71. For copies of any documents and correspondence relating to the Hospital, especially with reference to the services of Dr. Robitaille, (816) 2923. Vide Accounts and Papers, 100.

Quebec Railway Bridge

72. For a copy of a Report made by E.W. Serrell, Civil Engineer, on the construction of a railway suspension bridge over the St. Lawrence at Quebec. Notice of motion, 1587. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1588. Motion postponed after discussion, 1694-1697. Address voted, (569) 1942. Vide Accounts and Papers, 101.

Quebec Turnpike Roads

73. For the accounts and correspondence relative thereto, (174) 597. Vide Accounts and Papers, 103.

Railways

74. For correspondence with the Imperial Government relative to the Main Trunk Line of Railway from Halifax to Quebec, and thence through Upper Canada. Notice of Motion, 82. Address voted, (65) 221. Vide Accounts and Papers, 105.
75. For a Statement of sums paid by the Government to the Ontario, Huron and Simcoe, the Great Western, and the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway Companies, and copies of reports and correspondence relative to condition and progress of those railways, (422) 1491. Vide Accounts and Papers, 108.
76. For a copy of a Despatch forwarding to the Colonial Secretary a communication relative to a railway between Quebec and Montreal on the North Shore, as a part of the Main Trunk Line,--and a Despatch in reply. Notice of Motion, 1234. Motion, (458) 1547. Answer, (508) 1711.
77. For a Despatch relative to the formation of the company for constructing a railway from Quebec to Trois Pistoles, and to Imperial aid towards construction of the line between Trois Pistoles and Miramichi, (584) 2071. Answer, (653) 2363-2364.
Vide also Addresses to His Excellency, 61.

Representation Bill

78. Informing His Excellency that the Bill for enlarging the representation has passed, with the consent of two-thirds of the Members of the House, at its second and third readings, (894) 3143. Answer, (896-897) 3171.

Revenue and Expenditure

79. For Statements of the public revenue and expenditure, and that of the Post Office Department, for the last six months,--Expenditure on Spencer Wood, Parliament Buildings, and Census,--Copy of Blue Book,--Returns of securities given by Superintendents of Education, and Receiver of Fees in the Provincial Secretary's Office,--Books, etc., procured and sold for schools in Canada West,--Expenditure of the grants for school libraries and the Normal School, and requesting an earlier preparation of the annual education reports, (226-227) 749-751. Vide Accounts and Papers, 5, 110.

St. Charles River

80. For a list of applications for grants of beach lots thereon, and of grants made. Notice of motion, 1693. Address voted, (524-525) 1772-1773. Vide Accounts and Papers, 112.
Vide also Addresses to His Excellency, 65.

St. Lawrence, Gulf of

81. For a statement of sums expended in erection of lighthouses and support of relief stations in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Notice of motion, 703. Address voted, (227) 751. Vide Accounts and Papers, 115.

St. Lawrence River

82. For a Return of the specifications for the wharves now in course of construction on the St. Lawrence, with particulars of the several contracts, (69) 224. Vide Accounts and Papers, 118.
Vide also Addresses to His Excellency, 55.
83. For correspondence between the Government and the contractors for furnishing steam tug boats on the St. Lawrence, relative to withdrawing the said boats. Notice of motion, 276. Address voted, (114) 313. Vide Accounts and Papers, 116.
84. For a copy of the contract entered into for steam tugs; Also, of reports of the survey of the channel of the St. Lawrence between Prescott and Montreal. Motion, 2371-2373. Address voted, (656) 2373. Vide Accounts and Papers, 117.
85. For adoption of measures for removal of all obstructions in the bed of the river, from Lake Ontario to tide-water, to the passage of vessels carrying 10,000 barrels of flour, (1117) 3472.

St. Maurice River

86. For copies of the instructions to O. Wells, Esq., to explore the lands on that river, and his report and map; Also, documents relating to the steps taken to open the same to the timber trade, (132) 373. Vide Accounts and Papers, 121.

St. Maurice Forges

87. For copies of all transactions connected with the alienation thereof, and of the Fiefs of St. Maurice and St. Etienne, and of all claims or representations since made by the present owner thereof, or others and reports thereon, with the decision of the Government on the same, (278-279) 966. Vide Accounts and Papers, 122.

88. For copies of any further communications, instructions, and reports in reference thereto, (656) 2374. Vide Accounts and Papers, 123.

St. Sulpice, Seminary of

89. For a full and detailed statement of the property and affairs of the Corporation, (174) 596. Vide Accounts and Papers, 124.

Seamen

90. For copies of correspondence relative to the Seamen's Shipping Act. Notice of motion, 1763. Address voted, (524) 1772. Vide Accounts and Papers, 125.

Seigniorial Tenure

91. For copies of correspondence with the Imperial Government relative thereto since last Session, and correspondence relative to the different tenures of land in Lower Canada, since it has been under the British rule, (108) 284. Vide Accounts and Papers, 127.
92. For a copy of instructions received by the Government of Canada, or of Lower Canada, relative to the commutation of tenure, (657) 2374.
93. For a Return of commutations effected, and a statement of moneys received by the Crown as indemnity on such commutations. Notice of motion, 2359. Address voted, 2404. Vide Accounts and Papers, 130.
94. For copies of the petitions presented against the Bill to define the rights of Seigniors, etc., (1041-1042) 3383. Vide Accounts and Papers, 128.
95. For a statement of Quints paid by Seigniors during the last five years, and of payments in arrear, (1042) 3383.
96. Praying him to lay before Her Majesty certain resolutions relative to those portions of the Canada Trade and Tenures Acts which relate to the commutation of lands held à titre de fief, with the prayer of the House for the repeal of the same, (1121) 3476-3477.

Seigniories

97. For a statement of the income derived from the several Crown seigniories in Lower Canada, since 1844, with the agents of each, and their emoluments, (214-215) 716. Vide Accounts and Papers, 129.
98. For correspondence relative to the application of Mrs. Unwin Harwood, for a commutation of the feudal charges due the Crown on the Seigniorie of Vaudreuil, and for a grant of the same in free and common soccage, (230) 756. Vide Accounts and Papers, 131.
99. For copies of the grants of various seigniories, under the Government of France, (716-717) 2652-2653. Vide Accounts and Papers, 132.
100. For copies of all ratifications of seigniorial concessions not already sent down, (818) 2926. Vide Accounts and Papers, 132.
Vide also Addresses to His Excellency, 35.

Speech

101. In answer to the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session. Motion; Debate thereon; Adjourned, (16-18) 42-54. Debate resumed, (23-25) 65-81. Order for resuming debate, (28-30) 91-93. Motion to further adjourn, negatived, (30) 93. Debate resumed, (31-32) 94-113. Adjourned, (32) 113. Resumed, (40-44) 127-168. Adjourned, (44) 168. Resumed, (53-56) 181-207. An amendment proposed to 17th paragraph, and negatived; Main motion agreed to; Address ordered, (56-58) 207-209. Committee appointed to draft Address; Reported, (58-60) 209-211. Read second time; Agreed to; To be engrossed; To

be presented by the whole House; His Excellency appoints to be attended, (60-61) 211. House waits on His Excellency with the Address; Reply, (61) 217.

Survey of the North West Tract

102. Praying him to take into consideration the propriety of causing a survey of the tract of land lying between French River, Lake Nipissing, the Ottawa River, Lakes Huron and Simcoe and Georgian Bay, and laying out the same into townships, and of taking steps for ensuring the speedy settlement of the same. Motion (for a Bill to accomplish these ends), and debate thereon, 1492-1493. Altered to a motion for an Address; Address ordered, (423-424) 1493-1494. Question, relative to delay in response to the Address; Answer, 2305.

Timber

103. For a return of the red pine timber measured at Quebec in 1850, 1851, and 1852, showing upon whose account, (207) 680. Vide Accounts and Papers, 134.
104. For copies of all instructions, Orders in Council, and correspondence, relative to the reduction of the duties on red pine timber since the Order in Council of 14 September 1852, (229) 755. Vide Accounts and Papers, 135.
105. For a copy of the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands on the reduction of duties on red pine,--and of any other documents on the subject. Notice of motion, 1013. Address ordered, (303) 1029. Vide Accounts and Papers, 135.
106. For plans of all timber limits granted in each district, showing the names of the occupants, and the tracts still unoccupied,--copies to be laid before the House, and to be deposited in the office of the resident agent in each district, (208) 681.
107. For a Return of timber limits granted or applied for on the Ottawa and other rivers for and since 1848, and amount paid therefor,--the number of transfers of limits for and since 1845,--the quantity of red pine or other timber bonded at Bytown and measured at Quebec during that period, and a list of all Crown Agents, with their emoluments, (208) 681-682. Vide Accounts and Papers, 138.
108. For a Return of the Cullers' Fund since 1847, (230) 756. Vide Accounts and Papers, 136.
109. For a description of each timber berth licensed on the Ottawa and its tributaries, with names of parties, amount of rent, and description and quantity of timber made thereon last season, (438) 1510.
110. For correspondence and documents relative to the granting of licenses to Hon. John Robertson, of New Brunswick, to cut timber on Crown Lands in L'Islet, Kamouraska, and Rimouski, including the account furnished to him, copy of the Crown Timber Regulations in force, etc., and information relative to the differences between Mr. Robertson and the Government. Notice of motion, 1413-1414. Address voted, (457-458) 1546-1547.
111. For the Reports of the Supervisor of Cullers for 1851 and 1852, (704) 2613-2614. Vide Accounts and Papers, 137.
Vide also Addresses to His Excellency, 86, 112.

Trade with Lower Ports

112. For statements of imports and exports (by the St. Lawrence) from and to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Cape Breton,--of sums paid for duties on timber in Bellechasse and other counties below Quebec,--and of cargoes of timber and fish exported, and vessels entered

at the Custom House owned by persons residing in these counties, (101) 274. Vide Accounts and Papers, 141.

Trinity College

113. For correspondence with the authorities of the said College in regard to a Royal Charter, (66) 222. Vide Accounts and Papers, 144; Trinity College, Toronto.

Welland Canal

114. For documents and correspondence relative to any applications from the shareholders for claims under the provisions of 7 Vic. c. 34, (1079) 3432-3433. Vide Accounts and Papers, 150.
115. Members directed to present Addresses, report delivery of the same, (98) 271, (750) 2743-2744, (896-897) 3171.

ADDRESSES TO HIS EXCELLENCY, MOTIONS FOR

- Negatived:--Vide Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal, 4; Chancery, Court of, 3; Customs, 4; Dixon, Thomas C.; Grand Trunk Railway, 3; Post Office, 4, 5; Quebec Custom House, 1; Rebellion Losses (Lower Canada), 7; Sault Ste. Marie Canal, 4; Timber, 11; Trinity College, Toronto.
- Withdrawn:--Vide Grand Trunk Railway, 10; Halton, 6; Indians and Indian Lands, 8; Missions to London, Washington, and Halifax; Morris, Hon. James; Timber, 15; Bacquet, Judge.
- Of which notice was given, but which were apparently not made:--Vide Crown Lands, Commissioner of, 4; Quebec and Richmond Railway Company, 4; Quebec Marine and Emigrant Hospitals, 2; Sherbrooke; Timber, 14, 16-18.

ADELAIDE ACADEMY:--Petition of Rev. J. Hurlburt, for aid, (103) 279, (117) 333.

ADJALA:--Vide Mulmur.

ADJOURNMENTS:--Vide Legislative Assembly, 8.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE:--Vide Justice, Administration of.

ADMINISTRATORS:--Vide Executors.

ADMIRALTY COURT:--Vide Vice-Admiralty Court.

ADVENTISTS:--Vide Second Adventists.

AEDE:--Bill to repeal the Law AEde (which enables proprietors to evict tenants of dwellings they wish to inhabit themselves); Presented and read, (622) 2276. Motion, to postpone second reading three months, negatived; Bill read, and referred, (973) 3299. Reported; Committed; Considered; Reported, (989) 3319. Passed, (1018) 3349. By the Council, (1048) 3390. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 204.]

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES:--Vide Agriculture, 4, 6, 7.

AGRICULTURE:--

1. Question, whether the Department of Agriculture and Statistics has been organized; Answer, 246. Bill to establish a Bureau of Agriculture, and to amend the laws relating to agriculture; Presented and read, (199) 666. Motion for second reading and a debate thereon, (248) 842-857; Adjourned, (248) 857. Resumed, (336) 1187-1195; Bill read second time, (336-337) 1195-1196. Motion to commit Bill; Amendment, to refer it to a Select Committee, negatived; Bill committed; Considered, (337) 1196; (346) 1233; (402) 1440. Reported amended;

Passed, (417) 1480. By the Council, (470) 1581. Royal Assent, (473) 1584. [16 Vic., c. 11.]

2. Bill to amend the Act relating to the remedy of abuses prejudicial to agriculture. Presented and read, (199) 666. Read second time; Referred, (515) 1719-1720. Reported; Committed, (842) 3003. Considered; Reported, (1036) 3371. Passed, (1045) 3387. By the Council, (1124) 3479. Royal Assent, (1129) 3485. [16 Vic., c. 210.]
3. Bill for the better organization of Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada. Presented and read, (199) 665. Read second time; Committed, (346) 1233. Considered and amended, (402) 1440. Reported; Passed, (417-418) 1480. By the Council, (470) 1581. Royal Assent, (473) 1584. [16 Vic., c. 18.]
4. Notice of motion, for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of agriculture in Lower Canada, and the best means of advancing its interests, 29. Committee appointed, (69) 225. Reports from Agricultural Societies referred, (111) 307.
5. Petition of Municipality, Township of Crowland, for amendment of the Agricultural Act in relation to the grants to township Agricultural Societies, (124) 349. (135) 381.
6. Petition of John Ferrier and others, Township of Dummer, for repeal of certain Acts for encouragement of agriculture and Agricultural Societies, and re-enactment of 8 Vic., c. 54, (282) 993, (293) 1016-1017.
7. Petition of W.H. Lemoine and others, of Côte de Beaupré, for amendment of 13 & 14 Vic., c. 40, providing for the remedy of abuses prejudicial to agriculture, (368) 1326, (387) 1395.
8. Petition of Charles P. Treadwell, for the Agricultural Society of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, for establishment of a model farm, (103-104) 280, (118) 334.
9. Petition of John Ramsay and J.W. Marston, of L'Orignal, for establishment of a model farm in connection with the District Grammar School there, (104) 280, (118) 334.
10. Petition of William Ruthven, for aid in the publication of a work on agricultural chemistry, (45) 173, (73) 237. Referred to the Committee on the Library, (334) 1185. Report thereon, (714) 2650. Concurred in, (1072) 3424.
11. Petition of F.M.F. Ossaye, Agent for the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada, for aid to publish a work on agriculture, entitled, "Les Veillées canadiennes," (152) 446, (160) 524. Referred to the Committee on the Library, (238) 808. Report thereon, (714) 2650; (1078) 3431. Concurred in, (1072) 3424; (1078) 3432.
12. Petition of Stanislas Drapeau, of Quebec, for aid to publish "The Cultivator, or Elementary Treatise on Practical Agriculture," for the use of schools in Lower Canada, (235) 806, (249) 867. Referred to the Committee on the Library, (318) 1085. Report thereon, (714) 2650. Concurred in, (1072) 3424.
13. Notice of motion, that the House consider certain resolutions for the reduction of outward freight in order to benefit the agriculturalists, 1025. Stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1594.
14. Notice of question, whether the Ministry intend to repeal the Act relating to the remedy of abuses prejudicial to agriculture, is on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1588. Vide above, 2.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 1, 2, 18.

ALDBOROUGH:--Bill to confirm certain titles in that township, and to rectify difficulties arising from an erroneous survey, Notice of motion, 1392. Bill presented and read, (412) 1464. Read second time; Committed, (519) 1740. Considered; Reported; Passed, (1060) 3408. By the Council, (1112) 3467. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 225.]

ALLEN, HENRY:--Petition of, complaining of his dismissal from the office of Judge of the London District Court, (1024) 3357, (1049) 3398.

ALNWICK:--Vide Haldimand (Township), 2.

ALTERNATE PARLIAMENTS:--Vide Toronto, 1, 2.

AMHERSTBURG:--

1. Petition of the Town Council of the Town of Amherstburg, for power to dispose of the present market site, and to acquire another, (71) 235, (87) 260. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (137) 383. Report thereon, (154) 447. Bill presented and read, (349) 1240. Read second time; Referred, (380) 1382. Reported; Committed, (519) 1739. Considered; Reported, (587) 2135-2136. Passed, (616) 2246. By the Council, (676) 2432. Royal Assent, (766) 2776. [16 Vic., c. 97.]
2. Petition of Henry McKenny and others, in favor, (559) 1911, (572) 1975.
3. Petition of John McLeod and others, against, (487) 1633, (492) 1650. Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, (492) 1651.

ANNUAL REPORTS:--Vide Reports.

ANTROBUS, COL.:--Message from His Excellency, recommending a Pension of £200 per annum to the widow of Lieut. Col. Antrobus, (377) 1379. Committed; Considered, (395) 1420-1423. Report a resolution; Agreed to, (416) 1479.

APPEALS, COURT OF:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 20; Addresses to His Excellency, 14.

APPLETON, THOMAS:--Petition of, for payment of his allowance as a schoolmaster in 1828, (71) 235, (88) 261. Motion to refer petition, negatived, (240) 810-811.

ARBITRATIONS:--Vide Conciliation Courts.

ARMSTRONG, JUDGE:--

1. Petitions complaining of his conduct in refusing to give judgement in a certain action in the Carleton County Court, and praying for an inquiry with a view to his removal:--Of James Walkley; Of Martin Cleary and others, (690) 2538, (700-701) 2578. Both printed, (701) 2578.
2. Notice of Motion, for a Committee to inquire into the petition of James Walkley, or for an Address praying prosecution of Christopher Armstrong for perjury or James Walkley for libel, 3001. Discussion relative to the propriety of the Notice, 3087.
3. Motion for a Commission to investigate the charges; Postponed (the Orders of the Day intervening), 3313-3314.

ARRETS AND ORDONNANCES:--Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 59.

ASHES:--Vide Potash and Pearl-Ash.

ASSELIN, ANDRE A.:--Petition of, for remuneration for his services as teacher at a certain school in Yamaska, (45) 173, (72) 236.

ASSESSMENTS:--

1. Bill to change the time for the meeting of the County Councils in Upper

- Canada, to equalize the assessments, to the third Monday in June. Notice of motion, 1692. Bill presented and read, (518) 1739. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported, (677) 2441. Passed, (681-682) 2470. By the Council, (703) 2607. Royal Assent, (766) 2776. [16 Vic., c. 90.]
2. Question, whether Ministry will propose an amendment to the Assessment Law of Upper Canada during this Session; Answer, 1033. Bill to amend and consolidate the Assessment Laws of Upper Canada. Ordered, (789-790) 2842. Reported, (815) 2922. Read second time; Committed, (841) 2998-3000. Considered, (845-846) 3023; (850) 3046-3047. Order for consideration postponed, (865) 3085. Again considered, (877) 3108. Amendments reported, (880) 3114. Motion to recommit Bill to amend 5th Clause, negatived; Bill recommitted and amended; Reported; Amendments agreed to, (881) 3114-3115. Motion for third reading, discharged; Again recommitted and amended; Further motion to recommit negatived; Another such motion agreed to; Considered; Bill reported amended; Amendment negatived, by casting vote of the Speaker; Bill read third time and passed, (947-949) 3252-3254. By the Council, with amendments; Considered, and agreed to, (1071) 3423. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 182.]
3. Select Committee appointed on the petition of Messrs. Bryce, McMurrich, and Company, and others (Vide below, 5.), for amendments to the Assessment Laws, (176) 605-606. Notice of motion, that members be added, 1675. Members added, (512) 1715-1716; (646) 2319. Petition of the Kingston Board of Trade (Vide below, 5.) referred, (582) 2070. Report, (707-708) 2624-2625. Printed, (708) 2625. Referred to Committee of whole on Report on Assessment Laws, (738) 2711. Vide below, 5.
4. Select Committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the Assessment Laws, (656-657) 2374. Petition of W.B. Jarvis, for amendments to the law relative to the sale of lands for taxes, referred, (659) 2397. Report, (732-738) 2704-2711. Report printed; Committed to a Committee of the whole House; Report on the petition of Bryce, McMurrich and Company (Vide above, 3.), also referred, (738) 2711. Committee postponed to a later day, (776) 2810. Considered, (785) 2826-2832. Report ten resolutions regulating assessments on property in Upper Canada; Bill ordered, (789-790) 2841-2842. Vide above, 2.
5. Petitions for amendments to the Assessment Laws:--Of Bryce, McMurrich and Company, and others, of Toronto, (86) 259, (105) 281. Motion, for printing and distribution of the petition, (121) 337-338; Printed, (121) 338; Referred, (176) 605-606. (Vide above, 3.) Of the Municipality, Township of Gloucester, (102) 279, (116) 332. Of the Convention of Delegates of the Boards of Trade (Hugh Allan), (130) 370-371, (136-137) 382. Of the Municipality, Township of Drummond, (220) 742, (236) 807. Of the Town Council, Town of Niagara, (220) 743, (236) 807. Of the Municipality, Village of Paris, (267) 950, (286) 1002. Of the Municipal Council, County of Simcoe, (368) 1326, (387) 1395. Of the Provisional Municipal Council, County of Elgin, (499) 1666, (508) 1711. Of John Watkins on behalf of the Kingston Board of Trade, (545) 1866, (550) 1884; Referred to the Committee on the petition of Bryce, McMurrich and Company, (582) 2070; Printed, (583) 2070.
6. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce a Bill providing that personal and moveable property as well as real estate be assessed for Lower Canada Municipal and School taxes, 212.

7. Notice of motion, for a Committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions relative to the Assessment Laws, 1785.
8. Notice of Question, relative to an alteration in the Assessment Laws in consideration of a probable increase in municipal taxation, 1731. Question; Answer, 1786.

Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 48; Goals, 2; Municipalities (Upper Canada), 6, 13, 14.

ATTACHMENT:--Vide Writs of Attachment; Salaries.

AUCTION DUTIES:--Petition of the Municipal Council, Town of Perth, for authority to each municipality to impose a tax on auctions held within its limits, (598) 2201, (603) 2212-2213. Referred to a Select Committee, (611-612) 2241.

Vide Customs, 3; Excise Duties, 2; Seigniorial Tenure, 4.

B.

BACON, WILLIAM:--Petition of William Bacon of Ogdensburgh (New York) part owner of the "Sir Robert Peel" steamer, destroyed during the troubles of 1838, praying indemnification for his proportion of the loss, (25-26) 89, (46-47) 174.

BACQUET, JUDGE:--Notice of motion, for an Address for correspondence relative to his retirement, 1693. Motion; Withdrawn, 1786.

BAILIFFS:--Vide Justice, Administration of, 1.

BALLOT:--Vide Elections, 6, 11.

BANGS, J.E.:--Vide Medical Profession, 5.

BANKS:--

1. Petition of James F. Bradshaw, agent for the Upper Canada Bank at Quebec, for power to the chartered banks to transfer their shares, etc., in Europe, (80) 250, (104) 281.
2. Notice of motion, for a committee to consider repealing the Bank Act 13 & 14 Vic., 2872.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 3; Bank Notes; Banking; Montreal Bank; Montreal Provident and Savings Bank; Quebec Bank; Savings Banks; Stanstead County Bank.

BANK NOTES:--

1. Notice of motion, that the House go into Committee to consider resolutions regarding the issuing of bank notes, 3001. House goes into Committee on the circulation of bank notes, and the duty payable thereon (His Excellency's recommendation being signified); Report three resolutions; Agreed to, (1040-1041) 3381-3382.
2. Bill to encourage the issue by the Chartered Banks of Notes secured in the manner provided by the General Banking Law; Presented and read, (1041) 3382-3383. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Motion for third reading; Amendment to add "in 3 months," negatived; Bill passed, (1069-1070) 3421. By the Council, (1113) 3467. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 1621.]
3. Petition of the Commercial Bank, Midland District, for repeal of the tax on Bank Note circulation, (328) 1155, (339) 1201.

BANKING:--Petition of W.H. Ward and others, of the Township of Grantham, for an Act to establish free banking, and to make Government and county debentures a legal tender, (134) 380, (153) 447.

BANKRUPTS:--

1. Question, whether the Government intends to introduce a bankruptcy law during the present Session; Answer, 365.
2. Notice of question, relative to the Government's intention to introduce a Bill to establish a court of bankruptcy in the Province, 1785.

BAPTISMAL REGISTERS:--Vide Presbyterians.

BAR OF LOWER CANADA:--

1. Bill to amend the Act incorporating the same (Mr. Cauchon). Notice of motion, 28. Bill presented and read, (22) 63. Second reading postponed, (70) 226. Read second time; Referred; Instructions, to extend provisions of Bill to an Act of Lower Canada, imposing a tax on advocates, (80) 245.
2. Petition of the Montreal section of the Bar, for an Act to amend their Act of Incorporation by increasing certain fees, (485) 1617, (489) 1637. Report of want of notice, (544) 1857-1858. Rules (64th and 66th) relative to notice suspended, and Bill presented and read, (552) 1887-1888. Read second time; Referred to committee on the Bill relative to indentures of law students, (754) 2753.

Vide Law Students.

BARNSTON ACADEMY:--Petition of Nathaniel Jenks and others, for aid, (103) 279, (117) 333.

BARRISTERS' FEES:--Vide Vice-Admiralty Court.BATISCAN RIVER:--Vide Bridges, 3.

BARTON:--

1. Petition of James Hamilton and others, for an Act to vest in them a certain road allowance in Barton, (8) 20, (21) 63. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (39) 126. Report thereon, (52) 180. Bill presented and read, (120) 335-336. Read second time; Referred, (289) 1005. Petition against (Vide below, 2.) also referred, (332) 1176. Report preamble not proved; Report concurred in, (335) 1185-1186.
2. Petition of the Mayor and Corporation of Hamilton, against; Rules of the House suspended, (232) 773. Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, (332) 1176.

BEAUHARNOIS (COUNTY):--

1. Bill to abolish the Registry Office established at Durham, and to establish two offices, at Beauharnois and Huntingdon respectively. Presented and read, (437) 1509-1510. Order for second reading, discharged, (998) 3328-3329.
2. Petition of J. Keith and others, for establishment of a registry office at the village of Beauharnois, (292) 1016, (308) 1061.
3. Petition of James Reid and others, praying that in any division of the County for registration purposes, an office may be established at Huntingdon, (292) 1016, (308) 1061.
4. Petition of Rev. E. Blyth and others, for establishment of a registry office, and the sittings of the County Council, at St. Martine, (360) 1277, (364) 1309. Printed, (367) 1315.

BEAUHARNOIS ACADEMY:--Petition of Rev. D. Charland and others, for aid, (171) 584, (186) 641.

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL:--

1. Petitions for compensation for injury to lands by the dam at the head

thereof, and for the construction of a pier to prevent the recurrence of a like damage: Of J.W. Parent and others, (116) 331, (130) 371. Of Rev. J. Poirier and others; Of Ignace Plamondon and others; Of the Municipal Council, Municipality of Beauharnois (No. 2), complaining of injury to the public road thereby, (171) 584, (186) 640-641. Of the Municipal Council, Municipality of Vaudreuil, (191) 652, (204) 677. Printed, (205) 679. Of Tier Sakoienenhasi and others, St. Regis Indians, (246) 826, (254) 892.

2. Question, relative to Ministry's policy on the payment of damages; Answer, 2305.

3. Question, whether and when damages to be paid; Answer, 2688.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 4; Addresses to His Excellency, 1.

BEAUHARNOIS CIRCUIT COURT:--

1. Bill to change the place of sitting of the said Court. Presented and read, (227) 751. Second reading postponed over the recess, (443) 1515. Order for second reading discharged, (963) 3288. Restored, (1043) 3385. Motion for second reading, negatived, (1072) 3424.
2. Petition of William Henderson and others, against the Bill, (360) 1277, (364) 1309. Printed, (367) 1315.
3. Petition of the Municipal Council, County of Beauharnois, for a division of the circuit, and establishment of a court at Huntingdon, (171) 584, (186) 640.
4. Petition of J. Keith and others, for transfer of the sittings of the Circuit Court of St. Clement, (171) 584, (186) 640.

BELLEVILLE, MRS. MARIE ANNE:--Petition of, representing that the Curé of Malbaie has refused to bury her husband in the parochial burial ground, and praying relief, (643) 2315, (649) 2329-2330.

BELLEVILLE AND PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY:--Vide Grand Junction Railway.

BERESFORD, WILLIAM HENRY:--Petition of W.H. Beresford, formerly of Toronto, now of New York (U.S.), praying the House to entertain a petition for a divorce, signed by his attorney, Clarke Gamble, though such a petition is not in strict accordance with the Rules of the House, (307) 1060, (322) 1126. A further petition from Mr. Beresford, for an Act to divorce him from Catherine Lawrence Beresford, his wife, (328) 1155, (338-339) 1200-1201. Another petition, (533) 1792, (542) 1852-1853. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (560) 1911. Bill for relief of Mr. Beresford; From the Council; Read, (751) 2745. To be the first Order of a following day, (758) 2766; (760) 2769. Message sent to the Council, for a copy of the minutes of evidence taken thereon, (760) 2769. Communicated, (771) 2790. Bill read second time after a debate; Referred, (775) 2808-2810. Leave to Committee to hear Counsel; Minutes of evidence from the Council referred, (776) 2810. Petition of Mr. Beresford to be examined on the Bill; Rules of the House suspended; Referred, (777) 2815. Bill reported amended, with evidence, (816-818) 2924-2926. Evidence printed; Bill committed, (818) 2926. Consideration postponed, (891) 3137, (903) 3184. Considered; Motion not to receive report, negatived; Reported amended; Motion to postpone consideration six months, negatived; Bill passed, as amended, (940-941) 3227-3230. Amendments agreed to by the Council, (957) 3271. Reserved, (1129) 3485-3486.

BERNARD, REV. MR.:--Vide Elections, 9.

BERTHIER ACADEMY:--Petition of John McBean and others, for aid, (618) 2271, (648) 2328.

BEVERLY, GORE OF:--Bill to establish the boundaries of lots in the West Gore of Beverly. Notice of motion, 1392. Bill presented and read, (412) 1464. Read second time; Committed, (519) 1739. Considered; Reported, (1059-1060) 3408. Passed, (1065) 3416. By the Council, (1124) 3479. Royal Assent, (1129) 3485. [16 Vic., c. 230.]

BIBLE SOCIETY:--Vide Upper Canada Bible Society.

BIC HARBOUR:--Petitions for construction of a wharf at old Bic Harbour: Of J. Forbes and others, (87) 260, (106) 282. Of William Price and others, (124) 349, (135) 381.

BIDDULPH AND MCGILLIVRAY:--

1. Petition of John Corbitt and others, for annexation of those Townships to Middlesex, (80) 250, (104) 281. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, that notice has not been given, (288) 1004. Further report (after the vacation) that notice has been published, but not to the extent required, (675) 2431.
2. Petition of the Municipal Council of Huron and Bruce, against the proposal, (750) 2743, (759) 2769.

BILLS:--

1. Bill for recording the votes of members on the final passage of bills. Notice of motion, 14. Bill presented and read, (78-79) 242-243. Motion for second reading, postponed six months, (212-213) 698-699.
2. Notice taken that a Bill contains an appropriation of money not recommended by the Crown; Mr. Speaker decides that it cannot be proceeded with, (832) 2976.
3. A certain Bill having been read a third time and re-committed for a future day, and being then considered and reported without amendment, and a motion made that it do pass, an objection was made to the motion on the ground that it should appear on the Orders for a future day, but the objection was overruled by Mr. Speaker, and his decision sustained by the House, upon appeal, (892) 3138.
4. A motion being made to recommit the Lower Canada Jury Bill for the purposes of providing for the payment of petit jurors, Mr. Speaker declines to receive the same, on the ground that it should have originated in a Committee of the whole; His decision confirmed, upon appeal, (1057) 3405.
5. Motion for leave to present a Bill; Amendment, that leave be not given, moved and negatived, (538) 1819-1827.
6. Committee appointed to prepare a Bill, (789-790) 2841-2842.
7. Bills reported by Select Committees: (214) 715, (551) 1885, (742) 2717.
8. Withdrawn: (213) 701, (217) 724, (385) 1388, (443) 1515, (526) 1775.
9. Rules relative to Bills, suspended: (234) 795, (268) 951, (371) 1358, (413) 1465, (438) 1510, (453) 1535, (454) 1535, (456) 1537, (465) 1558, (466) 1561, (467) 1562, (524) 1772, (676) 2432, (1011) 3343, (1073-1074) 3425, (1107) 3461, (1108) 3462, (1113) 3467, (1114) 3468, (1118) 3473, (1118) 3474, (1119) 3474.
10. Proceedings on Bills containing tariffs of fees or tolls, or authorizing a tax:--Vide County Courts 3, 4; Port Burwell Harbour; Three Rivers (Diocese).
11. Second reading postponed six months: (109) 295, (202-203) 671.
12. Extra copies printed: (225) 747, (247) 836, (362) 1281.
13. Referred, with an instruction, (290) 1011.

14. Select Committees to which two Bills have been referred, report one of them with the provisions of the other incorporated therein: (760) 2769, (1051) 3399.
15. Reported by a Committee with amendments, and the same agreed to without going into Committee thereon, (1013) 3345.
16. Reprinted as amended (on being so reported): (716) 2652, (989) 3319.
17. Referred back to a Select Committee, for reconsideration, (682) 2470, (786) 2833, (787) 2838.
18. Recommitted to a Committee of the whole: (234) 795, (244) 819, (303) 1029, (304) 1030, (819) 2926, (867) 3090, (871) 3100, (873) 3102, (881) 3114, (942) 3236, (946) 3251, (947) 3252, (1014) 3346, (1027) 3360, (1031) 3365, (1055) 3403, (1066) 3417, (1075) 3472.
Twice on the same day; (1027-1028) 3361.
Re-committed; Reported amended; Amendment negatived, and Bill then passed, (948-949) 3253-3254.
19. Committee of whole on a Bill asks leave to sit again, which is refused, and Bill referred to a Select Committee, (832) 2977.
20. Order for third reading, discharged, (245) 820.
21. Amended after the third reading: (810-811) 2908-2909, (951) 3259, (1063) 3414.
Ryder added: (464) 1554-1555, (1057) 3405.
22. Passed with unusual speed:--Vide Education, Upper Canada, 2; Kingston and Pittsburgh, 2; Leeds, Lanark and Renfrew Locomotive Company; Quebec Fire Loan, 1; Railroads, 4; St. Francis (District), 2; Supply, 7.
23. Passed without going to committee thereon: (438) 1510, (709-710) 2627, (711) 2628, (847) 3029, (994-995) 3325, (1005) 3335, (1038) 3373, (1048) 3390.
24. Amendment of Legislative Council amended, (1109-1110) 3463-3464.
Disagreed to: (389) 1397, (583) 2070-2071.
25. Receive the Royal Assent: (255) 893, (471-474) 1582-1585, (596-597) 2197, (645) 2316-2317, (766-767) 2775-2777, (885-886) 3124-3125, (1125-1129) 3481-3485.
26. Bill amending the Union Act, and requiring consent of two-thirds at second and third readings:--Vide Representation, Increase of, 1.
27. Bills from the Council:--Vide Legislative Council, Messages from, 1.
28. Amended by the House: (334) 1185, (402) 1440, (439) 1511, (779) 2817, (788) 2840, (796) 2883, (940) 3227, (969-972) 3295-3298, (990) 3319-3321, (1022) 3353. After the third reading: (1063) 3414, (1121-1122) 3477.
29. An amendment to a Bill from the Council rescinded, and another amendment made, (445) 1517-1518.
30. An amendment objected to by the Council, and conference desired, (1104) 3458. Report; House does not insist on the amendment, (1110-1111) 3464-3465.

BILLS, PRIVATE:--

1. Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills appointed, (9-10) 21. Concurred in, (18) 54. Notice of motion, that a member be added to replace another, 702. Members added, (225) 748.
2. Bills referred to the Standing Committee (in order of referral): To authorize an addition to the capital stock of the Bank of Montreal, (70) 226. To incorporate the Charitable Ladies of St. Etienne de la Malbaie, (110) 297-298. Quebec Temperance Hall, (215) 716. Desjardins Canal Improvements, (234) 795. To confirm the title of the Middlesex

and Elgin Agricultural Society to certain lots in London, (245) 820. (Petition of Rev. William McMurray and others relative to the Desjardins Canal Bill, (254) 892.) Pickering Harbour; Port Hope Harbour; Township of Barton Road Allowance; British America Fire and Life Assurance Company; Township of Torbolton Municipality; Montreal Cemetery Company, (289) 1005. Port Burwell Harbour Company, (290) 1005. Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company; Toronto Orphans' Home, (290) 1010. Stamford Municipal Powers; Toronto Gas Light and Water Company; Common of St. Antoine de la Baie; Hamilton Gas Light Company; Hamilton Water Company; Hamilton Orphan Asylum, (291) 1011-1012. Niagara Harbour and Dock Company; McGill College, (292) 1012. (Petition of Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of Hamilton against the Barton Road Allowance Bill, (332) 1176.) (Petition of H. McKinstry and others, relative to the Hamilton Water Works Bill, (339-340) 1202.) Bill to enable Stephen and John Atkinson to convey a site for the Nelson Township Hall; Daigle and Dufresne's Bridge Bill (Yamaska), (346) 1233. Montreal City Loan; Montreal Manufacturing Company; Quebec Benevolent Society; Quebec Pilots; Quebec Friendly Society Bills, (378) 1379-1380. Little Lake Cemetery Company; Romney Separation, (379) 1380. St. Mary's College, (379) 1381. Verrault's (Etchemin) Bridge Bill, (380) 1382. St. François Common; Maskinongé Common; Kingston City Loan; Roche's Relief; Amherstburg Market, (380) 1382. Montreal Mutual Fire Assurance Company, (406) 1450. (Petition of John McLeod and others, against the Amherstburg Market Bill, (492) 1651.) Township of Moore Road Allowance Bill, (506) 1690. Quebec Sisters of Charity, (525) 1774. St. Roch's Reading Room, (529) 1781. St. Hyacinthe Incorporation, (529) 1782. Township of Georgina Separation, (577) 2000. St. Hyacinthe Parish Property, (591) 2170. Brockville Gas Light Company, (617) 2246. (Petitions of Jean B. Côté and the Town Council of St. Hyacinthe on the subject of the St. Hyacinthe Incorporation Bill, (644) 2316.) Common of Maskinongé referred again, (682) 2470. Kingston and Pittsburgh Boundary Line, (693) 2541. Mount Royal Cemetery Company; Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge, (693-694) 2541. Montreal Exchange, (697) 2547. Two Mountains Municipality (stock in railways), (705) 2614. Toronto Consumers' Gas Company, (709) 2626. Erie and Ontario Insurance Company, (710) 2627. Carling's Road Allowance, (711) 2628. Grey Nuns, Montreal, (711-712) 2628. Canada Military Asylum, (712) 2629. Samuel Ryerse's Estate, (719) 2655. Montreal Water Works (Lower Canada), (740) 2713. Grenville Survey; Stanstead Bank; Width of Streets in London, (747) 2738. Toronto Hotel, (748) 2739. Quebec Bank Stock Increase; Quebec Water Works, (754-755) 2753. Quebec St. Andrew's Church Property, (755) 2754. Toronto Esplanade; Upper Canada Mining Company; Paris Hydraulic Company, (768) 2785. Canadian Steam Navigation Company, (781) 2820. Quebec and Montreal Markets, (782) 2820. Canadian Steam Navigation Company (referred back), (787) 2838. Quebec and Trois Pistoles Navigation Company, (798) 2885. St. Michel Ecclesiastical Society, (801) 2895. Grand River Navigation Loan Amendment; Grand River Water-Power Company, (813-814) 2918. Canadian Institute, (818) 2926. Three Rivers Parish Property (Cathedral), (823) 2936. (Instruction to report the preamble of the Three Rivers Parish Property Bill, with the evidence and reasons for concluding the preamble not proved, (870) 3099.) Metropolitan Gas and Water Company; Toronto Locomotive Manufacturing Company, (876) 3107. Canadian Loan Company, (877) 3108. Three Rivers Parish Property (Cathedral) Bill referred back, (879) 3112. Lake Superior Silver Company, (889) 3130. Cranberry Marsh Extension, (962) 3287.

Hommes de Ville Marie, (963) 3288. St. Patrick's Congregation (English Catholics), Quebec, (969) 3294. River du Chêne Improvement, (973) 3298. Amendments to St. Andrew's Church (Quebec) Bill, (991) 3320-3321. Marmora Foundry Company, (991) 3322. Small's Road Allowance Bill, (1000) 3330-3331. British American Mining Association, (1006) 3336. Amendments to Verrault's Bridge Bill, (1012) 3344. Yonge and Escott Division; St. Maurice Iron Works Company, (1023) 3354. Catholic Institute of St. Roch; Michipicoten Mining Company; Niagara Survey, (1033) 3367. Daniell's Road Allowance, (1034) 3367. Quebec Debt Consolidation; St. Lawrence Mining Company, (1034) 3368. Leeds, Lanark and Renfrew Locomotive Company, (1060) 3410.

3. FIRST REPORT of the Committee: Rules relative to the printing of private Bills, (39-40) 126-127. Printed; Committed, (40) 127. First report postponed, (70) 226. Further postponed, (108) 284, (202) 669-670. Considered; Report a resolution; Agreed to, (210-211) 690. (Vide below, 5.) SECOND REPORT: Montreal Bank Bill, (154-155) 448. THIRD REPORT: Charitable Ladies of St. Etienne de la Malbaie, (238-239) 809. FOURTH REPORT: Quebec Temperance Hall Association Bill, (254) 892. FIFTH REPORT: Desjardins Canal Bill; Middlesex and Elgin Agricultural Society Bill, (287) 1003. SIXTH REPORT: McGill College Bill; Hamilton Orphan Asylum Bill, (301) 1027-1028. SEVENTH REPORT: British America Fire and Life Assurance Company Bill; Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company Bill; Montreal Cemetery Company Bill; Stamford Municipal Powers Bill; Municipal Corporation of Torbolton Bill, (329) 1156. EIGHTH REPORT: Niagara Harbour and Dock Company Bill; Common of St. Antoine Bill; Barton Road Allowance Bill, (334-335) 1185-1186. NINTH REPORT: Port Hope Harbour Bill, (340) 1202. TENTH REPORT: Toronto Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, (366) 1314. ELEVENTH REPORT: Nelson Township Hall Site Bill, (374) 1368. TWELFTH REPORT: Romney Separation Bill; St. Mary's College Bill; Little Lake Cemetery Bill, (388) 1396. THIRTEENTH REPORT: Kingston City Loan Bill; François Daigle and Alexis Dufresne's Bridge Bill; Montreal City Loan Bill; Montreal Manufacturing Company Bill; Quebec Benevolent Society Bill; Quebec Friendly Society Bill; François Verrault's (Etchemin) Bridge Bill; Maskinongé Common Bill; Roche's Relief Bill, (396) 1424-1425. FOURTEENTH REPORT: Montreal Mutual Fire Assurance Company Bill, (410) 1462. FIFTEENTH REPORT: Pickering Harbour and Road Joint Stock Company Bill; Hamilton Water Works Bill, (440) 1512. SIXTEENTH REPORT: Amherstburg Market Bill, (519) 1739. SEVENTEENTH REPORT: St. François Common Bill, (522) 1770. EIGHTEENTH REPORT: St. Roch's Reading Room Bill; Toronto Gas Light and Water Company Bill, (545) 1866. NINETEENTH REPORT: Georgina Separation Bill, (599) 2202-2203. TWENTIETH REPORT: Quebec Pilots Bill; Quebec Sisters of Charity Bill; St. Hyacinthe Church Property Bill, (619-620) 2272-2273. TWENTY-FIRST REPORT: Township of Moore Road Allowance Bill, (644-645) 2316. TWENTY-SECOND REPORT: Brockville Gas Light Bill, (657) 2375. TWENTY-THIRD REPORT: Mount Royal Cemetery Bill; Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Bill; Canada Military Asylum Bill; Kingston and Pittsburgh Boundaries (1st) Bill; Montreal Grey Nuns Bill, (732) 2704. TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT: Montreal Exchange Bill; Toronto Consumers' Gas Company Bill; Erie and Ontario Insurance Company Bill; Two Mountains Municipality (Railway Stock) Bill, (751) 2744-2745. TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT: Bill on the Width of Streets in London; Toronto Hotel Bill; Grenville Survey Bill, (770) 2789. TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT: Montreal Water Works Bill;

Quebec Bank Bill; Paris Hydraulic Company Bill; Quebec St. Andrew's Church Bill, (778) 2816. TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT: Quebec Water Works Bill; Stanstead Bank Bill; Canadian Steam Navigation Company Bill; Quebec and Montreal Markets Bill; Toronto Esplanade Bill; Carling's Road Allowance Bill, (786-787) 2836. TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT: Canadian Steam Navigation Company Bill (re-committed); Quebec and Trois Pistoles Navigation Bill; St. Michel Ecclesiastical Society Bill, (815) 2922-2923. TWENTY-NINTH REPORT: Grand River Navigation Loan Bill, (824) 2944. THIRTIETH REPORT: Three Rivers Parish Property (Cathedral) Bill, (846-847) 3028. THIRTY-FIRST REPORT: Montreal Canadian Institute Bill; Grand River Water Power Bill, (857) 3057. THIRTY-SECOND REPORT: St. Hyacinthe Incorporation Bill, (870-871) 3099-3100. THIRTY-THIRD REPORT: Instruction relative to Three Rivers Parish Property (Cathedral) Bill, (875) 3106. THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT: Canadian Loan Company Bill, (878) 3111. THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT: Toronto Metropolitan Gas and Water Company Bill, (883) 3122. THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT: Lake Superior Silver Company Bill, (890) 3135. THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT: Three Rivers Parish Property Bill (with evidence), (897-898) 3174. THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT: Ryerse's Estate Bill, (898) 3174. THIRTY-NINTH REPORT: Toronto Locomotive Manufacturing Bill, (903) 3188. FORTIETH REPORT: Upper Canada Mining Bill, (938) 3225. FORTY-FIRST REPORT: Cranberry Marsh Bill, (990) 3319. FORTY-SECOND REPORT: Maskinongé Common Bill (re-committed); Hommes de Ville Marie Bill; Hamilton Gas Company Bill; St. Patrick's Church (Quebec) Bill, (1024) 3357. FORTY-THIRD REPORT: Marmora Foundry Bill; Small's Road Allowance Bill; Amendments to St. Andrew's Church (Quebec) Bill; Amendments to Verrault's Bridge Bill, (1039) 3380. FORTY-FOURTH REPORT: Quebec Debt Bill; River du Chêne Bill; Catholic Institute of St. Roch Bill; Yonge and Escott Division Bill, (1052) 3401. FORTY-FIFTH REPORT: Niagara Survey Bill; Daniell's Road Allowance Bill; St. Lawrence Mining Company Bill; Leeds, Lanark and Renfrew Locomotive Company Bill, (1063) 3414. FORTY-SIXTH REPORT: British American Mining Association Bill; Michipicoten Mining Company Bill, (1070) 3422. FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT: St. Maurice Iron Works Bill, (1104) 3458.

4. Instruction to the Committee on Standing Orders, to report all Private and Local Bills, with reference to the notices under the 64th and 65th Rules, (176) 599.
5. Resolution, that the 67th Rule (requiring 150 copies of all Private Bills to be furnished by the parties) be amended by striking out "150" and substituting "250," (210-211) 690.
6. Resolution, that on Wednesdays, Private Bills be taken up before other Orders, (284) 995.
7. Resolution, that the 74th Rule (requiring notice of consideration of Private Bills by committees) be suspended for the remainder of the Session, except for Divorce Bills, (760) 2770.
8. Clerk directed to lay on the table a list of all Private Bills passed during the present Session, with the fees paid thereon, and the titles of those Bills on which the fees have not been paid, (939) 3226. Return presented, (1006-1010) 3339-3342.
9. Resolution, that Private Bills now on the Orders for a second reading take precedence of the other Orders, (1025) 3358.
10. Rule requiring Private Bills to be based on a petition (68th) suspended, (962) 3286.
11. Petition (W.L. Mackenzie) for extension of time for receiving Private

- petitions, in favor of a certain application, (237) 808.
12. Time for receiving Private Bills, petitions, and Reports thereon, extended: (78) 242, (234) 785, (348) 1237, (to end of Session), (409) 1461.
 13. Reports from Committee on Standing Orders, that the notices are insufficient in certain cases: (78) 242, (119) 335, (189) 644, (198) 665, (224) 747, (232) 774, (250) 868, (264) 916, (288) 1004, (535) 1794-1795, (544) 1857-1858, (560) 1912, (613) 2242, (675) 2431, (691) 2539, (765) 2775. As respects part of an application: (131) 372, (224) 747. Recommending, nevertheless, that the notice be dispensed with: (249) 868, (250) 868, (691) 2539, (859) 3079.
 14. Rule relative to notice (64th) suspended in certain cases: (120) 336, (174) 597, (175) 597, (181) 617, (189) 644, (190) 644, (207-208) 681, (242) 813, (279) 968, (438) 1510, (518) 1739, (538) 1819, (551) 1887, (552) 1887, (569) 1943, (573) 1976, (583) 2071, (599) 2203, (657) 2374, (681) 2469, (683-684) 2478, (687) 2502, (704) 2614, (740) 2712, (753) 2752, (771) 2790, (846) 3028, (861) 3081, (870) 3099, (890) 3136, (900) 3177, (961) 3286, (1039) 3380, (1042-1043) 3383-3385, (1061) 3412.
 15. Motions for suspending the 64th Rule, negatived: (175) 598, (524) 1772, (681) 2469-2470, (716) 2652.
 16. Parties confined within the limits of the notice given: (582) 2069, (604) 2214, (613) 2242. Allowed to proceed (when no notice has been given) upon abandoning so much of the application as requires notice:-- Vide Industry Village and Rawdon Railroad, 1; St. Antoine de la Baie, Common of, 1.
 17. Rule requiring a week's notice of consideration of Bills by committees (74th) suspended: (226) 748, (279) 968. All Bills read this day: (378) 1379, (406) 1450, (518) 1739, (538) 1819, (584) 2071, (657) 2374, (683-684) 2478, (687) 2502. For the remainder of the Session (except Divorce Bills), (760) 2770.
 18. Motion to suspend 74th Rule, negatived, (524) 1772.
 19. Certain Bills exempted from the usual fee (70th Rule): (226) 748, (268) 951, (281) 973, (362) 1281, (569) 1943, (744) 2720, (1039) 3380. On the recommendation of the Private Bill Committee, (1063) 3414.
 20. Motion to refund a fee, negatived, (1121) 3477.
 21. Committee report, with reference to a certain Bill, that it is in the power of the Government to carry into effect the objects contemplated by it, (787) 2836.
 22. Committee report, upon certain Bills, that the preamble has not been proved: (335) 1185, (644-645) 2316, (846-847) 3028, (1039) 3380, (1063) 3414, (1070) 3422. That the parties have abandoned the Bill, (1063) 3414.
 23. Notice of motion, for an instruction to the Committee, on reporting the preamble of a certain Bill not proved, to report the preamble, with the evidence, and the reasons for arriving at that conclusion, 3076. Instruction given, (870) 3099.
 24. Bills referred back to the Private Bill or Railroad Committee: (682) 2470, (786) 2833, (787) 2838.
 25. Motion, that the Rule requiring that notice of Private Bills be "hung up" be dispensed with respecting the Main Trunk Line; Rejected by the Speaker, notice having not been given, 909.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE:--

1. Bill to make further provision for protesting foreign bills of exchange in Upper Canada (Mr. Dixon). Presented and read, (208) 682. Ordered for second reading (on 15th February next), (441) 1513; (515) 1720. Order

for second reading discharged, (526) 1774-1775.

2. Bill to amend the Law regulating the protesting of promissory notes and bills of exchange (Mr. Sanborn). Presented and read, (902) 3179. Order for second reading discharged, (1033) 3366.
3. Petition of Messrs. John Watkins and Company, and others, bankers and merchants of Upper Canada, against any alteration of the Law relative to protesting notes and bills, (321) 1125, (334) 1184.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS:--

1. Bill to provide for the registration thereof. Notice of motion, 14. Bill presented and read, (113) 308. Ordered for second reading, (384) 1387, (505) 1688. Order for second reading discharged, (705) 2614.
2. Petition of the Municipal Council, County of Simcoe, for adoption of measures for the proper registration of births, marriages and deaths, (8) 19, (20) 61.

Vide Presbyterians; Ryan, John.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE:--

1. Petition of the Council thereof, for aid, (123) 349, (135) 380.
2. Petition of the Corporation, for amendments to the Act of Incorporation, (246) 826, (254) 892. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (264) 916.
Bill presented and read, (268) 951. Read second time, (379) 1380. Read third time, and passed, (392) 1403. By the Council, (426) 1497. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., c. 60.]

BLACK CREEK:--Vide Wilkes, J.A.

BLAIS, JOSEPH:--Vide Wills.

BLAIS, MRS. OLIVIER:--Petition of, for indemnity for a certain amount adjudged against her in the Admiralty Court, through an error in the English version of the Act relating to pilots, (72) 236, (97) 269.

BLANCHET, MR.:--Promotion of, from Extra Writer to the House, to Junior Clerk, (951) 3259.

BLIND:--Vide Juvenile Offenders.

BLUE BOOK:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 5; Addresses to His Excellency, 79.

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:--Vide Municipalities (Upper Canada), 10.

BOARD OF WORKS:--Vide Public Works, 1.

BONDS AND SECURITIES:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 6.

BONNER'S ESSAY ON REGISTRY LAWS:--Report from the Committee on the Library, recommending the purchase of £25 value of copies of John Bonner's essay on the registry laws of Lower Canada, (715) 2650-2651. Concurred in, (1072-1073) 3424-3425.

BOOTS AND SHOES:--Petition of Messrs. Brown and Child and others, of Montreal, for imposition of protective duties on foreign boots and shoes, (214) 715, (222) 744.

BOSANQUET:--Petition of Peter McCallum and others, stating that their lands in the Township of Bosanquet are in danger of being sold for taxes accrued before they came into their possession, and praying relief, (643) 2315, (649) 2329.

BOUNDARY LINE (NEW BRUNSWICK):--Vide Accounts and Papers, 72; Addresses to His Excellency, 49.

BOUNDARY LINE (UPPER AND LOWER CANADA):--Question, whether Government intend to introduce a Bill to define and establish the division line between Upper and Lower Canada; Answer, 658. Bill presented and read, (335) 1186. Second reading postponed over the recess (444) 1516. Again, (528) 1779. Order for second reading discharged, (1019) 3351.

BOUNDARY LINES:--Vide Surveys.

BOYD, HENRY:--Petition of, for a pension for injuries received at London, in discharge of his duties as a constable, (387) 1395, (409) 1461.

BOYLE, EDMUND:--Petition of, complaining of the rejection of his tender for furnishing rations for the convicts in the Penitentiary, and praying relief, (124) 349, (135) 381.

BRANT:--Vide Perth, 2.

BRANTFORD:--Vide Grand River Navigation, 4; Grand River Water Power.

BRANTFORD AND BUFFALO RAILROAD:--Petitions for a special Act of Incorporation, to authorize the Company to extend the said line from Fort Erie to Goderich:--Of William Chalk and others, of the United Counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce, (115) 331, (130) 371. Of the Municipal Councils of the Township of Brantford and the County of Brant, (116) 331, (130) 371. Of the Brantford and Buffalo Railroad Company, (123-124) 349, (135) 381. All referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, (131) 372, (137) 383. Report thereon, (154) 448. Petition of John Smith and others, of Paris, in favor, (170) 583, (185) 639. Another petition of the same, (246) 826, (253) 891. Bill presented and read, (181) 618. Read second time; Referred, (258) 901. Reported, with amendments, (366) 1314. Committed, (367) 1315. Considered and amended: Reported, (393) 1412. Motion for third reading; Amendment, to re-commit Bill, negatived; Bill passed, (407) 1450-1451. By the Council, with amendments, (460) 1549; Considered and agreed to, (460-461) 1550. Royal Assent, (473) 1584. [16 Vic., c. 45.]

BRANTFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:--Petition of A. Kirkland, for aid thereto, (61) 217, (82) 251.

BRIDGES:--

1. Petition of Louis Guillet and others, of the Parishes of Ste. Anne and St. François Xavier de Batiscan, for an Act to compel the proprietors of the Ste. Anne, Batiscan, and all other toll bridges, to commute with persons living near the same for the amount of tolls payable, (33) 120, (47) 175.
2. Petition of François Normand and others, for compensation for extra work performed in the construction of certain public bridges, (152) 446, (160) 523-524.

Batiscan River

3. Petition of J. Fugère and others, for the erection of a bridge over that river, (124) 349, (135) 381.

Cascapedia River

4. Petition of Rev. F. Alain and others, for the erection of bridges over the Grand and Little Cascapedia Rivers, (46) 174, (78) 241.

Dorchester Bridge (River St. Charles)

5. Petition of Thomas C. Lee, for removal of that bridge to some more convenient place, so as to prevent injury to vessels, (859) 3079, (869) 3098.

DuGouffre River

6. Petition of L.T. Simard and others, for a bridge over that river, in Baie St. Paul, (129) 370, (136) 382.

Etchemin River

7. Petition of A. Ross and others, for aid to build a bridge over that river, and to improve the main road in Frampton, (19) 60, (34) 121.
8. Petition of J. Rouleau and others, for aid to rebuild a bridge over that river, in the Parish of Ste. Claire de Joliet, (25) 89, (46) 174.
9. Petition of James Motz, for an Act to secure him in the enjoyment of the toll bridge erected over that river by François Verrault, (33) 120, (48) 176. Another petition, (171) 584, (185) 640. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (198) 665.
Bill presented and read, (209) 683. Petition printed, (255) 893. Second reading postponed, (290) 1010. Motion for second reading; Amendment, to add "in 12 months," negatived; Bill read, and referred, (379-380) 1381-1382. Reported, (396) 1425. Read third time; Motion, That the Bill do pass; Amendment, to commit Bill on 15th February, to insert a clause regulating the tolls, carried, (409-410) 1461-1462. Consideration postponed, (530) 1782. Considered; Reported, without amendment; Motion for third reading; Objection made thereto, but over-ruled by the Speaker, the Bill having been read a third time on a former occasion; Bill passed, (892-893) 3137-3138. By the Council, with amendments, (994) 3325. Motion, that amendments be taken into consideration; Amendment, that they be considered in six months, negatived; Considered; Referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, (1012) 3344. Reported, (1039) 3380. Motion for second reading of amendments; Amendment, to add "in six months," negatived; Amendments agreed to, (1040) 3381. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 259.]
10. Petition of P. Paradis and others, against Mr. Motz's petition, (219) 742, (236) 807. Printed, (255) 893.

Famine, la

11. Petition of Pierre Paquet and others, for aid to repair the Bridge de la Famine on the Kennebec Road, (25) 89, (46) 174.

Gaspard Bridge

12. Petition of Rev. P. Bédard and others, of Lotbinière, for aid to rebuild the said bridge, (71) 235, (89) 262.

Gaspé

13. Motion to go into committee to consider of providing for the erection of bridges over the principal rivers on the road between Gaspé Basin and the Ristigouche, negatived, (258) 896-900.

Godfroy

14. Petition of William Crosbie Hanson, for indemnification for injury to his property by the construction of a bridge over that river, (33) 120, (48) 176.

Jacques Cartier

15. Petition of G.A. Allsopp and others, for compensation for damages caused by the erection of a bridge over that river, (959) 3284, (986) 3316.

L'Eau Chaude

16. Petition of William Henderson and others, for aid to construct a bridge over that river, (14) 39, (27) 90.

L'Isle Verte

17. Petition of the Municipal Council, Municipality of Rimouski (No. 1), for aid to rebuild a bridge in that parish, (62) 218, (83) 253.

Mars River

18. Petition of Rev. F. Durocher, for improvement of the Sydenham Road, and the construction of a bridge over that river, (102) 279, (116) 332.

Montmorency Bridge:--Vide Quebec Turnpike Roads, 5.Montreal Railway Bridge

19. Petitions for the incorporation of a company to construct a bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal:--Of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company; Of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, (499) 1666, (508) 1710.

Notice of motion, for leave to present a Bill, 1762. Presented and read, (524) 1772. Notice of motion that the 64th, 66th, and 74th Rules of the House be suspended, 1785. Rules relative to notice suspended, (538) 1819. Read second time; Referred, (546) 1869. Reported, (550) 1884. Committed; Considered; Reported amended, (551) 1885. Read third time, and passed, (562) 1914. By the Council, (586) 2134. Royal Assent, (596) 2197. [16 Vic., c. 75.]

Nacouareau River

20. Petition of Edouard Jetté and others, for construction of a bridge over that river, in Berthier, (184) 639, (196) 660.

Nicolet River

21. Petition of Joseph J.R. Lecomte, praying that the toll bridge over that river may be leased to him, (409) 1461, (421) 1490.

Ottawa River Tributaries

22. Petition of Alanson Cooke and others, for the construction of bridges over the principal rivers flowing into the Ottawa River, and the opening of a main road through the district, (142) 405, (157) 502.

Quebec Bridge Company

23. Petitions for the incorporation of a company to construct a bridge over the St. Lawrence at Quebec:--Of the Archbishop of Quebec and others, (534) 1793, (543) 1854. Of Hon. N.F. Belleau and others, (549) 1883, (568) 1941. Notice of motion, that the 64th, 66th, and 70th Rules of the House be suspended, 1904. Rules relative to notice and fee suspended, (569) 1943.

Notice of motion, for leave to introduce a Bill, 2189. Bill presented and read, (621) 2274. Ordered for second reading (706) 2615. Read second time; Referred, (711) 2628. Reported; Committed, (774) 2808. Considered; Reported, (799) 2885. Passed, (810) 2908. By the Council, (862) 3082. Royal Assent, (886) 3124. [16 Vic., c. 132.]

Raisins, Rivière aux

24. Petition of the Municipal Council of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengary, for aid to repair the bridge over that river in Charlottenburgh, and the road leading thereto, (80) 250, (104) 280.

Rideau River

25. Petition of Thomas Shillinton and others, for construction of a bridge over that river in Carleton, (152) 446, (160) 523.

Ste. Anne River

26. Petition of Rev. George S. Derome and others, for construction of a bridge over that river in the Parish of St. Casimir, (62) 217, (82) 251.

St. Francis River

27. Petition of William Sheppard and others, for construction of a bridge over that river at Drummondville, (26) 89, (47) 175.
 28. Petition of the Municipal Council, County of Yamaska, for construction of a bridge between Wurtlebourg and the Abenaki village, (301) 1027, (308) 1061.

St. Raymond du Bourg-Louis

29. Petition of A. Marcotte and others, for aid to erect a bridge over a stream in that Parish, (14) 39, (28) 91.

Trois Pistoles

30. Petition of the Municipal Council, Municipality of Rimouski (No. 1), for aid to rebuild the bridge over that river, (62) 218, (83) 253.

Yamaska River

31. Petition of François Daigle and Alexis Dufresne, for authority to construct a toll bridge over that river in St. Damase, (26) 89, (47) 175. Referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, (52) 180. Report thereon, (78) 242. Bill presented and read, (190) 645. Read second time; Referred, (346) 1233. Reported, with amendments; Committed; Considered and amended, (396) 1424-1425. Reported; Passed, (417) 1480. By the Council, (467) 1566. Royal Assent, (473) 1584. [16 Vic., c. 65.]
 32. Petition of the Municipal Council, County of Yamaska, for construction of a public bridge over the river, in the Parish of Yamaska, (301) 1027, (308) 1061.

Vide also Quebec Ice Bridge; Richelieu Rapids Ice Bridge.

BRIGHTON:--Petitions praying that the boundaries of that Township may be properly defined:--Of J.D. Goslee and others, (19) 60, (34) 121. Referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, (137) 383. Report that notice had not been given, (154) 447. Of J.H. Proctor and others, (220) 743, (237) 807.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY:--Petition of, for further amendments to their Act of Incorporation, (46) 174, (78) 242. Referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, (78) 242. Report thereon, (119) 335. Bill presented and read, (121) 338. Read second time; Referred, (289) 1005. Reported, with amendments, (329) 1156. Committed, (330) 1156-1157. Considered; Reported; Passed, (399) 1428. By the Council, (460) 1549. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., c. 68.]

Vide Accounts and Papers, 44.

BRITISH AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF PERSONS OF COLOUR:--Petition of Rev. John Roaf, for an Act of Incorporation, (707) 2624, (725) 2694. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (746) 2737. Bill presented and read, (757-758) 2766. Order for second reading discharged, (1004) 3334.

BRITISH AMERICAN MINING ASSOCIATION:--Petition of Alexander Gillespie and

others, for an Act of Incorporation, to work in Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Shefford, Mégantic, and Drummond, (690) 2538, (700) 2577. Rules relative to notice suspended, (771) 2790. Bill presented and read, (827) 2966. Read second time; Referred, (1006) 3336. Reported, (1070) 3422. Committed, (1072) 3424. Considered; Committee rises for want of a quorum, (1116) 3470.

BRITISH COLONIES:--Vide British North American Provinces; Accounts and Papers, 7, 141; Addresses to His Excellency, 2, 112.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BANK OF:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 3.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES:--

1. Select Committee appointed to prepare a statement of the population, income, expenditure, and debt of Canada, and of the other British North American Provinces, in 1851, (864) 3085. Report; Printed, (1068-1069) 3420.
2. Petition of W. Simpson and others, of Tiny and Tay, representing the benefits that would result from a union of the British North American Provinces, (850) 3049, (859) 3079.
3. Motion for an Address, for a statement of the Provincial revenue and expenditure for 1850, 1851, and 1852, and a similar statement for the other British North American Colonies; Withdrawn, 365.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION:--Petition of, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, (214) 715, (221) 744. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (535) 1794. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce a Bill, 797. Stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1592. Bill presented and read, (538) 1827. Read second time; Referred, (617) 2247. Reported, according to the Index to the Journals of the Legislative Assembly, as a part of the eighteenth Report of the Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines--(660) 2397--though the Journals proper make no mention of the reporting of this Bill. Committed, (683) 2478. Reported, (712) 2629. Passed, (719) 2655. By the Council, (758) 2767. Royal Assent, (767) 2776. [16 Vic., c. 111.]

BROCK:--Vide Thorah, 2.

BROCK'S MONUMENT:--Bill to indemnify the Brock's Monument Building Committee. Notice of motion, 1539. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1588. Bill presented and read, (646) 2317. Ordered for second reading, (706) 2615. Read second time, (711) 2628. Read third time, and passed, (718) 2655. By the Council, (761) 2770. Royal Assent, (767) 2777. [16 Vic., c. 113.]

BROCKVILLE:--Vide Morris, Hon. James.

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY:--

1. Petition of John Crawford and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (499) 1666, (507) 1710. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (535) 1794. Notice of motion, for leave to bring in a Bill, 1692. Bill presented and read, (537-538) 1819. Read second time; Referred, (576) 1999. Reported, with amendments, (599) 2202. Committed, (613) 2242. Considered; Reported, (651) 2332. Passed, (657-658) 2375. By the Council, with amendments, (749) 2741. Considered, and agreed to, (750) 2744. Royal Assent, (767) 2776. [16 Vic., c. 106.]
2. Petition of James Morris and others, in favor of the railway, and for a grant of unsurveyed lands near Pembroke, in aid thereof, (533) 1793, (543) 1853.

BROCKVILLE GAS LIGHT COMPANY:--Petition of George Sherwood and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (536) 1818, (545) 1866. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (560) 1911.
 Bill to incorporate the Company from the Council presented and read, (586) 2134-2135. Read second time; Referred, (617) 2246. Reported; Read third time and passed, (657) 2375. Royal Assent, (766) 2776.
 [16 Vic., c. 108.]

BRUCE:--Petition of William Fraser and others, representing the want of roads and lighthouses in that county, (759) 2769, (769) 2788.
 Vide also Perth, 1.

BUDGET:--Vide Supply; Customs, 1.

BUFFALO AND TORONTO RAILWAY:--

1. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce a Bill for the construction of the "Buffalo and Toronto Railway," 1568. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1594.
2. Petition of D. McFarland and others, for an Act of Incorporation as the Buffalo and Toronto Railway and Navigation Company, (846) 3028, (859) 3079.

BUILDINGS, LIEN ON:--Vide Mechanics, 1, 2.

BURIAL GROUNDS; QUEBEC CITY:--Vide Quebec (City), 13, 14.

BURIAL REGISTERS:--Vide Presbyterians; Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL:--Petition of the Hamilton Board of Trade, for abolition of the toll on the Canal, (235) 806, (249) 867.

BURLINGTON BAY DOCK AND SHIPBUILDING COMPANY:--Petition of Richard Juson and others, for an Act to revive the charter of the said company, (548) 1882, (567) 1940. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (572) 1975.
 Bill presented and read, (656) 2374. Second reading postponed, (706) 2616. Read second time, (711) 2628. Read third time and passed, (718) 2655. By the Council, (758) 2767. Royal Assent, (767) 2776.
 [16 Vic., c. 112.]

BURRAGE, REV. R.R.:--Petition of, for compensation for losses suffered by him in behalf of education, in Quebec, (156) 501, (172) 585.

BY-LAWS OF MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT COUNCILS, LEGALIZATION OF:--Vide Municipalities, Upper Canada, 3-5, 8, 17.

BYTOWN:--

1. Petition of Mayor and Town Council, for an Act to incorporate the said Town as the "City of Ottawa," (71) 235, (89) 262. Referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, (137) 383. Another petition, (559) 1911, (571) 1975. Report of notices, (582) 2069.
 Bill presented and read, (585-586) 2134. Order for second reading, discharged, (999) 3329.
2. Water lots at. Vide Indians and Indian Lands, 8.

BYTOWN AND PEMBROKE RAILWAY:--Petition of N. Sparks and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (602) 2211. Rules of House suspended; Petition read,

(603-604) 2213. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (613) 2242.
 Bill presented and read, (613) 2242. Read second time; Referred, (647) 2323. Reported; Committed; Considered; Reported, (660) 2397. Passed, (676) 2440. By the Council, with amendments, (847) 3029. Considered, and agreed to, (860-861) 3080-3081. Royal Assent, (886) 3125.
 [16 Vic., c. 137.]

BYTOWN AND PRESCOTT RAILWAY COMPANY:--

1. Bill to grant certain lots in Bytown to the Company. Presented and read, (241) 811. Second reading postponed, (259) 902. Read second time, (378) 1380. Read third time, and passed, (392) 1403. By the Council, (427) 1498. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., c. 53.]
2. Petition of the Company, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, (111) 306, (124) 350. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (189) 643.
 Bill presented and read, (241) 811. Second reading postponed, (259) 902. Read second time; Referred, (291-292) 1012. Reported, with amendments, (412) 1465. Committed; Considered, and amended; Reported, (413) 1465. Read third time, and passed, (462-463) 1552. By the Council, (470) 1581. Royal Assent, (473) 1585. [16 Vic., c. 52.]
3. Petitions for a loan of £75,000 to the Company:--Of the Municipal Council, County of Carleton, (6) 12, (9) 20. Of the Municipal Council, United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, (8) 20, (20) 61. Of the Town Council, Town of Prescott, (45) 173, (72) 236. The last referred to the Committee on Railroads, (99) 272. Of the Town Council, Town of Bytown; Of the Bytown and Prescott Railway Company, (111) 306, (125) 350. Of the Municipal Council, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville; Of the Municipality, Township of Oxford; Of the Municipal Council, United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, (115) 331, (130) 371.

BYTOWN COLLEGE:--Petitions for aid:--Of Rev. P. Aubert and others, (8) 20, (20) 62. Of the Bishop of Bytown and others, (191) 652, (204) 677.

BYTOWN HOSPITAL:--Petition of Sister E. Bruyère and others, for aid, (8) 20, (20) 62.

BYTOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:--Petition of Hamnet Hill and others, for aid thereto, and for remission of postage to all similar institutions, (602) 2211, (619) 2272.

C.

CALICHE, E. LAMI DIT:--Petition of, complaining that he has been compelled to abandon certain property at Lorette to which he believed himself entitled, and praying relief, (593) 2194, (603) 2212.

CALLS OF THE HOUSE:--Vide Legislative Assembly, 3.

CAMDEN:--Petition of J. Mills and others, against any application for uniting a part of the Gore of Camden between Lots 15 and 16, (159) 523, (172) 585.

CAMERON, DONALD:--Vide Thorah, 1.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY:--Notice of motion, for leave to introduce a Bill to incorporate the company, 1539. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1594.

CANADA COMPANY:--Petition of Robert Gibbons and others, of the Huron Tract,

complaining that the Company are not carrying out the conditions of their charter, and praying for an inquiry, (750) 2743, (759) 2769. Possible notice of motion, that the petition be referred to a select committee, 2845.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 8.

CANADA GAZETTE:--Motion, for a select committee to inquire into the terms of an agreement made by the Queen's Printer with the Finance Committee in 1850, for the furnishing of copies of the Gazette,--and the reasons why the agreement has not been carried out; Postponed at the request of the Government, 3139. Moved again; Committee appointed, (902) 3179-3180.

CANADA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 44.

CANADA LOAN COMPANY:--Vide Canadian Loan Company.

CANADA MEDICAL JOURNAL:--Vide Medical Journal.

CANADA MILITARY ASYLUM:--Petition of Col. Gordon Higgins and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (61) 217, (81) 250. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (111) 307. Report thereon, (119) 335. Bill presented and read, (661) 2404. 64th and 66th Rules of the House suspended, (676) 2432. Read second time; Referred, (712) 2629. Reported, (732) 2704. Ordered for third reading, (739) 2712. Read third time, and passed, (745) 2730. By the Council, (761) 2771. Royal Assent, (767) 2777. [16 Vic., c. 115.]

CANADA TRADE AND TENURES ACTS:--Vide Seigniorial Tenure, 11; Addresses to His Excellency, 96.

CANADA WEST FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 44.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE, MONTREAL:--

1. Petition of the Council thereof, for aid, (191) 652, (204) 678.
2. Petition of J. Doutre and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (769) 2788, (777) 2815. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (792) 2847. Bill presented and read, (792) 2847. Read second time; Referred, (818) 2926. Reported, (857) 3057. Committed, (858) 3057. Considered; Reported, (877) 3108. Passed, (882) 3115. By the Council, (896) 3153. Royal Assent, (1125) 3481. [16 Vic., c. 261.]

CANADIAN LOAN COMPANY:--Petition of A. Simpson and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (713) 2649, (732) 2704. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (746) 2737. Bill presented and read, (746) 2737. Read a second time; Referred, (877) 3108. Reported; Committed, (878) 3111. Considered, (1037) 3372. Reported, (1044) 3386. Motions to re-commit Bill, and a motion to postpone third reading three months, negatived; Re-committed, to limit duration of Act, etc.; Reported amended; Motion to re-commit Bill again, negatived; Bill passed, (1053-1056) 3402-3404. By the Council, (1124) 3479. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 238.]

CANADIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY:--Petition of McKean, McLarty and Company, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (741) 2716, (750) 2743. Rules relative to notice suspended, (753) 2752. Bill presented and read, (760) 2770. Read second time; Referred, (781) 2820. Reported, (786) 2836. Referred back after a debate, (787) 2836-2838. Again reported; Committed, (815) 2922-2923. Considered; Reported,

(867) 3090. Motion to re-commit Bill negatived after a debate; Bill passed, (871-872) 3100-3102. By the Council, (884) 3123. Royal Assent, (886) 3125. [16 Vic., c. 131.]

CANALS:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 4, 111, 150, 151; Addresses to His Excellency, 1, 114; Beauharnois Canal; Burlington Bay Canal; Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal; Desjardins Canal; Megantic Junction Railway and Canal Company; Niagara River and Lake Erie Canal; Ottawa Canals; Presqu'isle Canal; Rideau Canal; Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

CAP CHAT:--Vide Ste. Anne des Monts.

CAP ROSIER LIGHTHOUSE:--Question, whether and when a lighthouse will be built at Cap Rosier in accordance with the Act; Answer, 2471.

CAP ROUGE (also CAROUGE) PIER WHARF AND DOCK COMPANY:--Petition of, for an Act of Incorporation, (62) 217, (82) 251. Referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, (173) 586. Report thereon, (188) 643. Bill presented and read, (231) 757. Read second time; Referred, (291) 1011. Reported, with amendments; Committed, (388) 1396. Consideration postponed, (528) 1781. Considered, (597) 2198, (892) 3137. Reported, (964) 3289. Passed, (995) 3326. By the Council, (1105) 3459. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 257.]

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT:--Petition of James Mavor and others, of Montreal, for the abolition of capital punishment, (321) 1125, (334) 1184.

CARDINAL, ANDRE LEROUX (Chief Messenger of the House):--Petition of, for indemnity for losses sustained through the burning of the Parliament House in 1849, (589) 2168, (598) 2202. Referred to Committee on Contingencies, (619) 2272. Report thereon, (950) 3258.

CARLETON, BRIDGE OVER RIDEAU IN:--Vide Bridges, 25.

CARLETON GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL:--Petition of the President and Directors for aid, (6) 12, (9) 21.

CARLING, WILLIAM and CARLING, JOHN:--Vide London, 8.

CARON, JEAN F.:--Petition of, for aid, in consideration of military services, (13) 39, (26) 90.

CAROUGE PIER, WHARF AND DOCK COMPANY:--Vide Cap Rouge Pier, Wharf and Dock Company.

CARY, THOMAS:--Vide Municipalities (Lower Canada), 8.

CASCAPEDIA RIVERS (GRAND AND LITTLE):--Vide Bridges, 4.

CATARAQUI AND PETERBOROUGH RAILROAD COMPANY:--Petition of J. Counter and others, of Kingston, for an Act of Incorporation, (282) 993, (293) 1017. 64th and 66th Rules relative to notice suspended, (438) 1510--on which Journal page it is called the Kingston and Peterborough Railway. Bill presented and read, (646) 2318. Read second time; Referred, (706) 2615. Reported, (774) 2808. Committed, (775) 2808. Considered; Reported, (782) 2820. Motion to postpone third reading six months negatived; Bill passed, (793) 2848. By the Council, with amendments, (843) 3004. Considered and agreed to, (845) 3023. Royal Assent, (885) 3124. [16 Vic., c. 135.]

CATARAQUI RIVER, LITTLE:--Vide Kingston and Pittsburgh (Townships).

CAXTON:--Petition of Rev. J.H. Sirois and others, for adoption of measures for promoting the settlement of that Township, (580) 2068, (589) 2168.

CEMETERIES, QUEBEC CITY:--Vide Quebec (City), 13, 14.

CEMETERY COMPANIES:--Petition of the Municipality, Township of Ennismore, praying cemetery companies may be required to obtain the sanction of the Township Municipalities as to the selection of the site for any cemetery, (696) 2546, (701) 2578.

CENSUS:--Petitions from certain persons, for remuneration for their services in taking the Census in Lower Canada:--Of Ovide A. Clément (Saguenay), (129) 370, (136) 382. Of Charles Hector A. Huot (Saguenay), (142) 405, (157) 502. Of Césaire Germain and others (Montreal), (196) 660, (205) 678. Of Louis Z. Rousseau (Saguenay), (598) 2201, (603) 2213.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 9, 10, 110.

CHAMBLY:--Vide Railroads, 5.

CHAMBLY COLLEGE:--Petition of the Corporation of the College of St. Pierre de Chambly, for aid, (13) 39, (26) 90.

CHAMPLAIN:--Petition of the Municipal Council, County of Champlain, for removal of the County seat to St. François Xavier de Batiscan, (602) 2211, (618) 2271. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders, that notice was not given, (691) 2539.

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE CANAL:--

1. Notice of motion, that the part of the report of the Commissioners of Public Works (Vide Accounts and Papers, 89.) which relates to a canal between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain be considered, 276. Report presented and read; House goes into Committee, to consider certain proposed resolutions on the subject, (176) 599-605. Further considered, (261) 907-908. Further consideration postponed (over the recess), (385) 1389. Again postponed, (514) 1718. Motion, that it be the first Order for Monday next, carried by the Speaker's casting vote, (652) 2363. Further consideration postponed, (681) 2470. Two resolutions (Vide below, 2.) reported; Agreed to, (687-688) 2502-2516.
2. Resolutions declaring that it is desirable to construct a canal to connect the St. Lawrence with the River Richelieu or Lake Champlain; Address ordered, communicating the same to His Excellency, (687-688) 2516. Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 3.
3. Petitions for construction of a canal to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain:--Of the Municipal Council, County of Carleton, (6) 12, (9) 20. Of Joseph Aumond and others, of Ottawa County, (8) 20, (20-21) 62.--Referred to Committee on Railroads, (119) 334; Order rescinded, (128) 362. Of the Town Council, Town of Prescott, (45) 173, (72) 236. Of Leonard Wood and others, of Osgoode Township; Of Andrew Russell and others, of Packerham Township, (102) 279, (116) 332. Of George Hamilton and others, of Prescott County; Of the Town Council, Town of Bytown; Of Alexander Workman and others, Town of Bytown, (111) 306, (124) 349. Of John Gilleland and others, of Lincoln County, (124) 349, (135) 381. Of James Stephenson and others, of Portage-du-Fort; Of Edward Ferrall and others, of Horton Township; Of William Edwards and others, of Clarence Township; Of Peter Morris and others, of McNab Township, (156) 501, (172) 585. Of Archibald Petrie and others, of Cumberland Township, (160) 523, (172) 585. Of the Municipal Council, Town of Perth, (184) 639, (196)

660.--Referred to the Committee on Railroads, (214) 715; Order rescinded, (230) 756. Of Levi Grant and others, of Oxford Township, (231) 773, (237) 807.

4. Motion, for a Committee of the whole to consider of addressing His Excellency for the adoption of steps for the immediate construction of a canal to connect the waters of Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence, negatived, (1026) 3359.

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD COMPANY:--

1. Petition of, for an Act to increase their capital and to extend their powers, (6) 12, (9) 21. Referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, (39) 126. Report thereon, (52) 180.
Notice of motion, for a Bill to amend the several Acts of Incorporation, 82. Bill presented and read, (53) 180. Read second time; Referred, (70) 226. Reported, (126) 353. Committed, (137) 383. Reported amended, (234) 795. Third reading postponed, (258) 900. Read third time, and passed, (265) 918. By the Council, with amendments, (430) 1501. Considered and amended, (509-511) 1712-1714.
2. Bill to authorize the said Company to consolidate their debt. 64th and 66th Rules suspended; Presented and read; Read second time; Referred, (552) 1887. Reported, (560) 1912. Read third time and passed, (576) 1999. By the Council, with amendments, (591) 2170. Considered and agreed to, (592) 2171. Royal Assent, (597) 2197. [16 Vic., c. 78.]

Vide Accounts and Papers, 11.

CHANCERY, COURT OF:--

1. Petition of Daniel Doran, Town of Peterborough, for the abolition of the said Court, and that equity jurisdiction be conferred on the Common Law Courts, (86) 259, (105) 281.
2. Petition of John Black and William Stanley, clerks employed therein, for an increase of salary, (611) 2241, (644) 2315.
3. Notice of motion, for the appointment of a committee, to report by Bill or otherwise, for the abolition of the Court of Chancery, and for conferring equity powers on the Courts of Common Law, 2714. Motion, (843) 3005. A debate thereon, 3005-3022. Amendment, for an Address for the appointment of a Commission to report upon a system of jurisprudence for Upper Canada in which the judges shall have jurisdiction at law and equity united, (843-844) 3008-3009; Negatived, (844) 3020; Amendment, for a committee to consider of abolishing the Court of Chancery, negatived, (844) 3021-3022; Main motion negatived, (844-845) 3022.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 12.

CHAPEL FOR MEMBERS' USE:--Vide Members, 14.

CHAPERON, L.F.:--Petition of, for an inquiry into the results of the theory put in practice by him for the cure of cholera patients,--and for compensation therefor, (841) 3003, (851) 3049.

CHARITABLE SOCIETIES:--Bill to provide for the incorporation of societies formed for charitable and educational purposes. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce Bill, 629. Bill presented and read, (182-183) 629-630. Second reading postponed, (386) 1390, (440) 1512 (over the recess), (514) 1719. Notice of motion for second reading, 1613. Motion for second reading and debate thereon, (565) 1925-1935. Debate adjourned, (565) 1935. Resumed, (570) 1946-1952. Amendment, to postpone second

reading three months, and a debate, (570) 1952-1967. Adjourned, (570) 1967. Amendment again proposed, and debate resumed, (574) 1978-1995. Amendment negatived, (574-575) 1994-1995. Motion for second reading carried, (575) 1995. Motion for committal, and continued conversation; Bill read second time and committed, (575) 1995-1999. Order for consideration discharged, (1020) 3351.

CHARLESTON ACADEMY:--Petition of W.G. Cook and others, for aid, (156) 501, (172) 585.

CHARLOTTENBURGH:--Vide Bridges, 24.

CHARTIER, REV. E.:--Vide Rebellion Losses (Lower Canada), 3.

CHATEAU RICHER:--Petition of L.C. Lefrançois and others, for aid to erect a school house in Division No. 1 of Château Richer, (245) 826, (253) 891.

CHATHAM TOWNSHIP:--Petition of George M. Bradford, for investigation of the claims of himself and others to certain lots in the 5th Range thereof, (517) 1738, (522) 1770.

CHEMICAL COMPANIES:--Vide Joint Stock Companies, 1.

CHICOUTIMI:--Question, whether Ministry intends to have a prison and court house built in Chicoutimi; Answer, 318.

CHISHOLM'S RAPIDS:--Vide Trent River.

CHURCH WARDENS:--Vide Quebec (Parishes).

CHURCHES:--Bill to facilitate the building of churches. Notice of motion, for leave to bring in Bill, 1762. Bill presented and read, (524) 1772. Motion to postpone second reading six months, negatived; Bill read second time; Referred, (822) 2932-2933.

Vide Parishes.

CIRCUIT COURTS:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 20; Addresses to His Excellency, 14; Beauharnois Circuit Court; Gaspé; Justice, Administration of, 1; St. Johns Circuit Court; St. Hyacinthe Circuit Court.

CIVIL RIGHTS:--Vide Ryan, John.

CLARENCEVILLE ACADEMY:--Petition of M. Townsend and others, for aid, (102) 279, (117) 332.

CLARENDON:--Vide Olden.

CLEMENT, LEWIS:--Petition of, for arrears of his pension, (45) 173, (73) 237.

CLEMENT, O.A.:--Vide Census.

CLERGY RESERVES:--

1. Notice of motion, for resolutions on which to found an Address to Her Majesty, expressing deep regret that Her Majesty's Ministers are not prepared to recommend the repeal of the Imperial Act for the distribution of the Clergy Reserves, 256-257. Motion (Mr. Hincks), (143-144) 406-414. Amendment moved (Mr. Boulton), and negatived, (144-145) 414-416. Another amendment moved (Mr. Boulton) and a debate thereon, (145-151) 416-440. Amendment negatived, (151) 440. Debate on main motion adjourned, (152) 440. Resumed; Another amendment moved (Mr. Brown); Debate thereon adjourned, (155) 449-494. Resumed, and further adjourned, (158-159) 504-

520. Resumed; Amendment negatived, (161-162) 525-562. Another amendment moved (Mr. Brown), and negatived, (162) 562-563. Another (Mr. Brown), (163-164) 563-564. Motion to omit a certain word; Overruled, 564-568. Main motion agreed to, (164) 568-569. Further resolutions on the subject proposed; One of them amended; Resolutions agreed to, (164-168) 569-572. Committee appointed to draw up an Address; Address reported; Ordered, (168-169) 572-574.

Vide Addresses to Her Majesty, 1.

2. Petitions for adoption of decided measures for the secularization of the Reserves, and the settlement of the Rectory question:--Of the Municipality, Township of Guelph, (8) 20, (20) 62. Of Robert Adamson and John Irvine, of Lobo, (62) 218, (83-84) 253.
3. Petitions for appropriation of the Reserves to educational purposes:--Of the Municipal Council, United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, (8) 20, (20) 61. Of Rev. George Willson and Rev. J.E. Ryerson, of the Eastern Baptist Association, (9) 20, (22) 63. Of the Municipality, United Counties of Dalhousie, North Sherbrooke, and Lavant, (14) 39, (27) 90. Of the Municipal Council, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengary, (33) 120, (48) 176. Of the Municipality, Township of Sarnia, (81) 250, (105) 281. Of the Municipality, Township of Dawn, (129) 370, (136) 382. Of Norman B. Fish and others, of the Township of London, (142) 405, (157) 502. Of William McAlpine and James Menerey of Warwick, (156) 501, (172) 585. Of William Hepburn and others, of Chippawa, (220) 742, (237) 807. Of Rev. W. Taylor and others, United Presbyterians of Montreal (or any other purpose), (321) 1125, (334) 1184. Of the Municipality, Township of Nassagaweya, (328) 1155, (339) 1201.
4. Notice of motion, for a series of resolutions relative to lands illegally set apart as Clergy Reserves, 702. Motion, that the Constitutional Act directed the reservation for the support of a Protestant Clergy, of a quantity equal to one seventh of the lands granted,--instead of which a quantity equal to one sixth was set aside,--the public domain being thereby wrongfully divested of 300,000 acres in Upper Canada, and 227,559 acres in Lower Canada,--that it is expedient to restore the lands illegally set apart,--and that a select committee be appointed to prepare a measure for recovering the same for the use of the public, (312) 1069-1073. Further consideration of the motion postponed sine die, (312-313) 1073.
5. Notice of motion, for a series of resolutions to prevent additional clergymen from receiving support from the fund, 702. Motion; Superseded by the Orders of the day, 1081. Moved again; Negatived, (325) 1129-1132.
6. Petition of the Municipality, United Townships of Dummer and Burleigh, complaining of the present disposition of the Clergy Reserves, and the proceedings of Sir J.S. Pakington and the British Ministry with reference thereto. Presented, (347) 1237. Motion, that the petition be now received, negatived, (364-365) 1309-1313.
7. Notice of question, relative to the issuance of a patent for Clergy Reserve Lot No. 39 on the Ottawa in the Township of Nepean, 1324. Stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1588.
8. Notice of question, relative to the endowments and rights of the Roman Catholic Clergy in Lower Canada as expressed in the Imperial Parliament, 2189.
9. Question, whether the Government will introduce a Bill for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves if the Imperial Act grants the Province power

of settlement; Answer, 247.

10. Question, relative to Clergy Reserve statistics; Answer, 2305.
11. Question, whether the Government will recommend abandoning arrears of rent on Lower Canada Reserve lands; Answer, 2731-2732.
12. Motion to consider certain resolutions regarding Reserves; Postponed, 3313.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 13-17, 88; Addresses to Her Majesty, 1; Addresses to His Excellency, 4, 5, 58; Governor General, Messages from His Excellency, 2, 6, 7.

CLERGYMEN:--Vide Elections, 1, 9.

CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY:--His certificates of the election of members returned upon new writs: (218) 740, (240-241) 811, (475) 1599, (577) 2006, (802) 2900.

Vide also Elections, 14; Orders, 1.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE:--

1. To cause the Return of land claims in Gaspé remaining unadjusted, to be reduced to a tabular statement, (303) 1029. Statement laid on the table, (699) 2577.
2. To prepare a statement of all Mechanics' Institutes, Agricultural Societies, Boards of Trade, collegiate, literary and scientific institutions, and municipalities, (523) 1771.
3. To procure certain information from the Ontario, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad Company, (621-622) 2275.
4. Lays before the House minutes of the proceedings of the General Committee of Elections, pursuant to the 41st Section of the Act, (318) 1085.
5. Clerk Assistant:--Mr. Speaker reports a letter from the Clerk, requesting permission to appoint a deputy assistant, in consequence of the illness of the Clerk Assistant, George B. Faribault,--and states that Mr. William B. Lindsay, Jr., had been appointed, with his approbation, (7-8) 19.
6. To request the Upper Canada Trust and Loan Company to submit to the House a Return showing amount of loans, interest, etc., (350) 1241.
7. To request the Canada Company to transmit to the House a statement of its affairs, (421-422) 1490-1491.
8. To request the presidents of certain railway companies to submit to this House various statements, etc., (423) 1491.
9. To prepare a list of private Bills passed this session, and fees paid, (939) 3226. Lays list before the House, (1006-1010) 3339-3342.

CLERKS OF THE PEACE:--

1. Petition of George Gurnet and others against any further reduction in the income of Clerks of the Peace, (111) 306, (125) 350.
 2. Petition of Alexander Delisle and William H. Brehaut, for indemnification for the reduction of their salaries as Clerks of the Peace for Montreal, (123) 349, (134-135) 380.
- Vide Municipalities (Upper Canada), 6.

CLOSE, NATHANIEL:--Petition of, complaining that a lot in Nepean, on which he settled in 1829, has been deeded to another person, and praying relief, (196) 660, (205) 678.

COBOURG AND PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY:--

1. Petition of A. Jeffry and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (102) 279, (116) 332. Referred to the Committee on Railroads, (119) 334. Order rescinded, (128) 362. Referred to the Committee on Standing Orders,

(142-143) 406. Report thereon, (173) 586.

Bill presented and read, (180) 617. Read second time; Referred to the Committee on Railroads, (259) 901. Petition also referred, (293) 1017. Bill reported, with amendments, (340) 1203. Committed, (341) 1203. Considered, and amended; Reported, (381) 1383. Read third time; Amended; Passed, (392-393) 1405. By the Council, (427) 1498. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., c. 40.]

Petitions in favor:--Of George B. Hall and others, (328) 1155, (339) 1201. Of Charles Perry and others, (328) 1155, (339) 1201. Of William Lang and George Read, (347) 1237, (364) 1308.

2. Petition of the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, against the Bill, (408) 1461, (421) 1489-1490.
3. Petition of John and David Gilmour, of Quebec, to be heard at the Bar against the Bill, (307) 1060, (322) 1126.
4. Petition of J.S. Smith and others, of the Town of Port Hope, against the above, or any other measures tending to obstruct the navigation of Rice Lake by bridging it, (307) 1060, (322) 1126. Referred to the Committee on Railroads, (323) 1127.
5. Petition of the President and Directors, for amendments to the Act of Incorporation, (559) 1911, (571) 1974. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (582) 2069.
Bill presented and read, (605) 2214. Read second time; Referred, (678) 2449. Reported, (708-709) 2626. Committed, (709) 2626. Considered; Reported, (1002) 3332. Passed, (1017) 3349. By the Council, (1071) 3423. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 242.]

COBOURG HARBOUR:--Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 6; Rice Lake and Ontario Road.

COD FISHERIES:--Vide Fisheries, 4.

COHO, NATHAN S. (also CAHO,):--Petition of, for restoration of his pension, (759) 2769, (769) 2788.

COLLEGE OF ST. PIERRE DE CHAMBLY:--Vide Chambly College.

COLOURED POPULATION:--Petition of the Municipal Council of Kent, representing the evils likely to arise from the rapid increase of the coloured population in the County, (893) 3142, (897) 3174.

Vide also British American Institute for the Education of Persons of Colour.

COMMERCIAL BANK:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 3.

COMMERCIAL POLICY:--Vide Trade.

COMMISSIONERS' COURTS (LOWER CANADA):--

1. Bill to amend the Act for the summary trial of small causes in Lower Canada. Presented and read, (79) 243. Read second time, (212) 697-698. Third reading postponed, (215) 716. Read third time and passed, (234-235) 795-796. By the Council, (269) 951. Royal Assent, (471) 1582. [16 Vic., c. 14.]
2. Bill to increase the jurisdiction of the Commissioners' Courts. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce Bill, 1762. Bill presented and read, (740) 2712. Order for second reading discharged, (1002) 3333.
3. Bill to amend the laws relative to the Commissioners' Courts (Mr. Laurin). Presented and read, (884) 3123. Read second and third times, and passed, the Rules being suspended (1107-1108) 3462. By the Council, (1125) 3480. Royal Assent, (1129) 3485. [16 Vic., c. 202.]
4. Petition of James Patrick and others, of the Township of Durham, for

repeal of the Act establishing Commissioners' Courts, (394) 1419, (421) 1489.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 20; Addresses to His Excellency, 14.

COMMITTEES:--

1. Resolution for appointment of eight standing committees; Select committee appointed to prepare lists of members to compose such committees, (7) 12-13. Report, (9-10) 21. Motion, to concur in that part which relates to the Committee on Railroads; Two amendments, to re-commit report, negatived; Main motion agreed to, (10-11) 21-27. (Vide Railroads, Standing Committee on.) Remainder of report concurred in, (18) 54. Vide Bills, Private; Contingencies; Laws, Expiring; Orders Standing-- Standing Committee on; Printing; Privileges; Public Accounts.
2. Committees of the whole obtain leave to sit again the same day: (246) 834, (426) 1497, (471) 1582.
3. Instructions to Committees of the whole: (344) 1230, (765) 2775, (813) 2918, (868) 3092, (882) 3115, (887) 3126, (888) 3126.
4. Rise without reporting, (990) 3319, (1063) 3414, (1113-1114) 3468.
5. Rise for want of a quorum, (1038) 3373-3374, (1116) 3470.
6. Rise on a message being received to attend His Excellency in the Lower Council Chamber, (1125) 3481.
7. Joint Committee, (79) 243-244.
8. Select committees, instructions to: (80) 245, (176) 599, (279) 968, (290) 1011, (349) 1240, (350) 1241, (512) 1716, (552-553) 1888, (570) 1946, (792) 2847, (876) 3107, (900-901) 3177-3178.
9. To report from time to time: (111) 307, (348) 1238.
10. Members added: (190) 645, (258) 900, (512) 1716, (621) 2274, (646) 2319, (692) 2539-2540, (841) 3000, (870) 3099, (879) 3112. During the absence of another member only, (175) 598.
11. Leave granted to a committee on a divorce Bill to hear counsel and examine witnesses thereon, (776) 2810.
12. House divides on question for receiving a report from a select committee, (1116-1117) 3472.
13. Part of a report concurred in, the remainder being postponed, (10-11) 26-27. Vide above, 1.
14. Reports concurred in: (18) 54, (179) 609, (283) 994, (374) 1369, (430) 1501, (437) 1509, (450) 1530, (474) 1585, (604) 2213, (843) 3004, (1072) 3424, (1078) 3432. Amended and concurred in, (474) 1586.
15. Report referred to another committee, (450) 1531.

COMPANIES, INCORPORATED:--

Bill to facilitate recovery of debts due by incorporated companies. Notice of motion for leave to introduce Bill, 28. Bill presented and read, (107)--This entry in the Journals omitted in error from page 283 of our version; See Errata, page 3755 for the text of the Journal entry. Second reading postponed, (217) 725; (383) 1386 (over the recess). Order for second reading discharged, (888) 3127.

Vide also Joint Stock Companies.

COMPTON ACADEMY:--Petition of A. Stinson and others, for aid, (749) 2743, (759) 2769.

CONCILIATION COURTS:--

1. Bill to establish conciliation Courts in Upper Canada. Notice of motion for leave to introduce Bill, 14. Bill presented and read, (15) 41.

Second reading postponed, (70) 225. Motion to postpone second reading six months, negatived, (122-123) 339-343. Bill read second time; Referred, (123) 343. Petition of S. Carroll and others (Vide below, 2.) also referred, (161) 524. Reported; Committed; Considered, and no report made, (989-990) 3319.

2. Petition of Sylvester Carroll and others of the Township of Grantham, for an Act to regulate arbitrations for settlement of differences, and to authorize the entering of their awards in some Court of Record, (134) 380, (153) 446. Referred to committee on the above Bill, (161) 524.

CONFERENCES:--

1. Desired by the House:--On disagreeing with the amendments of the Council to the Bill to regulate fishing in the Saguenay; Committee appointed to draw up reasons, (583) 2071. Report of reasons; Conference desired, (595) 2195-2196. Agreed to; Managers appointed; Report delivery of reasons, (600) 2203-2204.
2. Desired by the Council:--On disagreeing with one and amending another of the amendments of the House to the Bill from the Council, for Incorporation of Gas and Water Companies, (1104) 3458. Agreed to, (1105) 3459. Managers appointed; Conference held; Report reasons of Council; House does not insist on the said amendments, (1110-1111) 3464-3465.

CONGREGATION DES HOMMES DE VILLE MARIE:--Vide Montreal Congrégation des hommes de Ville Marie.

CONSTABLES:--

1. Petition of the Municipal Council of Huron, Perth and Bruce, praying that the appointment of County Constables may be left to the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, (71) 235, (87) 260.
2. Petition of Félix Lavoie and others, of Quebec, for a provision for the payment of constables chosen for certain duties in the criminal courts, and for permission to them to furnish substitutes, (134) 380, (153) 447.

CONTINGENCIES:--

1. Standing Committee on Contingencies appointed, (10) 21. Concurred in, (18) 54. Members added, (879) 3112.
2. Petitions referred:--Of Mrs. Augustin Laperrière, for a pension, (246) 826. Of André Leroux Cardinal, for compensation for losses at the burning of the Parliament House, (619) 2272. Of G.W. Wicksteed, for an increase of salary as a Law Clerk, etc., (referred with an instruction to consider the expediency of placing the Law Clerk on the same footing as the Assistant Clerk of the House) (886) 3125.
3. FIRST REPORT of the Committee (for an advance); Address ordered, (158) 503. Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 7. SECOND REPORT on accounts of the last Session and the Recess, (192-194) 653-656. Printed; Committed, (195) 655. Considered; Resolution reported concurring in Report; Agreed to; So much of Report as relates to printing, etc., referred to Committee on Printing, (449-450) 1530-1531. THIRD REPORT for a further advance; Address ordered, (311) 1067-1068. Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 8. FOURTH REPORT for a further advance; Address ordered, (374) 1369. Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 9. FIFTH REPORT on officers and messengers, and indemnity to members, (450-453) 1531-1534. Printed; Committed, (453) 1534. Considered, (471) 1582. Resolutions reported, for amending Report and concurring in the Report as amended; Motions to recommit the Report, negatived, and resolutions agreed to, (474) 1585. SIXTH REPORT for a further advance, for supplying the Reading Room with European newspapers,

and members' mileage allowance; Concurred in; Address ordered, (604) 2213. Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 10. SEVENTH REPORT for a further advance; Address ordered, (778-779) 2816-2817. Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 11. EIGHTH REPORT on the references, and allowances to officers, (950-951) 3258-3259. Committed; Printed, (951) 3259. Considered, (991) 3321-3322. NINTH REPORT on further allowances, together with estimate, (1049-1050) 3398-3399. Printed; Referred to the Committee of the whole on the 8th Report, (1050-1051) 3399. Both considered, (1115) 3469-3470. Report progress, and a resolution (Estimates for 1853); Agreed to; Address ordered, (1122-1123) 3477-3479. Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 12. Again considered; Interrupted by a Message from the Council; Again considered; Speaker resumes Chair on a Message from His Excellency for the prorogation, (1125) 3480-3481.

CONVICT LABOR:--Vide Quebec, 3; Penitentiary, 2.

CORONERS:--Vide Municipalities (Upper Canada), 6.

CORPORATE RIGHTS:--Bill to amend the Act defining the mode of proceeding in Lower Canada courts in relation to the protection of corporate rights, and to writs of prerogative. Presented and read, (890-891) 3136. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Re-committed and amended; Passed, the Rules being suspended, (1074-1075) 3426-3427. By the Council, (1124) 3479. Royal Assent, (1129) 3485. [16 Vic., c. 199.]

CORPORATIONS:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 18; Executors, 2.
Vide also Companies, Incorporated.

CORRUPTION:--Vide Elections, 12; Executive Council; Loans, Public; Ontario, Simcoe and Lake Huron Railway, 7.

COSTEN, THOMAS:--Petition of, complaining of his dismissal from the office of Head Keeper of the Penitentiary, (307) 1060, (321) 1125.

COSTS:--Vide Plaintiff's Security.

COTTINGHAM, William:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 19; Addresses to His Excellency, 13.

-COUNSEL:--

1. Bill to extend to persons charged with criminal offences the right of being assisted by counsel. Presented and read, (133) 373. Second reading postponed over recess, (384) 1388. Read second time; Referred, (506-507) 1691.
2. Counsel to be heard at the Bar of the House: (216) 717, (509) 1712. Called in and heard, (580) 2009-2060, (584) 2071-2131.
3. A member obtains leave to appear as counsel before the Legislative Council in support of a Bill, (676) 2432.
4. Leave granted to a select committee on a divorce Bill to hear counsel thereon, (776) 2810.

COUNTY COURTS (UPPER CANADA):--

1. Bill to increase the jurisdiction of the said courts, and to simplify the proceedings therein. Presented and read, (66) 221. Second reading postponed, (128) 364, (211-212) 697, (383) 1386. Order for second reading discharged, (504-505) 1687.
2. Bill to remove doubts as to the powers of the junior judges of the said courts. Presented and read, (113) 309. Read second time; Committed, (133) 374. Considered; Reported, (183) 630. Read third time and passed,

- (200-201) 667. By the Council, (268) 951. Royal Assent, (471) 1582. [16 Vic., c. 20.]
3. Bill to confer equity jurisdiction on the County Courts in Upper Canada. Presented and read, (227-228) 753. Read second time; Committed, (266) 918-919. Reported, with a resolution; Instruction, to make provision therein for a tariff of fees, (344) 1230. Consideration postponed (over the recess), (384) 1387. Consideration further postponed, (505) 1688, (525-526) 1774. Considered, (587-588) 2138-2141, (795) 2857-2858. Reported, (811) 2909. Passed, (818) 2926. By the Council, (870) 3099. Royal Assent, (886) 3124. [16 Vic., c. 119.]
 4. House resolves to go into Committee to consider of fixing a tariff of fees for the County Courts, (263) 915. Considered, (285) 996. Report postponed, (327) 1142. Report a resolution authorizing a tariff of fees; Instruction to Committee of the whole on the Bill to confer equity jurisdiction on the County Courts, to insert a provision therefor, (344) 1230.
Vide above, 3.
 5. Petition of the Municipal Council, County of Simcoe, for an extension of the jurisdiction of the said Courts, (8) 19, (20) 61.

Vide also Municipalities (Upper Canada), 6.

COUNTY JUDGES:--Vide Division Courts, 2, 3.

COUNTY OFFICERS:--Vide Municipalities (Upper Canada), 6, 11.

COURT COSTS:--Vide Plaintiff's Security.

COURTS:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 12, 20, 36, 45; Addresses to His Excellency, 14, 24, 30, 44; Beauharnois Circuit Court; Chancery, Court of; Constables; Conciliation Courts; County Courts; Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction; Court Houses; Court of Impeachment; Division Courts (Upper Canada); Gaspé; Joliette; Law, Practice of; Montreal Recorder's Court; Pleading; Queen's Bench (Lower Canada); Queen's Bench and Common Pleas (Upper Canada); St. Hyacinthe Circuit Court; St-Johns Circuit Court; Vice-Admiralty Court; Yamaska, 2. Vide also Absent Defendants; Armstrong, Judge; Bacquet, Judge; Bar of Lower Canada; Counsel, 1; Evidence, Law of; Judges, Assistant; Juries; Justice, Administration of; Justices of the Peace; McIntyre, Neil C.; Montreal Court House; Municipalities (Lower Canada), 2; Plaintiff's Security; Shefford; Witnesses.

COURTS OF ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION (LOWER CANADA):--Bill to amend the laws relative to the said Courts. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce Bill, 1484. Notice is on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1594. Bill presented and read, (780) 2818. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (1021) 3352. Reported; Re-committed and amended; Reported, (1026-1027) 3360. Passed, (1046) 3388. By the Council, with amendments, (1113) 3467. Considered and agreed to, (1114) 3468. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 194.]

COURT HOUSES:--

1. Bill to vest in the County Councils the appointment of keepers of court houses in Canada West. Notice of motion, for leave to bring in a Bill, 1222. Notice is on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1589. Bill presented and read, (500) 1667. Second reading postponed, (813) 2918. Order for second reading discharged, (998) 3329.
2. Notice of motion, that a Committee of the whole consider certain resolutions relative to assessments for the construction of court houses, 1197.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 36; Addresses to His Excellency, 24, 44; Essex; Gaols, 2; Montreal Court House.

COURT OF IMPEACHMENT:--Question, whether Government intend to establish a Court of Impeachment in this Province; Answer, 247.

COXWELL, W.H.:--Petition of, for an increase of his salary as Chief Clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas for Upper Canada, (152) 446, (160) 524.

CRAMAHE:--Vide Haldimand (Township), 1; Murray.

CRANBERRY MARSH:--Petition of Robert Hobson, for extension of the time for the purchasing of the same by the Municipal Council of Welland, (850) 3049, (859) 3079. Rules relative to notice suspended, (870) 3099. Bill to extend Act; From the Council; Read, (899) 3176. Read second time; Referred, (962) 3287. Reported, with amendments; Committed; Considered; Reported; Amendments agreed to, (990) 3319-3320. Passed, as amended, (1015) 3347. Amendments agreed to by the Council, (1027) 3361. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 221.]

CRIMINAL OFFENCES:--Vide Counsel, 1.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT:--Question, relative to the delayed presentation of the half yearly account of that department; Answer, in part; Question lies over, 1080.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 50; Addresses to His Excellency, 32.

CROWN LANDS, COMMISSIONER OF:--

1. Notice of question, relative to the authority for an allowance of £100 paid to the present Commissioner, 1079. Question; Answer, 1145.
2. Question, whether security was given by the Commissioner and other officers before taking office; Answer, 1080.
3. Notice of several questions relative to Dr. Rolph's acceptance of the office, 1299. Questions; Answers, 1542.
4. Notice of Address, praying His Excellency to lay before the House copies of correspondence relative to the resignation of the office by Mr. Price. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1594.
5. Notice of motion, that in the opinion of the House, Dr. Rolph has forfeited the office by failure to comply with 4 & 5 Vic., cc. 19, 100, 1568. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1592.
6. Notice of question, whether security for the office was given within the time limit, and whether the office of Commissioner is not now vacant, 1569.

CROWN LANDS, OFFICE OF:--Question, whether it is the intention of the Government to appoint an Assistant Commissioner or to reorganize that office; Answer, 230.

CUL-DE-SAC HARBOUR:--Vide Quebec (City), 10.

CULLERS' FUND:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 136; Addresses to His Excellency, 108.

CURRAN, JAMES, Parliamentary Library Messenger:--Gratuity to, (1050) 3398. Another, (1078) 3432.

CURRENCY:--Bill to regulate the currency. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce the Bill, 1453. Bill presented and read, (424) 1495. Second reading postponed, (491) 1645, (531) 1783. Read second time after a debate, (767) 2777-2782. Committed; Debated in Committee, (767) 2782-2784.

Amended; Reported after a debate, (793-794) 2849-2850. Passed, (810) 2908. By the Council, (843) 3004. Royal Assent, (1129) 3485. [16 Vic., c. 158.]

Vide Governor General, Messages from His Excellency, 2.

CUSTOMS:--

1. House goes into Committee to consider of certain amendments to the tariff of customs and excise duties (His Excellency's recommendation being signified), (676) 2432-2440, (685) 2483-2494, (697) 2547-2558, (712) 2629-2645. Report 9 resolutions (repealing all excise duties and empowering Municipal Councils to impose excise duties; providing to each revenue inspector a gratuity equal to a year's salary; also reducing the customs duties on certain articles), (719-720) 2655-2656. Several amendments to the resolutions on the customs proposed and negatived, and the resolutions agreed to, (720-723) 2656-2660. Bill (Vide below, 2.) presented and read, (723) 2660.
Vide Excise Duties.
2. Bill further to amend the laws relating to the duties of customs. Presented and read, (723) 2660. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Motion to recommit Bill, negatived, (748-749) 2739-2740. Passed, (754) 2752. By the Council, (761) 2771. Royal Assent, (767) 2777. [16 Vic., c. 85.]
3. Petition of Hugh Allan, Chairman of the Convention of Delegates of the Boards of Trade, for the alteration of the customs duties so as to encourage the Gulf trade and domestic manufactures,--for adoption of measures for obtaining reciprocity, and opening the St. Lawrence to the United States,--encouragement of ship-building,--repeal of the usury laws, auction duties, and statutory holidays,--amendment of the assessment laws,--and for passing of a bankruptcy law, (130) 370-371, (136-137) 382. Printed, (155) 449.
4. Notice of motion, for an Address for copies of correspondence relative to the withdrawal of the Imperial Customs for Quebec and Montreal. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1588. Motion; negatived, (503-504) 1684-1687.
5. Notice of motion, for a bill to provide free admission into Canada on certain articles from the British West Indies, 28.
6. Notice of motion, that a Committee of the whole consider the expediency of revising the protective duties on goods imported into Upper Canada, 276. Motion; Postponed, 704. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1589.
7. Notice of motion, that any readjustment of the tariff should be considered before the proposed adjournment of 10 November, 1413. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1592.
8. Question, whether Government intend to recommend to Parliament a reduction of the duties on teas and sugars; Answer, 247.
9. Notice of question, relative to a change in the customs tariff or the canal tolls of Upper Canada during this Session, 1731.

CUTTER, FREDERICK A.:--Vide Medical Profession, 5.

D.

DAIGLE AND DUFRESNE, MESSRS.:--Vide Bridges, 31.

DANIELL, STANURS or STANOUS:--Petition of Mrs. Ellen Daniell and others, for an Act to vest in them, as trustees of the late Stanurs (also Stanous) Daniell, a certain road allowance in the Township of Toronto, (589) 2168, (598) 2201. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (604) 2213. Bill presented and read, (843) 3004. Read second time; Referred,

(1034) 3367. Report preamble not proved, (1063) 3414.

DEATHS:--Vide Births, Marriages and Deaths.

DEBENTURES, MUNICIPAL:--Vide Municipalities (Upper Canada), 14.

DEBENTURES, PROVINCIAL:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 55, 56; Addresses to His Excellency, 16, 37, 38. Vide also Supply, 6, 8.

DEBT, IMPRISONMENT FOR:--Bill to explain a certain enactment in the Act to abolish the same in Lower Canada. Presented and read, (884) 3123.

Vide also Hart, Mrs. E.

DEBT, PUBLIC:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 55, 56, 86-88; Addresses to His Excellency, 16, 17, 37, 38, 56-58.

DEBT, SEIZURE FOR:--Bill to exempt tools, clothing, and furniture from seizure for debt to a certain amount. Notice of motion for leave to introduce Bill, 14. Bill presented and read, (15) 41. Second reading postponed, (70) 225-226. Read second time; Referred, (128) 363-364. Reported; Committed, (989) 3318. House in Committee; Notice is taken that there is no quorum, (1038) 3373. Reported; Recommitted, and amended; Motion to re-commit Bill, to confine its operation to Upper Canada; Amendment, to substitute "Lower" for "Upper," negatived; Main motion negatived; Bill passed, (1065-1067) 3416-3418.

DEBTORS:--Notice of motion, for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the provisions of the Insolvent Debtors' Act of Upper Canada: On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1589.

DEBTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES:--Vide Companies, Incorporated.

DEBTS OF PUBLIC OFFICERS:--Vide Salaries.

DE CHENE, J.B. Miville: Petition of, for compensation for loss of his schooner in 1816, while in the Government Service, (26) 89, (47) 175. Motion to refer petition, negatived, (369) 1327.

DEFENDANTS:--Vide Absent Defendants.

DEFRIES, R., POSTMASTER TO THE HOUSE:--Gratuity to him, (1050) 3398.

DESJARDINS CANAL:--

1. Petitions for authority to the Corporation of Dundas to issue debentures and become security to the Great Western Railroad Company on behalf of the Desjardins Canal Company, for the expense of making a cut (for the said Canal) through Burlington Heights: Of the Mayor and Corporation, Town of Dundas; Of James Coleman and others, of Dundas; Of the Desjardins Canal Company, (142) 405, (157) 502. Referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, (157-158) 503. Report thereon, (173) 586. Bill presented and read, (178) 607. Read second time; Referred, (234) 795. Reported with amendments, (287) 1003. Committed, (289) 1004. Considered; Reported, (305) 1031. Read third time and passed, (317) 1077-1078. By the Council, (341) 1203-1204. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., c. 54.]
2. Petition of Rev. William McMurray and others, against the above, and praying that the Canal may be assumed as a Government Work, (219) 742, (236) 806. Referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, (254) 892.

DESPRES, EMMANUEL C.:--Petition of, for compensation for loss sustained in the construction of the court House and gaol at St. Hyacinthe, (72) 236, (98) 270.

DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES:--Vide Trade, 3.

DISINTERMENTS:--Bill to permit of disinterments in certain cases; From the Council. Presented and read, (600) 2203. Ordered for second reading, (605) 2214. Read second time, (973) 3298. Read third time and passed, (996) 3327. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 174.]

DISTRICT COUNCILS:--Vide Municipalities (Upper Canada).

DISTRICT FUNDS (UPPER CANADA):--Bill to repeal the Act 7. Will. 4, c. 18, and to provide for the auditing and payment of certain accounts by County Councils. Presented and read, (207) 680. Second reading postponed, (441) 1513, (515) 1720, (812) 2917. Order for second reading, discharged, (963) 3288.

DIVISION COURTS (UPPER CANADA):--

1. Bill to increase the jurisdiction of the said Courts (Mr. Robinson). Presented and read, (65) 221. Second reading postponed, (128) 364, (211) 697, (383) 1386, (688) 2517. Question for second reading and a debate thereon; Postponed six months, (755-756) 2754-2755.
2. Bill to amend the Division Court Act, and extend the jurisdiction of the Courts (Mr. Richards). Notice of motion, for leave to bring in Bill, 1392. Bill presented and read, (397) 1425. Read second time; Committed, (519) 1740-1741. Instruction, to provide therein for the travelling expenses of County Judges, (888) 3126. (Vide below, 3.) Considered; Reported, (1022) 3354. Motions to recommit Bill, negatived, (1030-1031) 3363-3364. Bill passed, (1031) 3364. By the Council, (1112) 3467. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 177.]
3. House goes into Committee to provide for the travelling expenses of the County Judges under the foregoing Bill (His Excellency's recommendation being signified), (879) 3112. Report a resolution, granting not over £50 for each judge, in the discretion of the Governor in Council; Amendment, that it is inexpedient to place the emoluments of the County Judges at the discretion of the Executive, negatived; Resolution agreed to, (887-888) 3126. Instruction to the Committee on the Bill to provide for the same therein, (888) 3126.
4. Notice of motion, for leave to bring in a Bill to give an appeal from the Division Courts, 1271. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1588. Bill presented and read, (761) 2770. Order for second reading, discharged, (1004) 3334.
5. Petitions for a further extension of the jurisdiction of the Courts:-- Of the Municipal Council, County of Simcoe, (8) 19, (20) 61. Of the Municipal Council, United Counties of Lincoln and Welland (also petitioning for the abolition of the County Courts), (72) 236, (97) 270. Of James A. Davidson and others, of the Township of Grantham, (134) 380, (153) 446. Of the Municipality, Township of Pelham, (267) 950, (287) 1002.

DIVISION LINE:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 72; Addresses to His Excellency, 49; Boundary Line (Upper and Lower Canada).

DIVORCE:--Vide Beresford, William Henry; Bills, Private, 7.

DIXON, THOMAS C.:--Motion, for an Address for copies of correspondence between the Government and Thomas C. Dixon, M.P.P., relative to his dismissal from the Commission of the Peace,--and of a petition praying for such dismissal; A debate thereon; Motion negatived, (680) 2457-2469.

DOGS:--Vide Sheep.

DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE:--Vide O'CONNOR, JOHN.

DORCHESTER BRIDGE:--Vide Bridges, 5.

DOUGLAS, DR. JAMES:--Vide Quebec Marine and Emigrant Hospital, 2.

DRAPEAU, STANISLAS:--Vide Agriculture, 12; Library, Parliamentary, 1.

DRAPER, BENJAMIN:--Petition of, complaining of unjust treatment in relation to his contract on the Lachine Canal, and praying for an investigation, (756) 2765, (769) 2788. Resolution (one of those reported by the Supply Committee), providing for indemnification, (1089) 3444. Amended, and agreed to, (1102) 3456.
Vide Supply, 5.

DRUMMOND:--Bill to repeal the Act 14 & 15 Vic., c. 28, and to transfer the seat of Municipality No. 2 of Drummond from Stanfold to St. Christophe d'Arthabaska; Presented and read, (427) 1498. Read second time, (530) 1783. Read third time and passed, (561) 1913. By the Council, (703) 2607. Royal Assent, (766) 2776. [16 Vic., c. 98.]

DRUMMONDVILLE:--Vide Bridges, 27.

DRUNKARDS:--Bill to provide for the care of habitual drunkards. Presented and read, (113) 308. Read second time; Referred to a select committee, (217) 725-727. Reported, (343) 1229. Third reading postponed over the recess, (381) 1383. Further ordered for third reading, (489) 1634, (513) 1716, (561) 1912, (614) 2243, (661) 2404, (692) 2540, (726) 2695, (745) 2729, (754) 2752, (793) 2848. Order discharged, (995) 3326.

DU CHENE RIVER:--

1. Petition of William Morrine and others, Commissioners for improving the said river, for an extension of the period for completing their improvements, (499) 1666, (508) 1711.
Bill presented and read, (606) 2215. Read second time; Referred, (973) 3298. Report preamble not proved, (1052) 3401.
2. Petition of Edward Marshall and others, against the Bill, (700) 2577, (714) 2649.
3. Petition of Francis Earls and others, of the County of Two Mountains, for election of new Commissioners, (746) 2737, (757) 2765.

DUGOUFFRE RIVER:--Vide Bridges, 6.

DUMB:--Vide Juvenile Offenders.

DUNDAS (TOWN):--Vide Desjardins Canal.

DUNHAM HIGH SCHOOL:--Petition of W. Baker and others, for aid, (713) 2649, (732) 2704.

DUPEREZ, MARIE JOSEPHTE:--Petition of, stating that she is the great-grand-daughter of Sieur de Champlain, first Governor of Canada, and is in great distress, and praying for aid, (602) 2211, (619) 2272.

DURHAM:--Vide Beauharnois (County).

DUTIES:--Vide Customs; Trade.

E.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS:--Vide Townships of Lower Canada.

EAU CHAUDE (RIVER):--Vide Bridges, 16.

ECCLESIASTICAL CORPORATIONS:--Bill for the incorporation of ecclesiastical bodies. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce Bill, 28. Motion;

Postponed, 703. Bill presented and read, (438) 1510. Order for second reading discharged, (531) 1783.

Vide also Charitable Societies.

EDITS ET ORDONNANCES (LOWER CANADA):--Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 59.

EDUCATION:--

Lower Canada

1. Bill to amend the School Law of Lower Canada (Mr. Terrill). Presented and read, (175) 598. Order for second reading discharged, (385) 1388.
2. Bill to amend the Act providing for elementary instruction in Lower Canada. Presented and read, (330-331) 1157. Second reading postponed over the recess, (443) 1516. Again postponed, (813) 2917. Read second time; Referred; Bill to amend the School Laws (Vide below, 7.) also referred, (964) 3289. The last mentioned Bill reported with provisions of the first Bill incorporated therein, (1051) 3399.
3. Notice of motion, that the House resolve into a Committee, to consider appropriating certain unexpended balances of the School Fund for Lower Canada, and other sums out of the Jesuits' Estates, for educational purposes in Lower Canada, 1361. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1593. Notice of motion specifying resolutions to be proposed in Committee, 1613. House goes into Committee; A debate, (490) 1638-1644. Report 6 resolutions (for an appropriation out of the School Funds for schoolhouses, local libraries, and education; and out of the Jesuits' Estates, £2,000 per annum for 1852 and 1853 for school inspectors, and for a normal school; also for the investment of £5,000 out of the same fund for the site and buildings of the normal school); Read second time and agreed to, (494-495) 1654-1655.
4. Bill--based on above resolutions (Vide above, 3.)--to appropriate certain unexpended balances out of the School Fund for Lower Canada, and other sums out of the Jesuits' Estates Fund, for educational purposes in Lower Canada. Presented and read, (495) 1655. Read second time, (536) 1800-1801. Read third time and passed, (562) 1913. By the Council, (591) 2170. Royal Assent, (596) 2197. [16 Vic., c. 74.]
5. Notice of motion, that the House go into Committee to consider of resolutions for authorizing school commissioners in Lower Canada, on a petition from the rate payers in any school district, to assess the same for school purposes, 1692. Motion; House goes into Committee; Resolution reported and agreed to, (537) 1819.
6. Bill to establish a board of examiners for school teachers in Kamouraska. Presented and read, (645) 2317. Read second time; Committed; Instruction, to consider the propriety of extending the provisions of the Bill to the several districts in Lower Canada, (813) 2918. Considered; Reported, (1006) 3336. Passed, as a Bill to establish a board of Examiners for School Teachers in certain Districts in Lower Canada, (1019) 3350. By the Council, (1105) 3459. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 209.]
7. Bill to amend the School Laws of Lower Canada (Mr. Tessier). Presented and read, (865) 3085. Read second time; Referred to the Committee on the Elementary Instruction Bill, (964) 3289. (Vide above, 2.) Reported (with provisions of the last mentioned Bill incorporated in it); Committed; Considered; Reported, (1051) 3399. Passed, (1063) 3414. By the Council, with amendments, (1118) 3473. Considered, and agreed to, (1120) 3475. Royal Assent, (1129) 3485. [16 Vic., c. 208.]
8. Notice of motion, for the appointment of a special Committee to inquire into the state of education in Lower Canada, the working of the School Law,

the efficiency of the Education Department, etc., 1539. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1590. Committee appointed, (500) 1667. Report; Printed, (1020) 3351.

9. Petitions for amendments to the School Law of Lower Canada:--Of Rev. N. Guérout and others, of the County of Berthier, (204) 677, (221) 744. Of the Municipality, Village of St. Michel de Vaudreuil, (213) 715, (221) 744. Of Joseph Dutton, of Montreal, (321) 1125, (334) 1184. Of Joseph Thibodeau and others, of St. Joseph de Maskinongé, (652) 2363, (662) 2418.
10. Petitions for the repeal of the said Law:--Of Antoine Gilbert and others, of Pointe du Lac, (282) 993, (293) 1016. Of Antoine Chrétien and others, of Ste. Ursule, (602) 2211, (618) 2271.
11. Petitions for aid to pay for the erection of certain schoolhouses:--Of Joseph Caron and others, of Ste. Anne de Lapérade, (180) 616, (192) 653. Of W.H. Webb and others, of Melbourne Township, (499) 1666, (508) 1711. Of John Guay and others, of Chicoutimi, (545) 1866, (550) 1884.
12. Petition of J.T. Dutton, of Montreal, praying that no teacher may act as secretary to a board of examiners; and that more correct reprints of the Irish National School books may be provided, (823) 2944, (827) 2966.
13. Notice of question, relative to the establishment of a normal school in Lower Canada, 30. Question; Answer, 82.
14. Question, whether Government intend to amend the school laws of Lower Canada during the present session; Answer, 649.
15. Question, whether Government intend to amend the Lower Canada school laws to facilitate the sale of wild lands; also, whether it is intended to set up local boards for the examination of instructors; Answer, 2731.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 18, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30, 88, 110; Addresses to His Excellency, 18, 20, 21, 48, 58, 79.

Upper Canada

1. Bill to repeal such clauses of the Common School Acts of Upper Canada as authorize the endowment of sectarian schools. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce the Bill, 228. Bill presented and read, (107) 283. Second reading postponed, (217) 727, (383) 1387 (over the recess), (505) 1688, (689) 2517, (799) 2886, (812) 2917, (888) 3127. Bill ruled out of order, the contrary principle having been affirmed by the House, (962) 3287.
2. Bill to make certain provisions with regard to Common Schools in Upper Canada. Presented and read, (416-417) 1479-1480. Read second time; Committed; Considered and amended; Reported; Rules of the House suspended; Read third time and passed, (465) 1555-1558. By the Council, (470) 1581. Royal Assent, (474) 1585. [16 Vic., c. 23.]
3. Bill to amend the Law relating to Grammar Schools in Upper Canada. Presented and read, (424) 1495. Read second time after a discussion; Committed, (794) 2856-2857. Considered; Reported, (868) 3092-3093. Read third time and passed, (874) 3104. By the Council, (896) 3152-3153. Royal Assent, (1125) 3481. [16 Vic., c. 186.]
4. Bill supplementary to the Common School Act of Upper Canada. Presented and read, (614) 2243. Motion for second reading; Debate thereon; Read second time; Committed, (811) 2910-2916. Notice of motion for an instruction to provide for repeal of all enactments authorizing separate schools, 2919. Motion for the instruction, and a debate thereon; Amendment, to add a provision that no teaching shall be permitted in any school receiving public aid, tending to do violence to the religious feelings of any child,

negatived; Main motion negatived, (957-958) 3271-3279. Bill considered, (958-959) 3279. Reported; Motions for re-committing Bill, negatived, (992-993) 3323-3324. Motion to postpone third reading six months, negatived, (993-994) 3324-3325. Read third time and passed, (1015-1016) 3347. By the Council, (1059) 3407. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 185.]

5. Petition of the Municipal Council of Kent, against the foregoing Bill, (893) 3142, (897) 3174.
6. Petitions for amendments to the Common School Act of Upper Canada:-- of the Municipal Council, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, (87) 260, (106) 282. Of the Municipal Council, United Counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce, (475) 1599, (485) 1617. Of the Municipal Council, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, (487) 1633, (492) 1651. Of the Municipality, Township of Nelson, (492) 1650, (502) 1683. Of Robert Robson and others, of London, (566) 1939, (578) 2007. Of the Mayor and Town Council of Belleville, (700) 2577, (714) 2649. Of Peter Murtagh and others, of London, (769) 2788, (777) 2815.
7. Petitions for repeal of the said Act:--Of William Pringle, Jr., and others, of Markham Township, (124) 349, (135) 381. Of A. Sproat and others, of Esquesing Township, (593) 2194, (602) 2211. Of the Municipal Council, United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, (618) 2271, (648) 2328.
8. Petitions for an Act to define the privilege of separate (sectarian) schools in Upper Canada:--Of Hon. J. Elmsley and others, of Toronto, (72) 235, (97) 269. Of Very Rev. T. Kirwan and others, of the Town of London, (111) 306, (124) 349-350. Of John McDonald and others, of Williamstown and Adelaide Townships, (180) 616, (192) 653. Of the Archbishop of Quebec and others, for the Catholic Institute of St. Roch, (267) 950, (287) 1002; Printed, (319) 1089. Of William McVeigh and others, of St. Thomas, (308) 1060-1061, (322) 1127. Of C.S. Cherrier and others, of Montreal, (648) 2328, (659) 2396; Printed, (679) 2456. Of Rev. J. Nelligan and others, of Quebec, (713) 2649, (732) 2704. Of Hon. Phillipe Panet and others, of Quebec, (732) 2704, (742) 2717.
9. Petitions against the system of separate schools:--Of Robert Adamson and John Irvine, of Lobo, (62) 218, (83-84) 253. Of N.B. Fish and others, of London, (142) 405, (157) 502. Of the Municipal Council, County of Kent, (533) 1793, (543) 1854.
10. Petition of the Bishop of Charroee and others, praying that the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada may be allowed a separate Education Board, separate schools, and a share of the school funds, (104) 280, (118-119) 334.
11. Petition of the Bishop of Toronto, for amendment of the School Act so as to provide for the establishment of separate schools for children belonging to the Church of England, (214) 715, (222) 744.
12. Petition of Charles Scarlett and others, for separation of the school sections in Dawn from the corresponding sections in the Zone and Gore of Camden, (618) 2271, (649) 2329.
13. Question, whether Ministry will propose an amendment to the Common School Act of Upper Canada this Session; Answer, 1033.
14. Notice of motion, that the House consider certain resolutions, for selling the unappropriated public lands of the Province at low prices to encourage immigration, while securing the income of £100,000 for Common School purposes provided for by 12 Vic., c. 200, 1025. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1594.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 18, 24, 25, 28, 30, 88, 110; Addresses to His Excellency, 19, 21, 48, 58, 79; Municipalities (Upper Canada), 10.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES:--Vide Charitable Societies.

EDWARDSBURGH:--

1. Petition of Thomas Ferguson (or Fergusson) and others, for repeal of the Act altering the survey of the 8th Concession thereof, (71) 235, (88) 260. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (188) 643. Petition referred, (770) 2789.
2. Petition of Hiram Adams and others, against, (231) 773, (237) 807.

ELECTIONS:--

1. Bill to prohibit clergymen from voting at elections. Notice of motion for leave to present the Bill, 212. Date of presentation specified, 228. Bill presented and read, (85) 254. Ordered for second reading, (109) 297. Order for second reading discharged and Bill withdrawn, (213) 701.
2. Bill for avoiding doubts as to the meaning of a certain enactment in the Act to regulate Elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Mr. Gouin). Presented and read, (107-108) 284. Read a second time, (217) 718. Read third time and passed, (284) 996. By the Council, (311) 1067. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., c. 7.]
3. Bill to explain a certain Act, and to define what persons shall have the right to vote at elections of members of the Legislative Assembly for Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers. Presented and read, (177) 607. Second reading postponed over the recess, (385) 1388. Read second time; Referred, (513) 1717.
4. Petition of Joseph Delisle and others, of the Banlieu of Quebec, in favor of the above Bill, (318) 1085, (329) 1156.
5. Bill to extend the elective franchise, and to provide for the registration of voters. Presented and read, (182) 628. Read a second time; Committed, (345) 1231-1232. Consideration postponed over the recess, (444) 1516-1517. Considered, (500) 1668-1674. Consideration further postponed, (528) 1780. Considered; Reported, (1023) 3354-3355. Re-committed and amended; Motion, that it be again re-committed, negatived; Read third time and passed, (1031-1032) 3365-3366. By the Council, (1112) 3466. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 153.]
6. Bill for better securing the freedom of elections in Lower Canada by the use of the ballot, Notice of motion, for leave to present Bill, 702. Bill presented and read, (225) 748. Second reading postponed over the recess, (441-442) 1514. Again postponed, (516) 1720, (812) 2917. Order for second reading discharged, (963) 3288.
7. Bill to amend the Act to regulate elections (Mr. Laurin). Presented and read, (281) 973. Second reading postponed over the recess, (443) 1515. Motion for second reading, negatived, (526) 1776.
8. Bill to provide an uniform mode of taking the votes at municipal and other elections. Presented and read, (860) 3080. Order for second reading, discharged, (1033) 3366.
9. Petition of Narcisse Filiau and others, of Beauport, complaining of the interference of the Rev. Mr. Bernard at the last election, and praying for an Act to prohibit the clergy from using their influence at Elections, (1039) 3380, (1061) 3412.
10. Certificates of election for members returned upon new writs: (218) 740, (240-241) 811, (475) 1599, (577) 2006, (802) 2900.
11. Motion, for appointment of a committee to prepare a Bill to provide for

the principle of voting by ballot in all parliamentary elections, negatived, (864) 3084.

12. Question, whether Government intend to secure the independent action of the members of the Legislature by providing that expenditure by the Crown and Provincial Administration not be used for controlling or influencing elections; Answer, 247. Vide also Legislative Assembly, 1.
13. Question, whether Government intend to introduce a measure to secure the freedom of election of members of the Assembly in Quebec and Montreal and to make better provision for the registration of voters in those cities; Answer, 345.
14. Gaspé:--Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to attend forthwith, with the Return, Poll Books, and letter from Returning Officer; Attends accordingly; Three resolutions, that it appears by the said Returns, Poll Books, and letter, that Robert Christie had a majority of votes, and ought to have been returned, and that he has a right to take his seat; Clerk of Crown in Chancery amends Return, (6) 11-12.
15. Montmorency:--Notice of motion (Mr. Cauchon) that L.C. Lefrançois be summoned to the Bar of the House, 14. Petition of Joseph Cauchon, M.P.P. for that County, complaining of the conduct of Louis Célestin Lefrançois, Returning Officer at the last election, and praying that he may be summoned to appear at the Bar to render an account of his conduct, (8) 19, (19-20) 60-61. Day appointed for consideration; Petition printed, (98) 271-272. Consideration postponed, (110) 297. Considered; Day appointed for hearing at the Bar the allegations contained therein; Copy of petition to be transmitted to Mr. Lefrançois; He is to be heard by Counsel; Witnesses summoned, (216) 717. Mr. Lefrançois appears; Messrs. Pope and Rhéaume appear as Counsel, (294) 1018. Examination of Régis Poulin, (294-295) 1018-1020. Of Jean Huot, (296-297) 1020-1021. Of Abraham Filion, (298) 1021-1022. Of Julien Lachance, (298-299) 1022-1023. Of Charles Rhéaume, (300) 1023-1024. Further consideration postponed; Witness summoned, (300) 1024. Consideration resumed; Mr. Lefrançois and his Counsel appear; Examination of Ovide Rousseau, (313-315) 1073-1075. Motion, that Louis Dorion be examined; Counsel of Mr. Lefrançois heard against the motion; Motion agreed to; Examination of Mr. Dorion, (315-316) 1075-1076. Examination of Nicholas Trépanier, (316-317) 1076-1077. Consideration further postponed, (317) 1077. Petition of Mr. Lefrançois, for leave to produce certain witnesses, (368) 1326, (387) 1395. Examination of witnesses postponed over the recess, (413) 1465. Consideration of the question further postponed, on division, (481) 1608. Resumed; Mr. Lefrançois called in; Counsel in attendance; Examination of Philip Warren, (495-497) 1655-1657. Examination of Pierre Taillon, (497-498) 1657-1658. Further hearing of the case postponed, (498) 1658-1659. Petition of Mr. Lefrançois to be indemnified for his expenses, (536) 1818, (545) 1866. Motion to refer petition to the Committee on Contingencies, negatived, (568) 1941-1942.

16. WRITS ISSUED AFTER GENERAL ELECTION
AND BEFORE COMMENCEMENT OF SESSION:

For What Place:	In the Room of:	On What Account:
Huron	Hon. Malcolm Cameron	Accepted Office, (1) 1.
Two Mountains	William H. Scott	Deceased, (1) 1.

17. WRITS ISSUED DURING THE SESSION:

For What Place:	In the Room of:	On What Account:
Niagara (Town)	Hon. Francis Hincks	Elected also for Oxford, (113) 313.
Bellechasse	Hon. Jean Chabot	Accepted Office, (197) 661.
Stanstead (County)	Hazard B. Terrill	Deceased, (370) 1327.
Sherbrooke (Town)	Edward Short	Accepted Office, (477) 1601.
Toronto (City)	William Henry Boulton	Election Void, (657) 2375.

Vide also:--Mayors; Municipalities (Lower Canada), 1; Municipalities (Upper Canada), 12.

ELECTIONS CONTROVERTED:--

1. Bill to remove doubts respecting the law for the trial of controverted elections. Presented and read, (242-243) 813. Second reading postponed over the recess, (442) 1514. Postponed again, (526) 1775. Order for second reading discharged, (756) 2755.
2. General Committee of Elections:--Mr. Speaker's warrant for the appointment of members to serve thereon, (84) 254, (197) 661. Members of Committee sworn, (121) 338, (219) 740. Corrected list of members to serve on election committees referred, (122) 339. Report of Chairmen's Panel; Report of Members' Panel; Both printed, (126) 353. Reports of amended Panels, (232) 774, (246) 826, (545) 1866. Amended Chairmen's Panel, (791) 2846. Election petitions referred:--Kamouraska, (122) 339; Huron, Prince Edward, Toronto, Megantic, (138) 383; Prince Edward (referred back), (258) 896; Megantic (referred back), (778) 2816. Reports the days appointed for selecting committees on the said petitions, (143) 406, (791) 2846. Reports the names of members appointed to serve on such committees: (238) 809, (250) 868, (269) 955, (287) 1002-1003, (859-860) 3079, (878) 3111. Minutes of proceedings laid on the Table: (318) 1085; (586) 2134 (printed); (1077) 3431 (printed).
3. List of members of the House read (under 45th section of the Election Petitions Act), (85) 254.
4. Corrected list of members to serve on election committees, referred to General Committee, (122) 339.
5. Speaker reports Recognizances on election petitions unobjectionable: (121) 338, (129) 370, (137) 383. That the Recognizance on the Richelieu election petition is objectionable, (142) 405. Motion that the payment of £200 by the petitioners into the hands of the Clerk, be declared equivalent to the Recognizance which was declared objectionable; Motion to refer said motion to the General Committee of Elections, negatived; Main motion negatived, (228-229) 753-755.
6. Names of members chosen to try the Prince Edward election petition called over (to be sworn); One of them (Mr. Sicotte) absent; 76th Section of the Election Petitions Act read; Resolution, that his absence under leave of the House, is sufficient cause for dispensing with his attendance; Petition referred back to the General Committee of Elections, (257-258) 895-896.
7. Time appointed for swearing members of an election committee; One absent; To be taken into custody: (247) 834-835, (868) 3092. Not appearing on the following day, petitions referred back to the General

Committee, (869) 3098, (871) 3100.

Appears on the following day, and committee sworn: (294) 1018, (300) 1027, (302) 1029.

8. Members excused from serving on election committees on account of ill health, (121) 338, and of advanced age, (122) 338-339.
9. Motion that Mr. Johnson be excused from serving on election committees, on account of holding an office which requires his attendance in the Court of Queen's Bench, negatived, (122) 339.
10. Members excused from further attendance upon election committees: (375) 1369, (770) 2789.
11. Motion to excuse a member from further attendance, negatived, (476) 1600.
12. Election committees obtain leave to adjourn on account of:
 - a) Death in the family of one of the members, (257) 895.
 - b) Urgent private business of one of the members: (262-263) 915, (330) 1156.
 - c) To allow time to the parties: (263) 915, (288) 1004, (302) 1028, (319) 1088, (361) 1280, (366) 1314, (503) 1684, (582) 2069, (595-596) 2196, (894) 3142.
 - d) To deliberate on the evidence: (424) 1495, (791-792) 2846, (879) 3112.
 - e) On appointment of a commission (until directed by Mr. Speaker to re-assemble): (708) 2625, (862-863) 3082-3083, (1069) 3420-3421.
 Election committee given leave to adjourn, with power to meet on an earlier day, on giving notice, (262-263) 915.
13. Commissions appointed for examination of witnesses: (708) 2625, (862) 3082, (1069) 3420-3421.
14. Committee dissolved by being reduced to less than three members, (778) 2816.
15. Huron:--Petition of John Strachan, an elector, against Hon. Malcolm Cameron, and for a new election, (62) 218, (82-83) 252. Speaker reports Recognizance unobjectionable, (137) 383. Petition referred to the General Committee of Elections, (138) 383. Day appointed for the selection of a committee, (143) 406. Names of committee members reported, (238) 809. Names called over; Mr. Badgley absent; To be taken into custody, (247) 834-835. Swearing of members postponed, (248) 842. Mr. Badgley appears in custody; Expresses his sorrow, and is discharged, (248) 867. Members sworn; Petition of J. Strachan referred; Time of meeting appointed, (250) 868-869. Leave to adjourn for a week, with power to meet on an earlier day, (262-263) 915. Final report, in favor of the sitting member, (361) 1280.
16. Kamouraska:--Petition of Luc Letellier, opposing candidate, against Jean Charles Chapais, (33) 120, (48-52) 176-180. Speaker reports Recognizance unobjectionable, (121) 338. Petition referred to the Committee of Elections, (122) 339. Day appointed for the selection of a committee, (143) 406. Names of committee members reported, (238) 809. Members sworn; Petition referred, (246-247) 834. Special report, that time had been granted to the parties, (254) 892. Leave to adjourn: (263) 915, (302) 1028, (366) 1314, (503) 1684, (595-596) 2196, (644) 2316, (712) 2628-2629, (791-792) 2846, (827) 2966. Absence of members reported; To attend in their places: (319) 1088-1089, (324) 1129, (393) 1405, (400) 1438, (419-420) 1482, (428) 1499, (463) 1552, (470) 1581, (476) 1600, (551) 1884-1885. Proceedings thereon (arrest of members, etc.): (326) 1133-1134, (330) 1157, (400) 1438, (412) 1465, (419-420) 1482, (420) 1489,

(475) 1599, (480-481) 1607. Discussion regarding the power of the committee to continue in the absence of members, 1499. Report that Mr. Short has vacated his seat, (476) 1600. Motion to excuse Mr. LeBlanc from further attendance, negatived, (476) 1600. Absence of Mr. LeBlanc reported, (486) 1618, (488) 1634, (490) 1638, (492) 1651. Mr. LeBlanc attends and is taken into custody; He explains the cause of his absence and is discharged, (498-499) 1666. Committee reports the appointment of a commission; Leave to adjourn until summoned by the Speaker, (862-863) 3082-3083.

17. Megantic:--Petition of Dunbar Ross, a candidate, against John Greaves Clapham, (46) 174, (74-77) 238-241. Petition of André Bezeau and others, electors, in favor of Mr. Ross, (71) 235, (90-96) 262-269. Speaker reports Recognizances unobjectionable, (129) 370, (137) 383. Petitions referred to the General Committee of Elections, (138) 383-384. Day appointed for the selection of a committee, (143) 406. Names of committee members reported, (287) 1002-1003. Names called over; Mr. Sicotte absent; To be taken into custody, (294-295) 1018. Swearing adjourned, (296) 1020. Appears in custody; Expresses his sorrow, and is discharged, (300) 1027. Members sworn; Petitions referred; Time of meeting appointed, (302-303) 1029. Leave to adjourn: (319) 1088, (361) 1280, (424) 1495, (572) 1975, (582) 2069, (620) 2273, (751) 2744. Absence of members reported; To attend in their places: (366) 1314, (374-375) 1369, (486) 1618, (488) 1633, (490) 1638, (492) 1651, (499) 1666, (502-503) 1683, (512-513) 1716, (519) 1739, (522-523) 1770-1771, (568-569) 1942, (742) 2717, (746) 2737, (757) 2765, (760) 2769, (770) 2789. Proceedings thereon (arrest of members, etc.): (371) 1358-1359, (375) 1369, (488) 1634, (521) 1769, (574) 1978, (747) 2738, (769) 2788, (770) 2789. Mr. Valois excused from further attendance, (375) 1369. Mr. Paige excused from further attendance, (770) 2789. Special report, that the petitioner had urged that the committee was dissolved, less than three members having been present for upwards of three consecutive days,--and that the committee had overruled the objection; Motion, that the House concur in the said decision, (534) 1793-1794. Motion, that further consideration of the question of concurrence be postponed, negatived, (544) 1854. Considered, (544) 1854-1857. Mr. Speaker decides that the motion for concurrence should not be entertained, the committee having power to decide the question, (544) 1857. Petition of Mr. Ross, setting forth that the committee, having for upwards of three sitting days been reduced to less than three members, is thereby dissolved,--and praying for the appointment of a new committee, (559) 1911, (571) 1974. Special report, that the committee having been reduced to less than three is dissolved; Petitions referred back to the General Committee, (778) 2816. Day appointed for the selection of a new committee, (791) 2846. Names of members of new committee reported, (859-860) 3079. Names called over; Mr. McLachlin absent; To be taken into custody, (868) 3092. Swearing of committee adjourned, (868) 3093. Serjeant-at-arms reports that Mr. McLachlin is absent from the city, (869) 3098. Mr. McLachlin is placed at the Bar; Declares on oath the cause of his absence and is excused and discharged, (893) 3142. Petitions referred back to the General Committee, (871) 3100. Names of the members of a new committee reported, (878) 3111. Members sworn; Petitions referred; Time of meeting appointed, (885) 3123. Leave to committee to adjourn: (894) 3142, (943) 3240, (959) 3284. Absence of Messrs. Laurin and Gouin reported; To

attend in their places, (1051) 3399-3400. They are placed at the Bar, and their excuses being accepted, are discharged, (1064-1065) 3416. Special report, of the appointment of a commission; Leave to adjourn until directed by Mr. Speaker to re-assemble, (1069) 3420-3421.

18. Prince Edward:--Petition of A. Greely and others, freeholders, against David Barker Stevenson, and in favor of Roger Bates Conger, (72) 236, (98) 270-271. Speaker reports Recognizance unobjectionable, (137) 383. Petition referred to the General Committee of Elections, (138) 383. Day appointed for the selection of a committee, (143) 406. Names of the members of the committee reported, (250) 868. Names called over; Mr. Sicotte absent; Resolution, that his absence on leave is sufficient cause for dispensing with his attendance, (257-258) 895-896. Petition referred back to the General Committee, (258) 896. Names of the members of a new committee reported, (269) 955. Members sworn; Petition of the freeholders referred; Time appointed for meeting, (284) 995. Leave to adjourn: (288) 1004, (330) 1156, (463) 1552 (over recess), (523) 1771, (590) 2169. Absence of Mr. Street reported: (490) 1637-1638. To attend in his place, (490) 1638. He attends and is taken into custody; Explains the cause of his absence, and is discharged, (494) 1654. Special report, that certain witnesses have disobeyed the summons of the committee, (682-683) 2477. Special report, of the appointment of a commission to examine witnesses; Committee allowed to adjourn until directed by the Speaker to re-assemble, (708) 2625. Speaker reports that he has received a Return to the commission, and has directed the committee to re-assemble, (850) 3049. Committee has leave to adjourn for a week, (879) 3112. Absence of Messrs. Jobin and McDougall reported; To attend in their places, (894) 3142. To be taken into custody, (895) 3152. They are placed at the Bar, and having severally made their excuses, are discharged, (896) 3152. Final report, in favor of the sitting member, (938) 3225.
19. Richelieu:--Petition of Gédéon Durocher, a candidate, and Augustin St. Louis, against Antoine Némèse Gouin, (19) 60, (34-39) 121-126. Speaker reports that Recognizance is objectionable, (142) 405. Motion, that the payment of £200 into the hands of the Clerk by the petitioners be declared equivalent to the Recognizance which had been pronounced objectionable, and that the petition be referred to the General Committee of Elections, negatived, (228-229) 753-755.
20. Toronto:--Petition of N. Gatchell and others, electors, against William Henry Boulton, (71) 235, (88-89) 261. Speaker reports Recognizances unobjectionable, (137) 383. Petition referred to the General Committee of Elections, (138) 383. Day appointed for the selection of committee, (143) 406. Names of the members of the committee reported, (250) 868. Members sworn, (255) 893. Petition of electors referred; Committee to meet forthwith, (256) 893-894. Leave to committee to adjourn on account of a death in the family of one of its members, (257) 895. Absence of Mr. White reported; To attend in his place, (341) 1203. Attends; Taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms; Cause of his absence explained; Discharged, (345-346) 1232. Leave to adjourn three weeks, (361) 1277. Mr. Boulton rises on a question of privilege, and to move that the committee be instructed to enquire if undue influence has been used on the signers of the petition, 1278-1279. Speaker decides that the motion is out of order (the House not having the right to instruct the committee); Motion withdrawn, 1279. Discussion of the question of privilege (regarding

the mode of presentation of the petition), 1279-1280. Absence of Messrs. White, Cartier, Smith, and Langton reported: (476) 1600-1601, (480) 1607, (491) 1645, (493) 1653-1654, (503) 1684. Of Messrs. Cartier, Smith, and Langton, (486) 1618. Of Messrs. Langton and Smith, (488) 1633. Of Mr. Langton, (499) 1666. They are to attend in their places, (476) 1601. They do not appear; To be taken into custody, (481) 1607-1608. They are placed at the Bar; They express their sorrow and are discharged: Mr. White, (485) 1617; Mr. Cartier, (487) 1618-1619; Mr. Smith, (491) 1650; Mr. Langton, (504) 1687. Special report, that the sitting member had raised an objection to further proceedings on the ground that no meeting of the committee had taken place for three consecutive days, and that on those days less than three members were present;--and that the committee had overruled the objection, (508-509) 1711. Leave to adjourn for twenty-three days, to enable the sitting member to procure evidence, (522) 1770. Election reported void, (650) 2330-2331. New writ ordered, (657) 2375.

21. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce a Bill to confer on the judicial power the right of deciding contested elections, 1413. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1588.
22. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce a Bill relative to the continuation of business before the election committees on the adjournment of either House of Parliament, 1413.

ELGIN:--Petition of the Provisional Municipal Council, County of Elgin, for separation of that County from Middlesex, (499) 1666, (508) 1711.

ELMSLEY, NORTH:--Vide Montague.

EMIGRATION:--

1. Notice of motion, that the House go into Committee to consider of amending and consolidating the laws relative to emigrants and quarantine, 1539. Stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1590. House resolved into Committee, (578-579) 2007-2008. Report five resolutions; Agreed to, (587) 2135. Vide below, 2.
2. Bill to amend and consolidate the laws relative to emigrants and quarantine. Presented and read, (587) 2135. Read second time; Committed, (617) 2246. Consideration postponed, (661) 2404. Considered; Reported, (685) 2479. Passed, (687) 2502. By the Council, (724) 2660. Royal Assent, (766) 2776. [16 Vic., c. 86.]
3. Petition of W. McMicking and others, of the Township of Stamford, for the adoption of measures for the promotion of emigration to Canada, (725) 2694, (741) 2716. Printed, (742) 2717.
4. Notice of motion, that the House consider certain resolutions for the encouragement of emigration from Europe (by selling the School Lands at low prices), 1025. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1594.
5. Notice of question, whether an Act will be introduced to allow the return of lunatic and insane immigrants to their point of origin, 1675.
6. Motion, that certain resolutions for the appointment of a Provincial Emigration Agent in England for the encouragement of emigration to Canada be considered; Withdrawn, 1697-1701.

ERIE AND ONTARIO INSURANCE COMPANY:--Petition of John C. Ball and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (487) 1633, (492) 1651. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders thereon; Bill presented and read, (560) 1911-1912. Motion to call up Order for second reading; Superseded by

several amendments substituting other items from the Order Paper, the 12th Standing Order having been amended to permit this, (694-696) 2541-2543. Ordered for second reading, (705) 2615. Read second time; Referred, (710) 2627. Reported, (751) 2744. Ordered for third reading, (757) 2766. Read third time and passed, (765) 2775. By the Council, (787) 2838. Royal Assent, (885) 3124. [16 Vic., c. 144.]

ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD COMPANY:--

1. Petition of the President and Directors for amendment of their charter, (231) 773, (237) 808. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders, that notice has not been given, (249) 867-868. 64th and 66th Rules suspended, (279) 968.
Bill to amend the charter from the Council. Presented and read, (395) 1423. Read second time; Rules of the House suspended and Bill read third time and passed, (408) 1451. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., c. 50.]
2. Petition of the Company, for authority to take certain Ordnance property in Niagara, necessary for the purposes of the Railroad, (679) 2455, (686) 2501. Rules relative to notice suspended, (687) 2502. Bill presented and read, (704) 2613. Read second time; Referred, (747) 2738.
3. Petition of the Municipality of Niagara Township against so much of the Bill as empowers the Company to take possession of road allowances, (827) 2966, (842) 3003.
4. Petition of John McCarthy and others, land-owners in the 1st Concession of Niagara, praying that the road allowance on that Concession may be placed at the disposal of the Company, (827) 2966, (842) 3003.

ESCOTT:--Vide Yonge and Escott.

ESSEX:--

1. Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Essex and Lambton, for authority to the reeves of Essex to assess the said County for the erection of a gaol and court house, and repair of the grammar school, (491) 1650, (501) 1679. Petition referred to a select committee, (502) 1683. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders on the petition, (544) 1857. The select committee reports a Bill, (551) 1885.
2. Bill to constitute a Provisional Municipal Council in the County of Essex, for certain purposes; Presented and read, (551) 1885. Ordered for second reading, (705) 2614. Read second time, (709-710) 2627. Read third time and passed, (730-731) 2701. By the Council, (758) 2767. Royal Assent, (767) 2776. [16 Vic., c. 94.]

ESTIMATES, CIVIL:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 84, 85; Governor General, Messages from His Excellency, 5; Supply, 1, 5.

ETCHEMIN RIVER:--Vide Bridges, 7-10.

EVIDENCE, LAW OF:--

1. Bill to improve the Law of Evidence in Lower Canada. Presented and read, (85) 254. Second reading postponed, (215) 716; (386) 1390 (over recess). Order for second reading discharged, (782) 2820.
2. Bill to improve the Law of Evidence in Upper Canada. Presented and read, (100) 273. Read second time; Committed, (115) 317. Considered and amended, (133) 374. Report of the Committee postponed, (202) 669. Re-committed, and further amended; Reported, (234) 795. Passed, (245) 820. By the Council, (331) 1157. Royal Assent, (471) 1582. [16 Vic., c. 19.]

3. Bill to facilitate the admission in evidence of foreign judgements and official documents, and otherwise to improve the Law of Evidence in Lower Canada. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce the Bill, 703. Bill presented and read, (226) 749. Read second time; Referred, (455) 1536. Reported; Committed, (787) 2836. Considered; Reported, (1005) 3335-3336. Read third time and passed, (1018) 3350. By the Council, (1104) 3458. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 198.]

EXCISE DUTIES:--

1. Bill to repeal certain excise duties in Upper Canada, and to vest certain powers in the Municipal Councils. Ordered (in the first two of the resolutions reported by the committee on the tariffs), (719-720) 2655-2656; (723) 2660. Presented and read, (757) 2766. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported, (1022-1023) 3354. Read third time and passed, (1031) 3365. By the Council, (1104) 3458. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 184.]
Vide Customs, 1.
2. House goes into Committee on the subject of the excise duties in Lower Canada; Two resolutions reported, for applying revenues arising from auction duties and shop licences in Lower Canada to local purposes; Agreed to, (1120) 3475-3476.

EXECUTIONS, CIVIL:--Vide Debt, Seizure for.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:--

1. Motion for an Address, for a statement of sums received by Heads of Departments of the present or late Administration for effecting the sale of securities in England, and how such remuneration has been disposed of; Withdrawn after debate, 1035-1045.
2. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit any member of the Executive Government from holding an office of emolument in a railway company, 2896.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, PRESIDENT OF:--Question, whether it is intended to abolish the salary of that office; Answer, 1034.

EXECUTORS:--

1. Bill to define the responsibilities of executors, administrators, trustees, and guardians, and to facilitate the settlement of their accounts. Presented and read, (195) 655. Second reading postponed over recess, (441) 1513. Read second time; Referred, (515) 1719.
2. Bill to remove doubts as to the right of foreign executors, corporations, and administrators, to sue and be sued in Lower Canada. Presented and read, (85) 254. Second reading postponed, (215) 716, (386) 1390 (over recess), (514) 1719, (800) 2887. Order for second reading discharged, (963) 3288.

Vide Wills.

EXHIBITION IN LONDON (1851):--Vide Accounts and Papers, 31; Governor General, Messages from His Excellency, 2.

EXHIBITION IN NEW YORK (1853):--Petition of Hon. N.F. Belleau and others, of Quebec, for adoption of measures for a due representation of Canadian products at the Exhibition at New York in 1853, (363) 1308, (369) 1326.

EXPENDITURE, PUBLIC:--

1. Question, whether Ministry intends to lay before the House a detailed

statement of retrenchments proposed in the Provincial expenditure; Answer, 246-247.

2. Question, whether Ministry will propose a scheme to prevent expenditure not sanctioned by the Legislature; Answer, 246-247.
3. Motion, for a resolution calling for a detailed statement of retrenchments proposed by the Ministry in the Provincial expenditure; Withdrawn, 319-325.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 110; Addresses to His Excellency, 79; Supply.

EXPENSES OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT:--Vide Supply, 4, 7, 8.

EXPIRING LAWS:--Vide Laws, Expiring.

F.

FAMINE, BRIDGE DE LA:--Vide Bridges, 11.

FANNING, WILLIAM:--Appointment to permanent staff of the House in the French Translators' Department, (450) 1531, (452) 1533. Increase in his salary, (950) 3259.

FARIBAULT, GEORGE B.:--Vide Clerk of the House, 5; Library, Parliamentary, 2.

FARM, MODEL:--Vide Agriculture, 8, 9.

FENNELL, SIMON:--Petition of, for an investigation into the sacrifice of his lands sold in 1844 for taxes, (548) 1882, (567) 1940.

FERRIES:--Bill to regulate ferries beyond the local limits of municipalities in Lower Canada. Presented and read, (1043) 3385. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Read third time and passed, the Rules being suspended (1114) 3468. By the Council, (1124) 3480. Royal Assent, (1129) 3485. [16 Vic., c. 212.]

Vide also Quebec Ferry.

FINLAY MARKET:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 94; Addresses to His Excellency, 66.

FIRES:--

1. Select committee appointed to take into consideration the law in relation to the authority for blowing up houses to stay the progress of fires in cities, towns, and villages, and in relation to indemnification therefor, etc., (177) 606-607. Petition of Dr. Painchaud and others, relative to the blowing up of their houses at the Quebec fires, referred, (192) 653. Vide Quebec (City), 12.
2. Petition of the Municipal Council, Town of Three Rivers, for amendment of certain ordinances for the prevention of accidents by fire, (19) 60, (34) 121.

FISHERIES:--

1. Bill relating to the fisheries on the Labrador and north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Presented and read, (207) 681. Read second time; Committed; Considered and amended; Reported; Rules of the House suspended; Read third time and passed, (454) 1535. By the Council, (749) 2740. Royal Assent, (766) 2776. [16 Vic., c. 92.]
2. Bill to amend the Act 7 Vic., c. 13, for the preservation of certain species of fish. Presented and read, (884) 3123.
3. Notice of motion, for the appointment of a select committee to inquire

into the state of the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the coast of Labrador, 29. Committee appointed, (69) 225. The two petitions below (Vide below, 4, 5.) referred, (106) 282, (518) 1738-1739. Petitions of Matthew H. Warren and others, and of William Henry Ellis and others, for free trade between Labrador and Canada, referred, (502) 1683. Report; Printed, (833) 2990.

4. Petition of Donald Fraser and others, for a sufficient encouragement of the cod fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, (45) 173, (73) 237. Referred to the above committee, (106) 282.
 5. Petition of Thomas LePage and others, for encouragement of the Gaspé fisheries, by granting bounties, etc., and making Gaspé Basin a free trading port, (487) 1633, (492) 1651. Referred to above committee, (518) 1738-1739.
 6. Notice of motion, that the House go into Committee, to consider of affording encouragement to the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 3076. Motion, negatived, (991) 3321.
- Vide Accounts and Papers, 32, 33; Addresses to Her Majesty, 2; Addresses to His Excellency, 22; Governor General, Messages from His Excellency, 3; Saguenay, 1; Trade, 5.

FISHING WITH NETS INLAND:--Vide Saguenay, 1.

FLEMING, PETER:--Petition of, for aid to publish his discoveries on the quadrature of the circle, the trisection of the angle, and the duplication of the cube, (328) 1155, (339) 1201.

FOLLE ENCHERE:--Vide Real Property, 1.

FONTAINE CLAIRE:--Petition of G. Larue and others, for construction of a wharf at Fontaine Claire, in the Parish of St. George de Cacouna, (142) 405, (157) 502.

FOOTE, GEORGE WADE:--Petition of, for payment of expenses incurred by him in 1848 in obeying the summons of the House with reference to the Return made by him as returning officer for Kent, (814) 2922, (824) 2944.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS, EXECUTORS, ETC.:--Vide Executors, 2.

FOREIGN JUDGEMENTS:--Vide Evidence, Law of, 3.

FORMA PAUPERIS:--

1. Bill to explain the Act authorizing parties to sue and defend causes in forma pauperis in Lower Canada. Presented and read, (268) 951. Second reading postponed, (442) 1515 (over recess), (526) 1776. Motion to postpone second reading three months, negatived; Bill read second time, (832-833) 2977-2978. Motion for third reading; Amendment, to refer Bill, carried, (840-841) 2996-2998. Petition from the Quebec Board of Trade, against the Bill (Vide below, 2.), also referred, (986) 3316.
2. Petitions against the Bill:--Of John Gilmour and others, of Quebec, (318) 1085, (329) 1156. Of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade, (409) 1461. Petition of the Quebec Board of Trade printed, (458) 1548; Referred to the committee on the Bill, (986) 3316.

FORT ERIE AND GODERICH RAILWAY:--Vide Brantford and Buffalo Railroad.

FORTIN, CHARLES:--Vide Rebellion Losses (Lower Canada), 3.

FOX RIVER CIRCUIT COURT:--Vide Gaspé.

FRENCH LANGUAGE IN THE HOUSE:--Vide Legislative Assembly, 15.

FRONTENAC COUNTY:--Question, whether a sum will be appropriated to open a road from the settled parts of the County north to the timber licenses on the Ottawa River; Answer, 377.

FROST, JOHN:--Vide Irish Insurrection, 1.

FURNITURE:--Petition of William Allen and others, of Montreal, for the imposition of a duty on foreign furniture, and exemption from duty of materials used in the manufacture of furniture, (261) 914, (268) 951.

FURS, DUTY ON:--Vide Hats and Furs.

G.

GAIRDNER, MRS.:--Petition of Mrs. Helen Maria White, the widow of the late Judge Robert H. Gairdner, for a pension, (869) 3098, (878) 3111.

GALT AND GUELPH RAILWAY:--Petition of Isaac Buchanan and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (8) 20, (21) 62. Referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, (22) 63. Report thereon, (224) 747. Bill presented and read, (225) 747. Ordered for second reading, (259) 902. Read second time; Referred, (291) 1011. Reported, with amendments, (340) 1203. Committed, (341) 1203. Considered and amended; Reported, (380) 1382. Passed, (392) 1403-1404. By the Council, (460) 1549. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., c. 42.]

GAME:--

1. Bill to amend the Act prohibiting the hunting of deer and other game at certain seasons. Presented and read, (128) 362. Second reading postponed, (384) 1388 (over recess), (506) 1691. Read second time; Referred, (712) 2629. Reported; Reprinted as amended, (716) 2652. Committed, (757) 2766. Considered; Reported, (1003-1004) 3334. Passed, (1018) 3349. By the Council, (1071) 3423. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 171.]
2. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the game protection laws of L'Islet, 2872. Bill presented and read, (815) 2923. Order for second reading discharged, (1006) 3336.
3. Petition of L. Guérin and others, of the Parish of St. Eustache, for an Act to prohibit the killing of mink and muskrat during the summer months, (333) 1184, (340) 1202.
4. Petition of Leonard Misener and others, of the Township of Wainfleet, for authority to municipalities to pass by-laws for the protection of game, (420) 1489, (468) 1573.

Vide Strychnine.

GAMELIN, PIERRE:--Vide Municipalities (Lower Canada), 8.

GAOLS:--

1. Notice of question, whether the Government will introduce a Bill for the better regulation and inspection of gaols, 30. Question; Answer, 82.
2. Notice of motion, that a Committee of the whole consider certain resolutions relative to assessments for the construction of court houses and gaols, 1197. Notice specifying resolutions, 1362-1363. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1593.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 34-36; Addresses to His Excellency, 23, 24.

Vide also Essex, Prisons; Penitentiary.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES:--Bill to provide for the incorporation of joint stock companies for supplying towns with gas and water. From the Council. Presented and read, (798) 2884-2885. Ordered for second reading, (815) 2923. Read second time; Committed, (847) 3028. Considered; Reported amended, (969-972) 3295-3298. Amendments agreed to, (972) 3298. Passed as amended, (1028) 3361. Conference desired by the Council on the amendments, (1104) 3458. Agreed to, (1105) 3459. Managers appointed; Conference held; Report reasons of Council for disagreeing to certain of the amendments; Considered; House does not insist on the said amendments, (1110-1111) 3464-3465. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 173.]

Vide also Hamilton Gas Light Company; Hamilton Water Works Company; London Gas Light Company; St. Catharines, 2; Toronto Consumers' Gas Company; Toronto Gas Light and Water Company; Toronto Metropolitan Gas and Water Company.

GASPARD BRIDGE:--Vide Bridges, 12.

GASPE:--Bill to authorize the holding of a Term of the Circuit Court annually at Fox River. Presented and read, (864) 3085. Order for second reading, discharged, (1033) 3366.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 36-38; Addresses to His Excellency, 24-26; Bridges, 13; Fisheries, 5; Notarial Profession, 3; Ste. Anne des Monts.

GASPE FISHERIES:--Vide Fisheries, 5.

GATINEAU RIVER:--Vide Timber, 11.

GAVAZZI, FATHER:--Vide Quebec (City), 20, 22.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 39.

GEORGIAN BAY AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILWAY:--Petition for the construction of a railway from Georgian Bay (Lake Huron) to the St. Lawrence, of Joshua Adams and others, of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, (71) 235, (88) 260-261. Referred to the Committee on Railroads, (111) 307. Other petitions with the same object:--Of Henry Rowed and others, of the Township of Seymour; Of George B. Hall and others, (103) 279, (117) 332. (The two latter referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, (126) 352-353.) Of the Municipal Council, County of Simcoe; Of the Municipality, United Townships of Tiny and Tay, (129) 370, (136) 382. Of the Municipality, Township of Medonté, (191) 652, (204) 678. Of J.H.S. Drinkwater and others, of the Township of Orillia, (214) 715, (222) 744. Of W.B. Hamilton and others, of Tiny and Tay, (219) 742, (236) 806. Some of the petitions referred to the Committee on Railroads, (262) 914-915.

GEORGINA:--

1. Petitions for annexation of Georgina to the County of York:--Of J.O. Bouchier and others of Georgina; Of J.O. Bouchier and other reeves and deputy reeves in the United Counties of York, Ontario, and Peel, (9) 20, (22) 63. Both referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, (65) 220. Report, that notice has not been given, (78) 242. Of John Boyd and others (after the recess), (480) 1607, (487) 1633. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders, that notice is sufficient, (499-500) 1667.
2. Bill to separate Georgina from Ontario and annex it to York. Presented and read, (503) 1684. Read second time; Referred, (577) 2000. Reported, (599) 2203. Motion to postpone third reading six months, negatived;

Bill passed, (641) 2299. By the Council, (676) 2432. Royal Assent, (766) 2776. [16 Vic., c. 96.]

3. Petition of the Provisional Municipal Council of the County of Ontario, against the Bill, (602) 2211, (619) 2272.

Vide Thorah, 2.

GILBERT, JOHN:--Petition of, for a grant of land in consideration of his services in the Navy, (62) 218, (83) 252-253.

GIRARD, MICHEL:--Petition of, for a further loan, to rebuild his house, destroyed in the great fire at Quebec, (14) 39, (28) 91.

GLASS:--Petition of Jacob LaGrange and others, for the Ottawa Glass Company, for protective duties on foreign glass, (282) 993, (293) 1016. Printed, (293) 1017.

GODERICH AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD:--Petition of William P. McLaren and others, for an Act of Incorporation to construct a railway from Goderich to the Great Western, (8) 20, (21) 62. Referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, (22) 63.

GODFROY RIVER:--Vide Bridges, 14.

GORE BANK:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 3.

GORE DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY:--Petition of, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, (480) 1607, (488) 1633.

GOSSELIN, BRIGITTE:--Vide Laperrière, Mrs.

GOVERNOR GENERAL:--

1. His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, (4-5) 10-11. Day appointed for consideration, (6) 12. Motion for an Address to thank His Excellency for his Speech, etc., (16-18) 42-44. A debate thereon, (18) 44-54. Adjourned, (18) 54. Resumed, (23-25) 65-81. Adjourned, (25) 81. Resumed, (28-32) 91-113. Adjourned, (32) 113. Resumed, (40-44) 127-168. Adjourned, (44) 168. Resumed, (53-56) 181-207. An amendment proposed to the 17th paragraph, and negatived; Main motion agreed to; Address ordered, (56-58) 207-209. Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 101.
2. Notice of motion, that the Speech be further considered, 1392. Motion, that the Speech be now taken into consideration; Withdrawn, 1415. Speech again read; Motion, that a Supply be granted to Her Majesty; To be considered in a Committee of the whole, (394-395) 1420. Vide Supply, 1.
3. His Excellency's consent given to the consideration of certain matters affecting the prerogative or interests of the Crown, (699) 2570.
4. His Excellency's recommendation of certain pecuniary measures signified through a member of the Executive Council; (370) 1327, (395) 1420, (676) 2432, (771) 2791, (828) 2967, (879) 3112, (894-895) 3143, (943) 3244, (961) 3286, (1040) 3381.
5. Gives the Royal Assent to Bills: (255) 893, (471-474) 1582-1585, (596-597) 2197, (645) 2316-2317, (766-767) 2775-2777, (885-886) 3124-3125, (1125-1129) 3481-3485.
6. Speech of His Excellency at the close of the Session, (1131-1132) 3487-3488.
7. Conversation regarding language attributed to His Excellency by Mackenzie's Weekly Message, 2756.

GOVERNOR GENERAL, MESSAGES FROM HIS EXCELLENCY:--

1. Desiring attendance of the House in the Legislative Council Chamber: At the opening of the Session, (1-2) 1. After the election of the Speaker, (3) 9. On the Royal Assent being given to Bills: (255) 893, (471) 1582, (596) 2197, (645) 2316, (766) 2775, (885) 3123. At the prorogation, (1125) 3481.
2. Transmitting despatches on the subjects, respectively, of the Industrial Exhibition of 1851,--Clergy Reserves,--Address to Her Majesty on repeal of certain provisions of the Canada Trade Act and Canada Tenures Act,--the granting of Imperial aid to British American railways,--the establishment of a uniform currency for British North America,--and the Act for establishing a decimal currency; Printed, (68) 223-224.
3. Communicating a despatch relative to the protection of the British North American fisheries, (139-140) 384-385. Printed, (140) 385.
4. Recommending a pension of £200 per annum to the widow of Lieut. Col. Antrobus, (377) 1379. Committed; Considered, (395) 1420-1423. A resolution reported; Agreed to, (416) 1479.
5. Transmitting estimates of public revenue and expenditure for 1852, (449) 1530. Referred to the Committee of Supply, (459) 1548. (Vide Supply, 1.) Estimates for 1853, (923) 3209. Referred, (946) 3251. (Vide Supply, 5.)
6. Communicating despatches on the subjects of the Clergy Reserves, and the Parliamentary Library, and in reply to the joint Addresses on reciprocal trade, and on the distribution of medals to militiamen employed during the War of 1812, (482-484) 1608-1611. Printed, (484) 1611.
7. Communicating a further despatch on the Clergy Reserves, with a copy of a Bill introduced into the British House of Commons on the subject, (772-774) 2804-2807. Printed, (774) 2807.
8. Communicating a despatch on the subject of transferring the Rideau and Ottawa Canals to the Provincial Government, (965-968) 3290-3293. Printed, (968) 3293.
9. Recommending an addition of £300 to the salary of the Speaker for 1853; Referred to the Committee of Supply, (1073) 3425. Vide Supply, 5.

GOVERNMENT, SEAT OF:--Vide Toronto, 1, 2.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS:--Vide Legislative Assembly, 17.

GRAIN:--

1. Petition of the Municipal Council, United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, for alteration of the standard weights and measures with respect to certain species of grain, (598) 2201, (603) 2212. Referred to a select committee, (612) 2241.
They report a Bill to establish a standard weight for the different kinds of grain, pulse, and seeds, (742) 2717. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported, (1002) 3333. Passed, (1018) 3349. By the Council, (1071) 3423. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 193.]

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 88; Addresses to His Excellency, 58; Education (Upper Canada), 3; Essex; University of Toronto, 2.

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY:--Petitions for the incorporation of the Grand Junction Railway Company (Belleville to Toronto, via Peterborough):--Of G. Benjamin and others, of Belleville and Peterborough, (170) 583, (185) 639. Of J.H. Thompson and others, of the Township of Brock (that it be built with

a branch to Georgian Bay), (368) 1326, (387) 1395. 64th and 66th Rules suspended, (189) 644.

Bill presented and read (on the 1st petition), (199) 666. Read second time; Referred, (259) 901. Reported, with amendments, (340) 1203.

Committed, (341) 1203. Considered, and amended; Reported; Ordered for third reading, (406-407) 1450. Passed, (415) 1468. By the Council, with amendments, (460) 1549. Considered and agreed to, (461) 1551.

Royal Assent, (473) 1584. [16 Vic., c. 43.]

Vide also St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railway.

GRAND RIVER, SETTLERS ON:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 40; Addresses to His Excellency, 27, 28; Indians, Creditors of; Indians and Indian Lands, 8.

GRAND RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY:--

1. Petitions praying that the navigation of the Grand River may be assumed by the Government and made a Provincial work:--Of the Provisional Municipal Council, County of Brant, and of the United Counties of Wentworth, Halton, and Brant, (61) 217, (81) 251. Of the Grand River Navigation Company, (61) 217, (82) 251. Of the Town Council, Town of Brantford, (103) 280, (118) 334. Petition of the Company referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, (398) 1427. Report thereon, (411) 1463.

Notice of motion, for leave to introduce a Bill, 1361. Bill presented and read, (411) 1463. Second reading postponed over the recess, (444) 1517. Read second time; Referred, (529) 1782. Petition of G. Husband (Vide below, 3.) referred, (599) 2202. Bill reported; Committed; Considered, (861) 3081. Reported, (867) 3090. Motion to postpone third reading six months, negatived; Bill recommitted and amended; Motion that it be again recommitted, negatived, (873-874) 3102-3103. Read third time, and passed, (874) 3103-3104. By the Council, (899) 3176. Royal Assent, (1125) 3481. [16 Vic., c. 256.]

2. Petition of William DeCew and others, against the above Bill, (219) 742, (236) 806.
3. Petition of George Husband and others, praying that the County of Haldimand may not be made to give its guarantee for the liabilities of the said work when completed by the Government, (549) 1883, (568) 1941. Referred to the committee on the Bill for placing the work under the control of the Government, (599) 2202. Vide above, 1.
4. Petition of the Company, for authority to the Town Council of Brantford to issue smaller debentures, with the benefit of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, in lieu of those issued to the said Company, (499) 1666, (507) 1710. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (535) 1794.

Notice of motion, for leave to introduce a Bill, 1675. Bill presented and read, (512) 1715. Read second time; Referred, (813) 2918. Reported, (824) 2944. Read third time and passed, (831) 2976. By the Council, (858) 3058. Royal Assent, (885) 3124. [16 Vic., c. 139.]

GRAND RIVER WATER POWER:--Petition of George S. Wilkes and James Kerby, for incorporation of a company for the creation of water power on the Grand River at Brantford, (533) 1793, (543) 1853. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (560) 1911.

Bill presented and read, (681) 2470. Read second time; Referred, (813-814) 2918. Reported, (857) 3057. Committed, (858) 3057-3058.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY:--

1. Bill to empower the several companies whose railways form part of the Main Trunk Line, to unite with any other such company; and to repeal certain Acts incorporating railway companies. Presented and read, (370-371) 1358. Read second time; Committed; Considered and amended; Reported, (401-402) 1439-1440. Read third time; Passed, (414-415) 1466-1468. By the Council, (460) 1549. Royal Assent, (472) 1583-1584. [16 Vic., c. 39.]
2. Bill to extend provisions of the foregoing Act to companies whose railways intersect the Main Trunk Line. Notice of motion, for leave to bring in Bill, 1692. Bill presented and read, (523) 1771. Read second time; Referred to the Committee on Railroads, (546) 1867-1869. Reported, (550) 1884. Committed, (551) 1885. Considered; Reported, (576) 1999. Passed, (580) 2009. By the Council, (591) 2170. Royal Assent, (597) 2197. [16 Vic., c. 76.]
3. Motion, for an Address for a copy of an Instrument defining the route of the Main Trunk Railway, and of any opinion by Crown lawyers relative thereto, and of any information obtained whereby it was found impracticable to raise the funds for constructing the said Railway, and a debate thereupon, (233) 774-780; negatived, (233) 780.
4. Notice of motion (Mr. Hincks) for an Address to Her Majesty for Imperial aid in the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway, 1453. Motion (Mr. Merritt) for the House in Committee, for an Address to Her Majesty, praying for an Imperial loan of £4,000,000 in aid of the construction and the establishment of a sinking fund; House goes into Committee, (424-426) 1495-1497; (445) 1518-1526. Resolutions of Mr. Hincks (for £75,000 per annum to aid in the construction of the railroad between Trois Pistoles and Miramichi, New Brunswick) moved in amendment, 1523-1525; Adopted, (445-447) 1526-1527. Amendments proposed and negatived; Resolutions agreed to; Address ordered, (447) 1527-1528. Vide Addresses to Her Majesty, 3.
5. Petitions praying that the proposed Grand Trunk Railway may pass through the interior of the Country:--Of the Municipality, Township of Uxbridge, (203) 677, (220) 743. Referred to the Committee on Railroads, (222) 745. Of Daniel Costello and others (through Peterborough), (253) 891, (267) 950. Of the Municipality, Township of Ops (through Lindsay), (282) 993, (293) 1017.
6. Petition of Hon. R.U. Harwood and others, praying that the Grand Trunk Railway Bill may be amended by giving the public the right of way over the bridges to be constructed between the Island of Montreal and Upper Canada, on paying toll, (249) 867, (262) 914. Referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, (282) 993.
7. Petition of the Municipal Council, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, for repeal of the Act for raising £4,000,000 for the construction of a Grand Trunk Railway to Halifax, (26) 89, (47) 174-175.
8. Petition of the Municipal Council, Municipality No. 1, County of L'Islet, for construction of the proposed railway from Quebec to Halifax, (204) 677, (221) 744.
9. Motion, that the Rule of the House requiring that notice of Private Bills be "hung up" be dispensed with respecting the Main Trunk Line; Rejected by the Speaker, notice not having been given, 909.
10. Notice of motion for an Address, for a copy of the contract between W. Jackson, the Grand Trunk Railway, and the contractors, 1605. Motion;

Withdrawn after discussion, 1620-1628.

11. Statement by Mr. Hincks, that the contract between Mr. Jackson and the Railway has not been completed, 1635.

Grand Trunk Railway Company

12. Petition of J.G. Bowes and others, for the incorporation of the Grand Trunk Railway Company (Toronto to Kingston and Montreal), (159) 523, (172) 585. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (188) 643.
Bill presented and read, (198) 664. Motion, that the Bill be taken up out of order for second reading; Withdrawn, 786-793. Order for second reading, and a debate thereupon, (247-248) 836-841. Mr. Speaker objects to the second reading of the Bill, as not in conformity to the 5th and 6th Sections of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act; His objection appealed from and confirmed, (248) 841-842. Read second time (said section having been, in the meantime, repealed by 16 Vic., c. 2--Vide Railroads, 1.); Referred, (258) 900-901. 74th Rule (notice of consideration by committee) suspended, (279) 968. Reported; Printed; Committed, (310-311) 1066-1067. Order of the day for a Committee on the Bill; Motion for postponement, and a debate thereon, (326) 1134-1141. Postponed, (327) 1141-1142. Notice of motion, that consideration of the Bill be the first order of a future day, 1177; Ordered, (336) 1186. Order for consideration read; Motion, to postpone the order to a future day, so that certain resolutions might be moved in amendment, (341) 1204. (These resolutions remain on Order Paper at Christmas recess, 1592-1593.) Debate on the motion to postpone; Amendment, to substitute a later day, moved, then withdrawn; Motion to postpone, negatived; House goes into Committee on the Bill, (342) 1204-1213. Considered, (342) 1213-1221; (345) 1231. Reported amended, (351) 1246. Various motions to recommit Bill for further amendment, negatived, (351-359) 1247-1269. Amendments agreed to, (359) 1269. Motion for third reading, (371) 1359. Amendment, to refer the Bill to a committee, to inquire whether it would not be more advantageous to accept the offer of the Colonial Secretary for an Imperial loan, provided it were sufficient to construct the whole route from New Brunswick to Hamilton; Negatived; Bill read; Motion, to amend the 4th Clause, negatived; 1st Clause amended; Motion, to postpone further consideration until after the Call of the House, negatived; Bill passed, (372-373) 1359-1360. By the Council, (395) 1423. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., c. 37.]
13. Petition of the Montreal and Kingston Railway Company, praying to be heard at the Bar against the above Bill, and in defence of their rights, (214) 715, (222) 744. Referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, (301) 1027.

Quebec and Trois Pistoles Railway

14. Petition of Hon. William Walker and others, for an Act of Incorporation for a railway from Pointe Levy to the frontier of New Brunswick, as part of the Grand Trunk Line, (301) 1027, (308) 1061.
15. Motion, for the House in Committee to consider of the construction of a railway from opposite Quebec to Rivière du Loup or Trois Pistoles, and thence to the eastern limits of the Province (His Excellency's recommendation being signified), (370) 1327-1346. House goes into Committee; Considered; 3 resolutions reported, for incorporating a company to construct the same when a sufficient number of shareholders shall unite

therefor,--the railway to be part of the Main Trunk Line, with the provincial guarantee, and a grant of 1,000,000 acres of wild land upon the proposed line; Agreed to, (370) 1346-1358.

16. Bill to provide for incorporation of a company, to construct a railway from opposite Quebec to Trois Pistoles and thence to the eastern frontier. Presented and read, (370) 1358. Read second time; Committed; Considered and amended; Reported, (400-401) 1438-1439. Read third time; Passed, (413-414) 1466. By the Council, (460) 1549. Royal Assent, (472) 1584. [16 Vic., c. 38.]

17. Petitions for adoption of measures for completion of the said railway, and that the Grand Trunk Line may be continued from Trois Pistoles to the eastern boundary of Canada:--Of Rev. Cyprien Tanguay and others, (541) 1851, (549) 1883. Of Rev. J.L. Marceau and others, of St. Fabien, (580) 2068, (589) 2168.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 104-106; Addresses to Her Majesty, 3; Addresses to His Excellency, 74, 76, 77; Governor General, Messages from His Excellency, 2; Quebec and Richmond Railway Company, 1.

GREAT NORTHERN TRUNK RAILWAY:--Notice of motion, for leave to bring in a Bill incorporating the railway company, 1539. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1594.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD:--

1. Petition of the Company, for amendments to their Charter, and for incorporation of a company to construct a branch railway from London to Port Sarnia, (541) 1851, (549) 1883. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (560) 1911. Vide below, 2; Also, London and Port Sarnia Railway.
2. Bill to increase the capital stock, and to alter the name of the Company. Presented and read, (560) 1912. Read second time; Referred, (576) 1999. Reported; Committed; Considered; Reported, (660) 2397-2398. Passed, (676) 2440. By the Council, (724) 2660. Royal Assent, (766) 2776. [16 Vic., c. 99.]
3. Petition of George Rolph, of Dundas, for such an amendment of the Company's Charter as to secure him in his rights of property, (124) 349, (135) 381.
4. Petition of V. Ouellette and others, of Windsor, against any application of the Company for authority to establish their terminus at any point below the upper ferry of Windsor, (246) 826, (254) 892.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 41, 107, 108; Addresses to His Excellency, 75; Goderich and Great Western Railroad; Hamilton (City), 5; Hamilton and Toronto Railway; London, 6; Twenty-Mile Creek.

GRENVILLE:--Bill to establish the boundaries of lots in certain ranges in Grenville. Presented and read, (739) 2712. Read second time; Referred, (747) 2738. Reported, (770) 2789. Read third time, and passed, (780) 2818. By the Council, (824) 2944. Royal Assent, (1129) 3485. [16 Vic., c. 224.]

GREY NUNS:--Vide Montreal Grey Nuns.

GUARDIANS:--Vide Executors, 1.

GUELPH, TOWN OF:--Vide Representation, Increase of, 5.

GUELPH AND ARTHUR ROAD COMPANY:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 42.

GUELPH AND OWEN SOUND RAILWAY:--

1. Petition of Peter Brown and others, of the Town of Southampton, for an Act of Incorporation, for a railway from Guelph to Owen Sound and Saugeen, (548) 1882, (566) 1939.
Petition of the Provisional Municipal Council of Grey, in favor; Referred to the Committee on Railroads, (741) 2716, (750) 2743.
2. Petition of George J. Grange and others, for the incorporation of the Guelph, Georgian Bay, and Lake Huron Railway Company, (679) 2455, (686) 2501. Rule relative to notice suspended, (704) 2614. Referred to the Committee on Railroads, (714) 2650.
Bill presented, (739) 2712. Read second time; Referred, (754) 2753.
3. Petitions for the extension of the Toronto and Guelph Railway to Owen Sound:--Of John Walker and others, of the Township of Holland; Of Christopher Armstrong and others, of the Township of Egremont, (584-585) 2133, (593) 2194. Of Thomas Lunn and others, of Sydenham; Of William Watt and others, of the Township of Normanby; Of the Municipality, Township of Nichol; Of the Municipality, Town of Guelph; Of William Clarke, Warden of Wellington and Grey (also petitioning for the selection of no other starting point than Guelph), (647-648) 2328, (658) 2396. Of George J. Grange (no other starting point than Guelph), (682) 2477, (690) 2538. All of the above referred to the Committee on Railroads, (659) 2397, (690) 2538. Of Thomas Pringle and others, of the Township of Sullivan, (756) 2765, (769) 2788.
4. Petition of J.G. Bowes and others, for an Act of Incorporation, as the Toronto, Owen Sound, and Saugeen Railway Company; Petition of the Toronto and Guelph Railway Company, in favor, (589) 2168, (598) 2201-2202. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders, that notice was given in certain counties only, and that the line be confined to those counties, (613) 2242. Rule relative to notice suspended, (704) 2614. Bill presented and read, (744) 2720. Read second time; Referred, (754) 2753.

GUELPH, GEORGIAN BAY AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY COMPANY:--Vide Guelph and Owen Sound Railway, 2.

H.

HALDIMAND (TOWNSHIP):--

1. Petition of Robert M. Boucher and others, praying that the first six lots of Haldimand may be attached to Cramahé, (61) 217, (81) 251.
Referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, (137) 383. Report thereon, (154) 447.
2. Petition of Thomas Bingley and others, against any alteration of limits, (71) 235, (88) 260. Referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, (137) 383. Report thereon, that the petition is not within the province of the Committee, (154) 448.
3. Petition of Thomas Solomon and others, praying that the eighth, ninth, and tenth half-concessions of Haldimand may be annexed to Alnwick, (180) 616, (192) 653. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (198) 665.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY:--Vide Grand Trunk Railway.

HALTON:--

1. Petition of Alexander McNaughton and others, for the separation of Halton from Wentworth, (72) 236, (97) 269. Report from the Committee on

Standing Orders, that notice has not been given, (198) 665. Notice of motion, that the 64th and 66th Rules be dispensed with, 1299. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1592.

Petition of J. Young and others (after the Adjournment), (485) 1617, (489) 1637. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders, that notice is sufficient, (499-500) 1667.

2. Petitions in favor, with a provision that the selection of the county town be left to the rate payers:--Of Municipality, Township of Trafalgar, (480) 1607, (488) 1633. Of the same, (485) 1617, (489) 1637. Of Robert Spence, (485) 1617, (489) 1637.
3. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce a Bill to separate Halton from Wentworth (Mr. White), 1234. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1592. Bill presented and read, (519) 1739. Order for second reading, discharged, (813) 2918.
4. Bill to separate Halton from Wentworth (Hon. Mr. Richards); Presented and read, (606) 2215. Read second time; Committed, (677) 2441-2442. Considered; Reported; Motion, to postpone third reading negatived, (1021-1022) 3352-3353. Motion, to recommit Bill, negatived; Read third time and passed, (1029) 3362-3363. By the Council, (1124) 3479. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 218.]
5. Petitions for selection of Milton as the County Town:--Of Alexander McNaughton and others; Of Robert Miller and others; Of Charles Kelly and others, (584) 2133, (593) 2194.
6. Motion for an Address to His Excellency, for copies of correspondence relating to the separation of Halton from Wentworth; Withdrawn, 2324.

HAMEL, THEOPHILE:--Vide Portraits of Speakers.

HAMILTON (CITY):--

1. Petitions of Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, of Hamilton, for authority to enclose and occupy the "Gore of King Street" therein, (232) 773, (238) 808; Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (238) 808. Report thereon, (249) 867.
Bill presented and read, (395) 1424. Read second and third times; Passed, (413) 1465. By the Council, (467) 1566. Royal Assent, (473) 1584.
[16 Vic., c. 33.]
2. Petition of Colin C. Ferrie and others, for such an amendment of above Act as to prevent the erection of buildings on the said Gore, (648) 2328, (659) 2396.
3. Petition of Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, praying that the said Act may not be so amended, (700) 2577, (713) 2649.
4. Petition of Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, for an Act to enable them to consolidate their debt, and to obtain land for sewerage, (585) 2133, (593) 2194. Report from Committee on Standing Orders (that the sewerage is not referred to in the Notice), (604-605) 2214.
Bill to authorize a loan to consolidate the debt; Presented and read, (600) 2203. Read second time; Committed, (651) 2332. Reported, (712) 2629. Passed, (719) 2655. By the Council, (758) 2767. Royal Assent, (767) 2776. [16 Vic., c. 95.]
5. Petition of the same, to be relieved from levying a certain rate as Shareholders in the Great Western Railroad Company, (363) 1308, (369) 1327. Referred, (369) 1327.
6. Petition of the same, praying that the Mayor may be elected by the Municipal Electors, at the same time with the School Trustees, (541)

1851, (549) 1883. Referred, (550) 1884.

HAMILTON (TOWNSHIP):--

1. Petitions for a survey of the 6th and 7th concessions thereof:--Of Thomas Richard and others, (102) 279, (116) 332; Petition referred to a select committee, (143) 406. Of James Boyce and others, (129) 370, (136) 382; Petition referred, to the above committee, (180) 616. Other Petitions on the subject (Vide below, 2.) referred. Report from Committee on Standing Orders on the petition of Thomas Richard, (188) 643.
Notice of motion for leave to introduce Bill, 1904. Bill presented and read, (569) 1942. Second reading postponed, (705) 2615. Question for second reading, postponed six months, (710) 2627.
2. Petitions against any alteration of the line between 6th and 7th concessions:--Of Robert McKee and others, (8) 20, (21) 62; Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (137) 383; Committee reports that Petition not within their province, (154) 448. Of Matthew Rosevear and others, (129) 370, (136) 382; Petitions of Matthew Rosevear and Robert McKee referred to the above select committee, (180) 616.
3. Petition of John K. Roche, for an Act to enable him to recover a sum due him for making a survey of that Township, (102) 279, (116) 332. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (188) 643. Motion, That the House resolve into Committee to consider the passing of an Act to impose and collect a rate on lands for the purpose of payment; Withdrawn, 705. Petition referred, (214) 715.
Petition of Municipality of Hamilton, against (Vide below, 4.), referred, (232) 773. Report; Committed, (323-324) 1127-1128. Considered, (330) 1157. Report a resolution to require Municipal Council of Northumberland and Durham, to pay him £302. 8s. 2s., (344) 1229-1230.
Bill presented and read, (344) 1230. Notice of motion, that 70th Rule be dispensed with, 1234; Exempted from Fee, (362) 1281. Read second time; Referred, (380) 1382. Reported, (396) 1425. Passed, (398) 1426. By the Council, (460) 1549. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., c. 73.]
4. Petition of Municipality of the Township of Hamilton, against petition (Vide above, 3.) of J.K. Roche, (203) 677, (220) 743. Referred to Committee on that Petition, (232) 773.

HAMILTON AND PORT DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY:--Petition of John Willson and others, for revival of Act, presented and read, Rules of the House being suspended, (559) 1911. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (572) 1976. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce Bill, 1863. 64th and 65th Rules suspended; Bill presented and read, (573) 1976. Read second time; Referred, (591) 2170. Reported, with amendments, (612) 2242. Committed; Considered; Reported, (613) 2243. Passed, (641) 2299. By the Council, (724) 2660. Royal Assent, (766) 2776. [16 Vic., c. 102.]

HAMILTON AND TORONTO RAILWAY:--

1. Petition of Edmund Ritchie and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (8) 20, (21) 62. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (22) 63. Report thereon, (224) 746-747.
Bill to authorize a Company to construct a railroad from Hamilton to Toronto, or to authorize the Great Western Railroad Company to extend their road to Toronto; Presented and read, (225) 747. Second reading postponed, (259) 902. Read second time; Referred, with an Instruction

to consider of inserting a clause authorizing construction of a branch from the Great Western to Port Dalhousie, (290) 1011. Reported, with amendments; Committed, (340-341) 1203. Considered, and amended; Reported, (380) 1382. Passed, (392) 1403. By the Council, (460) 1549. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., c. 44.]

2. Petition of Messrs. Bowes and Hall and others, for such an amendment of the Bill that the road shall not be an extension of the Great Western, but that it be made by a separate Company, (333) 1184, (339) 1202.

HAMILTON COLLEGE:--Petition of George S. Tiffany and George J. Grange, for establishment of a College at Hamilton, (648) 2328, (659) 2396. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (675) 2431. Bill to Incorporate the Hamilton College; From the Council; Read, (788) 2838. Read second time; Referred, (876) 3107.

HAMILTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY:--

1. Petition of, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, (62) 218, (83) 252. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (188) 643. Bill presented and read, (239) 809. Read second time; Referred, (291) 1011. Reported, (1024) 3357. Committed, (1025) 3358. Considered; Reported; Passed, the Rules being suspended, (1108) 3462-3463. By the Council, with an amendment; Considered, and agreed to, (1120) 3475. Royal Assent, (1129) 3485. [16 Vic., c. 251.]
2. Petition of William Green and others, against that provision in the Bill which exempts the Company from liability to action in certain cases, (321) 1125, (334) 1185.

HAMILTON HOTEL COMPANY:--Petition of D.B. Galbraith and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (713) 2649, (714) 2650. Rules of the House suspended; Bill presented and read, (743) 2719. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported, (765) 2775. Passed, (775) 2808. By the Council, (843) 3004. Royal Assent, (885) 3124. [16 Vic., c. 147.]

HAMILTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:--Petition of, for aid, (321) 1125, (334) 1185. Committed; Petition from St. Catharines Mechanics' Institute, referred, (334) 1185. Order for consideration of Petitions, discharged, (444) 1516.

HAMILTON MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION:--Petition of, praying for aid, (713) 2649, (732) 2704.

HAMILTON ORPHAN ASYLUM:--Petition of Sir Allan N. MacNab and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (87) 259, (105) 281. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (188) 643. Bill presented and read, (240) 810. Read second time; Referred, (291) 1012. Reported, with amendments, (301) 1027. Committed, (334) 1185. Reported amended; Motions, to recommit Bill, (415) 1471-1473, and to postpone consideration of Bill, severally negatived, (415) 1473-1477. Bill passed, (415) 1477. By the Council, (467) 1566. Royal Assent, (473) 1584. [16 Vic., c. 67.]

HAMILTON AND GORE DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 3.

HAMILTON WATER WORKS COMPANY:--

1. Petition of John Mills and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (71-72) 235, (96) 269. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (99) 272. Report thereon, (106) 282.

Bill presented and read, (239) 810. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (291) 1011. Reported, with amendments; Committed; Considered; Reported amended; Read third time, and passed, (440) 1512. By the Council, (470) 1581. Royal Assent, (473) 1585. [16 Vic., c. 66.]

2. Petition of H. McKinstry and others, for amendment of Bill by adding certain names, and by increasing the capital stock, (333) 1184, (339-340) 1202. Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (340) 1202.

HANSON, WILLIAM CROSBIE:--Vide Bridges, 14.

HARBOUR COMPANIES:--Bill to provide for formation of joint stock companies for construction of piers, wharves, and harbours. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce Bill, 2208. Bill presented and read, (651), 2331. Second reading postponed, (706) 2615. Read second time; Referred, (711) 2628. Reported; Committed, (757) 2765. Considered, (798) 2885. Reported, (828) 2967. Passed, (840) 2996. By the Council, with an amendment, (880) 3113. Considered, and agreed to, (883-884) 3122. Royal Assent, (886) 3125. [16 Vic., c. 124.]

HART, MRS. E.:--Petition of, stating that she has been confined for two years in Hamilton Gaol, for debt, and praying to be liberated, (103) 280, (118) 334.

HATS AND FURS:--Petition of Messrs. Greene & Sons and others, of Montreal, for a duty on foreign hats and furs, (249) 867, (261) 914.

"MEN AND CHICKENS" HARBOUR:--Vide Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Company, 6.

HIGHWAY SAFETY:--Bill to provide for the safety of travellers on the Highways, and to regulate travelling thereon. Notice of motion, for leave to present Bill, 1660. Bill presented and read, (504) 1687. Read second time; Referred, (964) 3289. Reported; Committed, (1011) 3343. Considered; Reported; Passed, (1070-1071) 3422. By the Council, (1123) 3479. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 189.]

HILLIER:--

1. Petition of Charles McFall and others, for a re-survey of the side line of the third concession, (521) 1769, (537) 1818. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, that notice has not been given, (560) 1912.
2. Petition of George Arthur and others, against a re-survey, (541) 1851, (549) 1883.

HOBSON, ROBERT:--Petition of, for remuneration for his services in maintaining peace on the line of the Welland Canal, in 1842, 1843, and 1844, (307) 1060, (322) 1126.

HOFFAY, BENOIT:--Petition of Benoit Hoffay and Alexis Rubin, stating that lands were granted them in 1818, which they were unable to locate, and praying relief, (46) 174, (78) 242.

HOLIDAYS:--

1. Petition of Thomas Wightman and others, for the Presbyterian Church of Canada, praying that Protestants may be relieved from the observance of the statutory holidays of the Church of Rome, (14) 39, (27) 90.
2. Notice of motion, for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish statutory holidays, 228. Postponed, 703.

Vide Customs, 3.

HOMMES DE VILLE-MARIE:--Vide Montreal Congregation des Hommes de Ville-Marie.

HOOPLE, WILLIAM:--Petition of, for remuneration for his services in aiding to ascertain and establish the North Channel of the Longue Sault Rapids, (33) 120, (48) 175.

HOSPICE DE LA MATERNITE, MONTREAL:--Vide Montreal Hospice de la Maternité.

HOUSE:--Vide Legislative Assembly.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY:--Notice of motion, for an Address to Her Majesty, praying for a recall of the grant of Vancouver Island to the Company, that the Royal License of trade over the Indian Territories be not renewed, and that the territory now held by the Company be annexed to the Province of Canada, 29. Motion; Postponed, 703. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1595.

HUNTINGDON:--Vide Beauharnois (County).

HUNTINGDON ACADEMY:--Petition of R.B. Somerville and others, for aid, (171) 584, (186) 641.

HUOT, C.H.A.:--Vide Census.

HURON:--Mr. Boulton (in the course of another debate) accuses Mr. Cameron of promising roads and other improvements to Huron electors, 899. Accusation reiterated; Mr. Cameron attempts to reply but is called to order, 922-923. Notice of motion (Mr. Boulton), for an Address for copies of correspondence between members of the Government relative to roads, piers, lighthouses, mail routes, and the financing of such improvements from the sale of Crown Lands, 975. Question (Mr. Boulton), whether Government intends to make such improvements and finance them with Crown Land sales; Answer, 1034. Motion for the Address, and a debate; Orders of the day called; Motion postponed, (331) 1158-1162. Notice stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1593.

Vide Perth, 1.

HUSTON, MR. (French Translator of the House):--Increase in salary, (950) 3259.

HUTCHINSON, RICHARD:--Vide Medical Profession, 5.

HUTCHINSON AND COMPANY:--Vide Toronto Metropolitan Gas and Water Company.

HYPOTHECS:--Vide Lands, 1; Real Property, 2; Registry Laws (Lower Canada), 1.
I.

ICE BRIDGES:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 95; Addresses to His Excellency, 77; Quebec Ice Bridge; Richelieu Rapids Ice Bridge.

IDIOTIC:--Vide Juvenile Offenders.

IMMIGRATION:--Vide Emigration.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 141, 143; Trade.

INDIAN TERRITORIES:--Vide Hudson's Bay Company.

INDIANS, CREDITORS OF:--Question, regarding the creditors of Indians on the Grand River; Answer, 2305. Vide Indians and Indian Lands, 6.

INDIANS AND INDIAN LANDS:--

1. Bill to repeal the third section of the Act for the protection of Indians

- in Upper Canada. Presented and read, (176) 599. Second reading postponed, (385) 1388 (over recess), (513) 1717, (799) 2886, (831) 2976. Order for second reading discharged, (1072) 3424.
2. Petition of Nehemiah Ford and others, for an inquiry into certain grievances connected with the ejectment of settlers on Indian Lands in Oneida and Tuscarora, (62) 218, (83) 252.
 3. Petition of A. Huntington and others of Brant (County), for repeal or amendment of the Act for protecting the Indians in Upper Canada, and their lands, (103) 280, (118) 333-334.
 4. Petition of Alfred Digby and others, of the Six Nations Indians, against repeal or amendment of the said Act, (124) 349, (136) 381-382.
 5. Petition of Moses Schyler and others, Indians residing on the Thames, praying that the said Act may not be repealed, but may be amended so as to protect the Indians more effectually from intemperance, (328) 1155, (339) 1201.
 6. Petition of John Scott and others, stating that the Six Nations Indians, since the passing of the said Act, refuse to pay the sums which they are indebted to them, and praying for an inquiry, (841) 3003, (850) 3049.
 7. Petitions for the settlement of the Indian Reserve in Orford:--Of John Cunningham and others; Of John Stewart and others, (499) 1666, (508) 1710.
 8. Notice of motion, for an Address for papers connected with disputes relative to Indian claims on the Grand River; Papers regarding water lots in Bytown; Statement and Expenditure on the Rideau Canal for 1851; Receipts and Expenditure of the Indian Department; Railway Returns for 1849, 1850, and 1851; Notice given, 1453. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1592. Motion withdrawn after discussion, 2305-2308. Motion presented in altered form and again withdrawn after discussion, 2388-2390.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 40, 88; Addresses To His Excellency, 27, 28, 58; Indians and Indian Lands, 8.

INDIAN STREAM SETTLEMENT:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 43; Addresses To His Excellency, 33.

INDUSTRY VILLAGE:--Vide Joliette.

INDUSTRY VILLAGE AND RAWDON RAILROAD COMPANY:--

1. Petition of, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, (71) 235, (88) 260. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (98) 272. Report, that some of the amendments require notice, which has not been given, (224) 747.
Bill presented and read (embracing such provisions as do not require notice), (398) 1427. Read second time; Referred, (420) 1482. Reported; Passed, (428) 1499. By the Council, (467) 1566. Royal Assent, (473) 1584. [16 Vic., c. 48.]
2. Petition of J.H. Dorwin, for further amendments, (777) 2815, (791) 2846. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (802-803) 2900.
Notice of motion, for leave to bring in a Bill, 2872. Bill presented and read, (809) 2908. Read second time; Referred, (818) 2926. Reported; Committed, (826) 2960-2961. Considered, (847) 3029. Reported, (867) 3090. Passed, (872-873) 3102. By the Council, with amendments, (904) 3189. Considered, and agreed to, (939-940) 3226-3227. Royal Assent,

(1126) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 246.]

INOCULATION:--Vide Smallpox.

INSPECTORS:--Petitions for transfer of duties of the revenue inspectors to the municipalities, and of the duties of county inspectors to township inspectors, and the the revenue from tavern licenses be paid direct into the township treasury:--Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, (8) 20, (20) 61. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengary, (33) 120, (48) 176. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Lincoln and Welland, (71) 235, (89) 262. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Wentworth, Halton and Brant, (103) 280, (118) 334. Of Municipal Council, County of Norfolk, (253) 891, (267) 950.

INSTITUT CANADIEN:--Vide Canadian Institute, Montreal; Quebec Institut Canadien.

INSURANCE COMPANIES:--Bill to authorize insurance companies to take the same rate of interest on loans as the Upper Canada Loan and Trust Company are allowed to take. Presented and read, (621) 2274-2275. Order for second reading, discharged, (999) 3330.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 44; Mutual Insurance Companies; Quebec Fabriques Mutual Insurance Company.

INTEMPERANCE:--Petition of Roman Catholic Bishops of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe, and others, for amendments to the Act for suppression of intemperance in Lower Canada, (292) 1016, (308) 1061. Printed, (312) 1068.

Vide Indians and Indian Lands, 5; Intoxicating Liquors; Tavern Licenses, 1.

INTEREST OF MONEY:--Vide Insurance Companies; Usury Laws.

INTERNATIONAL EXPLORING, MINING, AND SMELTING COMPANY:--Petition of Hiram Cook and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (700) 2577, (713) 2649. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (725) 2694.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS:--

1. Bill to restrain the manufacture, sale, and importation thereof (Mr. Cameron). Question, whether the Bill, commonly known as the Maine Liquor Law, has the support of the Government; Answer, 247. Presented and read, (113) 313. Second reading postponed, (217) 725, (383) 1387 (over recess), (591) 2170. Motion for second reading and a debate, (611) 2223-2231. Adjourned, (611) 2231. Resumed, (647) 2320-2323. Adjourned, (647) 2323. Postponed, (689) 2533. Resumed, (724) 2660-2686. Postponed six months, (724) 2687.
2. Petition of H. Mittleberger and others, Town of St. Catharines, against the Bill, (368) 1326, (387) 1395. Referred to select committee, (582) 2070.
3. Bill to prevent intemperance, and to prohibit the retailing of intoxicating liquors (Mr. Sicotte). Presented and read, (740) 2712. Read second time; Referred, (1002) 3333.
4. Bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on the line of the public works. Presented and read, (900) 3177. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (1021) 3352. Reported; Recommitted twice and amended; Reported, (1027-1028) 3361. Passed, (1046) 3388. By the Council, (1124) 3479. Royal Assent, (1129) 3485. [16 Vic., c. 164.]
5. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent the sale of

intoxicating liquors (Mr. Brown), 28.

Vide Intemperance, Drunkards, Tavern Licenses, 1.

Vide also Indians and Indian Lands, 5.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS, PETITIONS AGAINST:--

1. Petitions for adoption of measures to prohibit the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating drinks, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes: Of Thomas Wightman and others, for Presbyterian Synod, (8) 20, (21) 62. Of John Smith and others, of St. George; Of William and Charles Clarke, of Wellington (County); Of Mrs. Martha J. Waterous and others, of Brantford, (19) 60, (39) 126. Of Edmund Boland and others, of Whitechurch and East Gwillimbury; Of Benjamin Pearson and others of King, (25-26) 89, (46) 174. Of Edmund Coulson and others, of Toronto (Twshp.), (33) 120, (46) 174; Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (78) 242; Found to have been referred to Committee in error, (99) 272. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengary, (33) 120, (48) 176. Of James Turnbull and others, of Prescott; Of M. Anderson and others, of London; Of Samuel Ault and others, of Osnabruck; Of Thomas Robson and others, of London (Twshp.), (45-46) 173-174, (72) 236. Of Alexander Brander and others, of Ancaster; Of A. Huntingdon (also Huntington) and others, of Brantford; Of Margaret Henderson and others, of Ancaster; Of John McKenzie and others, of Glenmorris; Of Jacob J. Merkley and others, of Dundas; Of Abraham Bockus and others, of Osnabruck; Of Jonathan Gundry and others, of Simcoe, (61-62) 217-218, (81) 251. Of Samuel Barnard and others, of Cumberland; Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Essex and Lambton, (71-72) 235-236, (87) 260. Of George W. Cameron and others, of Lochaber (Twshp.); Of A. Jeffry and others, Town of Cobourg; Of Richard J. Doyle and others, of Oshawa; Of T. Bickle and others, of Markham (Twshp.); Of William Pogue and others, of Richmond Hill, (80-81) 250, (104) 280. Of John Lightbody and others, of Markham (Twshp.); Of Thomas Fuyard and others, of Scarborough (Twshp.); Of Francis M. Whitelaw and others, Town of Niagara; Of Mary Ann Watts and others, Town of Niagara; Of N.C.T. Cheltenham and others, of Chinguacousy (Twshp.); Of Joseph Gould and others, of Uxbridge and Scott (Twshps.); Of Royford Coristine and others, of East Gwillimbury (Twshp.); Of Margaret Doherty and others, Town of Amherstburg; Of George Duncan and others, Town of Amherstburg, (86-87) 259-260, (104) 280. Of Rev. James Skinner and others, of London (Twshp.); Of Philip Hodgkinson and others, of Malahide (Twshp.); Of Daniel Snyder and others, of Colchester (Twshp.); Of Andrew Mullins and others, of Sombra (Twshp.); Of Thomas Rowland and others, Town of Stratford; Of Thomas Smith and others, of Mitchell; Of Simon Newcomb and others, of Bayham (Twshp.); Of Neil Clark and others, of Chinguacousy (Twshp.); Of John Harris and others, of Mount Pleasant; Of John Kennedy and others, of Esquesing (Twshp.); Of John White and others, of Trafalgar (Twshp.); Of William Firstbrook and others, of Erin (Twshp.); Of James McLaren and others, of Wakefield (Twshp.); Of Peter Shaver and others, of Matilda (Twshp.), (103-104) 279-280, (117) 333. Of William Smith and Thomas L. Davidson, for Grand River Association of Baptists; Of William Laurie and others, of West Gwillimbury (Twshp.); Of B.W. Stevens and others, of Caradoc, Lobo, and Delaware (Twshps.), (111) 306-307, (124) 350. Of Robert Spence and others, Town of Dundas, (111) 306, (125) 350. Of Elizabeth Segmullar and others, Town of Stratford; Of John Kastner and others, of

Ellice (Twshp.); Of Gordon Serviss and others, of Oxford (Twshp.); Of Horace Hutchins and others, of Grenville (County); Of John Bayne and others, of Galt; Of John Ward and others, of Etobicoke (Twshp.); Of John Watt and others, of Nichol and Garafraxa (Twships.); Of William H. Ellerbeck and others, Town of Brockville, (115-116) 331-332, (130) 371. Of George Jackson and others, of Bentinck (Twshp.); Of Rev. Thomas Dickson and others, of Caledonia (Twshp.); Of H.P. Holmes and others, of Yonge (Twshp.), (124) 349, (135) 381. Of Michael Shafer and others, of Glanford (Twshp.); Of Mary Wood and others, Town of Dundas; Of Robert Kneeshaw and others, of St. Andrews; Of Robert Mason and others, of Lachute; Of Rev. William Reid and others, of Picton; Of Thomas Bickell and others, of Quebec; Of Edward McGillivray and others, Town of Bytown; Of R.S. Macdonald and others, of Lancaster (Twshp.); Of William Coyne and others, Town of St. Thomas; Of John Benson and others, of Dunwich (Twshp.), (129-130) 370, (135) 381. Of Herbert Simmonds and others, Town of London; Of J. Cuppage and others, of Orillia (Twshp.); Of George Wright and P. McPhail, of Peel (County), (134) 380, (152-153) 446. Of A. Scott and others, of Bytown; Of Henry Hall and others, of Binbrook (Twshp.); Of Municipality, Village of Paris ; Of Jacob Rynal and others, of Wentworth and Brant (Counties); Of William D. Mattice and others, Town of Cornwall; Of Rev. Robert Boyd and others, of Middlesex and Elgin (Counties); Of Alexander Clark and others, of Ekfrid and Caradoc (Twshps.); Of John Lancaster and others, of Peel (County); Of Sarah Jackson and others, of Hamilton; Of William Nixon and others, of Hamilton; Of Christina Laing and others, of Wellington Square; Of Morris L. Green and others, of Oxford (County): Of James Gardiner and others, for the Bay of Quinté Methodist Episcopal Conference; Of Rev. John Segbert and others, for Evangelical Association in Conference at Berlin; Of Robert Emond and others, of Waterloo (County); Of H. Glass and others, of Kent and Lambton (Counties); Of Rev. William Reid and others, of Prince Edward (County), (142) 405, (156-157) 501-502. Of John McWhinnie and others, of Woodstock, (152) 446, (160) 524. Of W. Brough and others, of Gananoque; Of Thomas Cook and others, of Marysburgh (Twshp.); Of A.C. Buck and others, of Haldimand (County); Of Rev. E. White and others, Town of Port Sarnia; Of Mrs. A.H. Reid and others, of Prince Edward (County); of John S. Hall and others, Rechabites; Of Robert Wyllie and others, of Ayr; Of H.R. O'Reilly and others, of Halton (County), (156) 501, (171) 584. Of William Ferguson and others, of Prescott and Russell (Counties); Of Municipality, Township of North Dorchester; Of David Christie and others, of Lanark and Darling (Twshps.); Of Joseph Deacon and others, of Lanark and Renfrew (Counties); Of James McArdell and others, of Kingston; Of John Stevenson and others, of Lennox and Addington (Counties); Of John Reynolds and others, of Hastings (County); Of Jacob Balzer, and others, of Essex (County); Of James Gage and others, of Hamilton, (159-160) 523, (171) 584. Of C. Yale and others, of Lincoln (County); Of Joseph Dobbin and others, of Welland (County); Of Mrs. A. Simmerman and others, Of Beamsville; Of Kezia Kilborn and others, of Beamsville; Of J.B. Osborne and others, of Beamsville; Of Aaron Beam and others, of Bertie (Twshp.); Of Daniel Kribs and others, of Elora; Of Samuel B. Markle and others, of Beverley (Twshp.); Of Robert Whale and others, of Burford (Twshp.); Of Aaron R. Shaufee and others, of Blenheim; Of Charles Kitchen and others, of Dumfries (Twshp.); Of Robert

Spence and H.R. O'Reilly of Wentworth and Halton (Counties); Of David Coleman and others, of Haldimand (Twshp.); Of H.E. McDonald and others, of Elizabethtown (Twshp.); Of Catherine Leys and others, of Pickering (Twshp.), (170-171) 583-584, (184-185) 639. Of Farquhar McRea and others, of Glengary; Of W.R. Anderson and others, of Lochiel (Twshp.); Of Rev. Paul Robins and others, of Darlington (Twshp.); Of John Chinie, for Congregational Union of Canada West; Of Rev. Robert F. Burns and John Dickson, for the Session of Chalmers' Presbyterian Church; Of Rev. Dr. Robert Burns and others, of Toronto; Of Elizabeth B. Burns and others, of Toronto; Of Walter Stevenson and others, of Alnwick (Twshp.); Of Reuben Scott and others, of Cramahé (Twshp.); Of George Freeman and others, of Hamilton (Twshp.), (179-180) 616, (191-192) 652-653. Of James Emmett and others, of Grantham (Twshp.), (184) 639, (196) 660. Of P.F. De LesDerniers and others, of Vaudreuil (County), (191) 652, (204) 677. Of John Gilmour and others, of Toronto; Of Rev. C. Ruttan and others, of Northumberland (County); Of Benjamin Jacobs and others, of Peterborough and Victoria (Counties); Of Thomas Clarkson and others, of York (County); Of Benjamin Van Norman and others, of Dereham (Twshp.), (196) 660, (204) 677-678. Of William Everett and others, of Chatham (Twshp.); Of J.J. Harrison and others, of Howard and Harwich (Twshps.); Of John Dobbryn and others, of Sombra (Twshp.); Of William B. Wells and others, Town of Chatham; Of A. Sproston and others, of Montreal; Of Andrew Hudson, and others of Tyendinaga (Twshp.), (203-204) 677, (221) 743. Of Rev. James Rogers and William Gregg, for Kingston Presbytery, (214) 715, (221) 743. Of Alexander Dempster and others, of Carleton (County); Of John Farquharson and others, for Stratford Division of Sons of Temperance; Of J.L. Tucker and others, of Clarke (Twshp.); Of John Alexander and others, of Simcoe (County); Of Municipality of Wainfleet; Of Municipality, Township of Pelham; Of C.J. Horner and other ladies, of Granby (Twshp.); Of Edward Finlay and others, of Shefford and Missisquoi (Counties); Of Mary McConnell and others, of York and Simcoe (Counties); Of Anna Wood and others, of Montreal; Of John Holland and others, of Montreal; Of Nathaniel Sharrard and others, of Ontario (County); Of William Cross and others, of Innisfil (Twshp.); Of Francis Kirkpatrick and others, of Stormont (County); Of John R. Ogden and others, of Prince Edward; Of William Webster and others, of Euphemia and Dawn (Twshps.); Of John B. O'Reilly and others, of Pelham and Wainfleet (Twshps.); Of Catherine Beam and others, of Bertie (Twshp.); Of William Taylor and others, of Durham (County); Of Duncan Livingston and others, of Leeds (County), (219-220) 742-743, (235-236) 806. Of Henry Conklin and others, of Grenville (County); Of L.H. Bellamy and others, of Augusta (Twshp.); Of Rev. David Dunkerely and others, of Durham (Drummond); Of John K. Cook and others, Town of St. Catharines, (231) 773, (236) 806. Of Ellenor Neilson and others, of North Gower and Malborough (Twshps.); Of J.R. Gibson and other ladies, of Dawn, Camden, and Euphemia (Twshps.), (245-246) 826, (253) 891. Of John Davis and others, of Garden Island; Of J. Counter and others of Kingston, (253) 891, (267) 950. Of Rev. John Murray and others, Presbyterian Congregation of Leeds, (282) 993, (293) 1017. Of William Armstrong and others, Town of Sydenham; Of Alexander Madwayosh and others, Indians near Lake Huron, (286) 1002, (301) 1027. Of John Dougall and others, of Montreal Temperance Society, (292) 1016, (309) 1061. Of Rev. James Rogers and George Boulter, for Presbyterian Congregation of Demorestville, (301) 1027, (309) 1061-1062.

Of Gilbert Cohen and others, of Brighton (Twshp.); Of Samuel Caldwell and others, of Hope (Twshp.); Of Andrew Riddell and others, of Vaughan (Twshp.), (307) 1060, (322) 1126. Of Thomas B. Prentiss and others, of Hull (Twshp.), (333) 1184, (339) 1202. Of Municipality, United Townships of Dummer and Burleigh, (347) 1237, (364) 1308. Of William Walsh and others, confined in Toronto Gaol, (386) 1395, (409) 1461. Of Mrs. J. Cumming and others, of Glengary (County); Of George D. Griffin and others, of Brantford (Twshp.), (420) 1489, (468) 1573. Of Anthony Ribble and others, (475) 1599, (486) 1617. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Essex and Lambton, (491) 1650, (501) 1679. Of Grand Division of Sons of Temperance, Canada West; Of Rev. Henry Lancashire and others, of Beauharnois, (507) 1710, (521) 1769. Of William McClellan and others, of Middleton (Twshp.), (541) 1852, (549) 1883. Of Jacob DeWitt and Thomas M. Taylor, of Montreal, (548) 1882, (567) 1940. Of Municipal Council, Town of Brantford, (566) 1939, (578) 2007. Of W.B. Hamilton and others, of Tiny & Tay, (580) 2068, (589) 2168. Of Municipal Council of United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, (585) 2133, (594) 2195. Of Gerald Morgan and others, of Tuckersmith and Stanley (Twshps.); Of James Barge and others, of Stanley (Twshp.), (602) 2211, (618) 2271. Of J.T. Williams and others, of Port Hope; Of William Corley and others, of St. Vincent; Of Thomas F. Purdy and others, of Camden Gore, (611) 2241, (644) 2315. Of Rev. William Macalister and others, of Sarnia; Of Municipality, Township of Dawn, (618) 2271, (648-649) 2329. Of Harvey Miller and Christopher Fletcher, Rechabites of Brock Tent, No. 331, Brockville, (679) 2455, (686) 2501. Of John Priest and others, of Bath, (686) 2501, (696) 2546. Of Municipality of Townsend; Of B.F. Davy, G.N.N. Relyed, and others, of Belleville, (750) 2743, (759) 2769. Of Municipality of Townsend, (750) 2743, (769) 2788.

2. Petition of A. Jeffry and others, of Cobourg (Vide above, 1--twenty-third petition.) referred to a Select Committee, (131) 372.
Other of the above Petitions referred to same Committee: (131) 372, (137-138) 383, (153) 447, (161) 524-525, (192) 653, (196-197) 660-661, (205) 678-679, (214) 715, (222) 745, (232) 773, (238) 808, (246) 826, (249) 867, (262) 914, (282) 993, (323) 1127, (397-398) 1426, (502) 1683, (582) 2070, (590) 2169.
Report; Printed, (803-809) 2901-2908.

INTRA-MURAL INTERMENTS:--Vide Quebec (City), 13, 14.

IRISH INSURRECTION:--

1. Motion, for a Committee of the whole, to consider of addressing Her Majesty for a Royal pardon to William Smith O'Brien, Francis Thomas Meagher, John Martin, John Mitchell, O'Doherty, McManus, and O'Donohue, and others connected with the Irish Insurrection in 1848,--and to John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, concerned in the Insurrection in Wales in 1839, and a debate thereon, 1398-1401; Negatived, (389-390) 1401.
2. Notice of motion, for a Committee of the whole, to consider of addressing Her Majesty for a Royal pardon to William S. O'Brien and others connected with the Irish Insurrection, 2495. Motion, and a debate thereon, 2745-2749; negatived, (752) 2749.

ISLE JESUS AND ISLE BIZARD:--Petition of A.B. Papineau and W.B. Leonard, for erection of the same into a separate County, (549) 1883, (568) 1941.

ISLE VERTE (PARISH):--Vide Bridges, 17.

J.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, AND COMPANY:--Vide Quebec and Richmond Railway Company, 1; Grand Trunk Railway, 10, 11; Addresses to His Excellency, 61.

JESUITS' COLLEGE:--Question, whether Government intend to obtain the restitution of the College (in Quebec) from the Imperial government; Answer, 610.

JESUITS' ESTATES:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 88, 130; Addresses to His Excellency, 58; Education (Lower Canada), 3, 4.

JOHNSTON, G.M.:--Vide New England Company.

JOINT COMMITTEE:--Vide Library, 1.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES:--

1. Bill to amend the Act for the formation of companies for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical purposes (Mr. Badgley). Presented and read, (600) 2203. Read second time; Referred, (847) 3029. Reported; Committed, (878) 3111. Considered, (959) 3279-3280. Again; Reported, (1023) 3354. Passed, (1032) 3366. By the Council, with an amendment, (1113) 3467. Considered; Motion, to postpone second reading of amendment six months, negatived; Amendment agreed to, (1114) 3468-3469. Royal Assent, (1129) 3485. [16 Vic., c. 172.]
2. Bill to extend the provisions of the Act for the formation of joint stock companies in Lower Canada (Mr. Johnson). Notice of motion, for leave to introduce Bill, 2208. Presented and read, (605-606) 2215. Read second time; Referred, (841) 3000. Reported; Committed, (858) 3075. Order for consideration discharged, (1032) 3366.
3. Petition of Municipal Council, United Counties of Lincoln and Welland, for power to municipal councils to form joint stock companies for public improvements, (548) 1882, (567) 1940. Referred to committee on petition of the same, for an extension of the provisions of the Municipal Loan Fund Act of Upper Canada, (590) 2169. Report, (857) 3057. Vide Municipal Loan Fund (Upper Canada), 3.

Vide Gas and Water Companies; Harbour Companies; Rivers and Streams; Roads, 1-3.

JOLIETTE:--Petition of Rev. Antoine Manseau and others, for establishment of a Circuit Court and Registry Office for the proposed new County of Joliette, at the village of Industry, (1038) 3380, (1061) 3412.

JONES, GRIFFITH:--Petition of, complaining that he has been denied admission to the Penitentiary, as foreman of the edge-tool makers, on account of certain statements made by him, and praying for an inquiry, (104) 280, (119) 334.

JONES, WILLIAM:--Vide Irish Insurrection, 1.

JOURNALS:--

1. Resolution, that in future the Journals, Appendices, and Sessional Papers, be printed in Royal Octavo, with small pica type, without marginal notes; the Yeas and Nays to be in long primer, in four columns, (85) 255. Motion, to go into Committee to consider of rescinding the resolution, negatived, (226) 748-749.
2. Instruction to Committee on Printing, to inquire into the cause of the

delay in printing the Journals of last Session; and also, on the efficiency of their distribution to the various municipalities, (350) 1241. Report thereon, (365-366) 1313-1314.

JUDGES:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 45; Addresses to His Excellency, 30; Division Courts, 2, 3; Queen's Bench (Lower Canada); Saint Francis (District), 2, 3; Seigniorial Tenure, 8-10; Sherbrooke, Division Courts, 2, 3.

JUDGES, ASSISTANT:--Bill to authorize appointment of Assistant Judges of the Superior Court for Lower Canada in certain cases. Presented and read, (113) 309-310. Motion, that Bill be read a second time; Debate thereon, (133) 374-376. Motion, to postpone second reading six months; Debate thereon adjourned, (133) 376. Motion, that the debate be resumed; Withdrawn motion, 611. Resumed, and motion for postponement negatived, (201) 667-669; Bill read third time, (201-202) 669. Passed, (202) 669. By the Council, (268) 951. Royal Assent, (471) 1582. [16 Vic., c. 13.]

JURIES:--

1. Bill to amend the Upper Canada Jurors Act of 1850; Presented and read; 250 extra copies to be printed, (284) 995. Ordered for second reading (on fifteenth February next), (443) 1515. Read second time; Committed, (491) 1645. Consideration postponed, (531) 1784. Considered, (812) 2916. Reported, (829) 2972-2973. Motion, to recommit Bill, negatived, (830) 2972-2974. Read third time, and passed, (840) 2996. By the Council, (870) 3099. Royal Assent, (886) 3125. [16 Vic., c. 120.]
2. Bill further to amend the laws relating to the summoning of Jurors in Lower Canada. Presented and read, (903-904) 3188. Read second time, (1048) 3390. Motion, to recommit Bill, to provide for the payment of Petit Jurors; Speaker declines receiving motion, declaring that it should originate in a Committee of the whole; His decision appealed from, and sustained; Read third time; Motion, that the Bill do pass; Amendment, to add, "in 3 months", negatived; Bill passed, (1057) 3405-3406. By the Council, with an amendment, (1105) 3459. Considered, and agreed to, (1106) 3460-3461. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 197.]
3. Petitions for a revision of the Jury Laws of Upper Canada:--Of Municipal Council, County of Carleton, (6) 12, (9) 21. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, (8) 20, (20) 61. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, (13) 39, (26) 90. Of Municipal Council, County of Kent; Of Municipal Council, County of Hastings; Of Municipal Council, County of Oxford, (14) 39, (27) 90-91. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria; Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Wellington, Waterloo, and Gray, (14) 39-40, (28) 91. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Middlesex and Elgin, (45) 173, (74) 238; (521) 1759, (537) 1818. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce, (71) 235, (87) 260. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Lincoln and Welland, (71) 235, (89) 262. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Essex and Lambton, (72) 236, (97) 270. Of Municipality, Township of Guelph, (111) 306, (125) 350. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Prescott and Russell, (160) 523, (172) 586. Of Municipal Council, County of Norfolk, (253) 891, (267) 950. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, (301) 1027, (308) 1061. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, (33) 120, (48) 176; (487) 1633, (492)

1651. Of Provisional Municipal Council, County of Elgin, (501) 1679, (518) 1738.
4. Petition of Rowland Burr, praying that trial by jury may be dispensed with in all cases in Upper Canada, except when specially desired, (87) 260, (105) 282.
 5. Notice of motion, that the House consider in Committee a resolution for the payment of petit jurors in Lower Canada, 943. Motion; Postponed, 975-976. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1593. Moved again; Withdrawn, 1968. Moved as an amendment to the Bill to amend the Laws relating to the summoning of jurors, (1057) 3405. Vide above, 2. Vide also below, 8.
 6. Question, whether Government intends to introduce a measure to alter the Jury Laws of Lower Canada; Answer, 230.
 7. Question, whether Government intends to introduce a measure to relieve persons in Lower Canada frequently called to serve on juries; Answer, 821.
 8. Question, whether Government intends to introduce a measure this Session for the payment of petit jurors in Lower Canada; Answer, 3185.
- Vide Justice, Administration of, 6; Municipalities (Upper Canada), 10; St. Francis, 1.

JUSTICE, ADMINISTRATION OF:--

1. Bill to amend the Lower Canada Judicature Act, and to provide for the service of Circuit Court Writs by Bailiffs. Notice of motion, 1692. Bill presented and read, (518) 1739. Read second time; Committed, (740) 2713. Considered; Reported, (1002) 3333. Passed, (1017-1018) 3349. By the Council, (1071) 3423. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 195.]
2. Bill to provide for administration of justice in unorganized tracts. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce Bill, 2495. Presented and read, (704) 2613. Read second time; Committed, (812) 2916. Instruction to Committee to provide for the salaries of Judges, etc., appointed under the Bill, (887) 3126. Considered, (1072) 3424. Reported; Passed, (1079) 3433. By the Council, (1124) 3479. Royal Assent, (1129) 3485. [16 Vic., c. 176.]
3. House resolves to go into Committee to provide for salaries of judges, etc., under foregoing Bill, His Excellency's recommendation being signified, (828) 2966-2967. Considered, (877) 3108. Report a Resolution; Agreed to, (886-887) 3125-3126. Instruction to Committee on the Bill, to provide for the same therein, (888) 3126.
4. Question, whether Ministry will introduce this Session a Bill to fix the salaries of court officers; also, whether it is intended to place the sheriff and protonotary of St. François on the same footing as those of Trois Rivières; Answer, 2731. House resolves to go into Committee respecting the salaries of certain officers of justice, His Excellency's recommendation being signified, (961) 3286. Considered, (968) 3293. Report 5 resolutions, providing a fund for payment of the salaries of certain judicial officers in Lower Canada; Also, increasing the salaries of the sheriff and other officers in the District of St. Francis; Agreed to, (995) 3325-3326. Bill (Vide below, 5.) presented and read, (995) 3326.
5. Bill to amend the Acts assigning fixed salaries to certain officers of justice in Lower Canada. Presented and read, (995) 3326. Read second

time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Passed, the Rules being suspended, (1073-1074) 3425. By the Council, (1124) 3479. Royal Assent, (1129) 3485. [16 Vic., c. 196.]

6. Petition of Municipal Council, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, for the payment of jurors and all other expenses of criminal justice, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, (14) 39, (27) 90.
7. Petition of Municipal Council, United Counties of Middlesex and Elgin, for a reduction of the expenses attending the administration of justice, (45) 173, (74) 238.
8. Petition of Municipal Council, United Counties of Lincoln and Welland, for reimbursement of moneys paid by them for the administration of criminal justice, (71) 235, (89) 262. Motion, to refer petition, negatived, (325-326) 1132-1133.
9. Notice of motion, for a special committee to enquire concerning the judiciary organization of the courts and the administration of justice in Lower Canada, 1033. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1589. Motion; Withdrawn, 2233-2235.
10. Notice of motion, for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate the Civil Law of Lower Canada, 1568. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1594.
11. Question, whether Government intends to introduce a measure this Session to improve the administration of criminal justice; Answer, 821.
12. Question, relative to the administration of justice by a local court in the newly acquired territories on the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior; Answer, 1080-1081.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 46; Addresses to His Excellency, 31; Municipalities (Upper Canada), 10; St. Francis (District), 2.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:--

1. Bill to provide for administering the oaths of office to Justices. Presented and read, (4) 9. No order thereon.
2. Bill to amend the Act for appointing Justices for remote parts of the Province. Presented and read, (215) 716. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported amended, (266) 919-920. Passed, (285) 996. By the Council, with amendments, (341) 1204. Considered, and agreed to, (348) 1237-1238. Royal Assent, (471) 1583. [16 Vic., c. 15.]
3. Bill to extend to Upper Canada the provisions of two certain Acts for facilitating the performance of certain duties of Justices of the Peace out of Session. Presented and read, (269) 955. Second reading postponed over the recess, (442) 1515. Order for second reading, discharged, (526) 1775.
4. Bill to facilitate performance of the duties of Justices out of Sessions in Upper Canada with respect to indictable offences (Mr. Richards). Presented and read, (427) 1498. Read second time; Committed, (519-520) 1741. Considered, (767) 2784-2785. Reported, (882) 3115. Passed, (888) 3126-3127. By the Council, (904) 3189. Royal Assent, (1126) 3481. [16 Vic., c. 179.]
5. Bill to facilitate performance of the duties of Justices out of Sessions in Upper Canada, with respect to summary convictions and Orders (Mr. Richards). Presented and read, (427) 1498. Read second time; Committed, (520) 1741. Considered, (768) 2785. Reported, (882) 3115. Passed, (888) 3127. By the Council, (904) 3188. Royal Assent, (1125) 3481. [16 Vic., c. 178.]
6. Bill to protect Justices in Upper Canada from vexatious actions. Presented and read, (427) 1498-1499. Second reading postponed, (530) 1783.

Motion for second reading, and a debate thereon; Read second time; Committed, (547) 1873-1877. Considered, (677-678) 2443, (768) 2785. Reported, (882) 3116. Passed, (888) 3127. By the Council, (904) 3189. Royal Assent, (1126) 3481. [16 Vic., c. 180.]

7. Bill to amend the Act to facilitate the performance of duties of Justices out of Sessions in Lower Canada, with respect to summary convictions and orders (Mr. Laurin). Notice of motion, for leave to bring in Bill, 1234. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1592. Presented and read, (480) 1607. Second reading postponed six months, (998-999) 3329.

Vide also Dixon, Thomas C.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS:--Notice of question, whether Government intends to recommend the establishment of institutions for the reform of juvenile offenders and for the education of the blind, dumb, and idiotic, 30. Question; Answer, 82.

K.

KAMOURASKA:--

1. Bill to regulate the holding of the General Sessions of the Peace in Kamouraska and Ottawa. Presented and read, (864-865) 3085. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported amended; Passed (as a Bill to regulate the Sessions of the Peace in Kamouraska, Ottawa, and St. Francis), the Rules being suspended (1074) 3425-3426. By the Council, (1112) 3467. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 201.]
2. Petition of Municipal Council, Village of Fraserville, for removal of the District Town of Kamouraska to St. Patrice de la Rivière du Loup, (308) 1061, (323) 1127.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 36; Addresses to His Excellency, 24; Education (Lower Canada), 6; Notarial Profession, 2, 3; Rimouski, 1. Vide also Elections, Controverted, 16.

KEENAN, ELLEN:--Petition of John Gale and Ellen his wife (formerly Ellen Keenan), complaining of the imprisonment of the latter in 1847, on a charge of assault, and praying relief, (328) 1155, (339) 1201.

KILDARE:--Vide Seigniorial Tenure, 19.

KINGSMILL, WILLIAM:--Petition of, complaining of proceedings against him in the State of New York, arising out of the discharge of his duty as Sheriff of Lincoln and Welland, and praying relief, (249) 867, (261) 914.

KINGSTON (CITY):--Petition of Mayor, Aldermen, and commonalty of Kingston, for authority to borrow £75,000, to consolidate part of their debt, (282) 993, (293) 1017. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (324) 1128-1129.

Bill presented and read, (325) 1129. Read second time; Referred, (380) 1382. Reported, with amendments, (396) 1424. Committed; Considered, and amended, (397) 1425-1426. Reported; Passed, (417) 1480. By the Council, (467) 1566. Royal Assent, (473) 1584. [16 Vic., c. 32.]

KINGSTON AND LACHINE TUG LINE:--Vide St. Lawrence, Tug-Boats on.

KINGSTON AND PITTSBURGH (TOWNSHIPS):--

1. Petition of Municipality of Pittsburgh, praying that the Little Cataraqui and the Rideau Canal may be made the boundary between those townships, (593) 2194, (603) 2212. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (613) 2242. Bill presented and read, (620) 2273. Read second time; Referred, (692-693)

2540-2541. Reported with amendments, (732) 2704. Committed, (739) 2711. Considered; Reported with amendments, (755) 2754. Passed, (758) 2766. By the Council, (781) 2819. Royal Assent, (1129) 3485. [16 Vic., c. 222.]

2. Bill to specify the time when the above Act shall come into force. From the Council; Read twice, (994-995) 3325. Read third time, and passed, (1016) 3347. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 223.]

KINGSTON AND PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY:--Vide Cataraqui and Peterborough Railroad Company.

KINGSTON AND TORONTO RAILWAY:--Petition of William Cothingham and others, of Emily, for survey of a route for a railroad from Kingston to Toronto, via Peterborough, (152) 446, (160) 524.
Vide Cataraqui & Peterborough Railroad Company.

KINGSTON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 44.

KINGSTON HOSPITAL:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 47.

KINGSTON HOTEL-DIEU NUNNERY HOSPITAL:--Petition of Sister Lacroix, and others, for aid, (156) 501, (172) 585.

KINGSTON WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FRIEND ASSOCIATION:--Petition of Mrs. Margaret Machar and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (408-409) 1461, (421) 1490. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (500) 1667.

L.

LABRADOR:--Petitions for establishment of reciprocal free trade between Labrador and Canada: Of Matthew H. Warren (347) 1237, (364) 1308. Printed, (367) 1315. Of Matthew H. Warren and others; Of William Henry Ellis and others, (489) 1637, (492) 1651. Notice of motion, that petitions be referred, 1660; Both referred to the committee on the fisheries, (502) 1683.
Vide Fisheries, 1, 3.

LAFLEUR, B.S.:--Petition of, for an increase of salary, as Water Bailiff at the Port of Quebec, (33) 120, (48) 176.

LAFLEUR RIVER:--Vide Orleans, Island of, 1.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE CANAL:--Vide Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal.

LAKE ST. PETER:--Vide Montreal Harbour.

LAKE SUPERIOR SILVER COMPANY:--Petition of John Bonner, for an Act of Incorporation, (827) 2966, (842) 3003. Notice of motion, that 64th, 66th, and 74th rules be suspended, 3001.
Rules relative to Notice, suspended; Bill presented and read, (846) 3028. Read second time; Referred, (889) 3130. Reported, (890) 3135. Committed, (891) 3137. Considered, and no report made, (1063) 3413-3414. Motion to refund the fee, negatived, (1121) 3477.

LAMI, E., DIT CALICHE:--Vide Caliche, E. Lami dit.

LANARK (COUNTY):--Vide Olden, Oso, Clarendon, and Palmerston.

LANDS:--

1. Bill to prevent the deterioration of lands charged with hypothecs. Presented and read, (67) 222. Second reading postponed, (109) 296, (211) 697, (383) 1386. Read second time; Referred, (505) 1687-1688.
2. Bill for the better securing to occupiers compensation for ameliorations made by them on lands in certain cases. Presented and read, (284) 995.

Second reading postponed over recess, (443) 1515. Motion for second reading; Postponed six months, (526-527) 1776-1779.

3. Bill to amend the Law for the sale and settlement of the public lands. Notice of motion, for leave to bring in Bill, 1391. Presented and read, (411-412) 1463-1464. Second reading postponed, (530) 1783. Question, whether Ministry intends to proceed with the Bill, and if so, whether provision will be made to rescind patents obtained by fraud; Answer, 2731. Speech of Dr. Rolph on moving second reading; Read second time; Committed, (951) 3260-3264. Considered; Reported, (1020) 3351. Passed, (1028) 3362. By the Council, (1105) 3459. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 159.]
4. Motion, for an instruction to the Committee on the informality of the by-laws of the District Councils (Vide Municipalities (Upper Canada), 3.), to investigate alleged misconduct of sheriffs and other officers selling lands; Withdrawn, 707-708. Motion, for a select committee on the informality and the alleged misconduct; Altered to remove reference to informality and misconduct; Select committee appointed to inquire into the course pursued by treasurers and sheriffs at the various sales of land for taxes in Upper Canada from 1830 to 1851, (227) 751-753. Message sent to the Council, for leave to Hon. George Strange Boulton to attend Committee, (342) 1221. Granted, (344) 1230.
5. Petition of Charles Donaldson and others, of the Township of Grantham, for free grants of land to actual settlers, (134) 380, (153) 446.
6. Petition of William Rastall and others, of Kincardine, for correction of certain grievances connected with the system of granting lands, (203) 677, (221) 743.
7. Petition of W.B. Jarvis, Sheriff of the United Counties of York, Ontario, and Peel relative to sales of land for taxes, (648) 2328, (659) 2396. Referred to select committee on Assessment Laws, (659) 2397. Vide Assessments, 4.
8. Petition of E. Larwill, for an Act to forbid sales of land for taxes imposed by certain bylaws in Kent and Lambton, (759) 2769, (769) 2788.
9. Notice of motion, for a Bill to amend the law relating to sales by sheriffs of lands held in free and common socage in Lower Canada, 1079. Vide Accounts and Papers, 48-50; Addresses to His Excellency, 32-34; Emigration, 4; Municipalities (Lower Canada), 7.

LANGVIN, JEAN:--Vide Municipalities (Lower Canada), 8.

LAPERRIERE, MRS.:--Petition of Mrs. Brigitte Gosselin, widow of the late Augustin Laperrière, for a pension, for the services of her late husband as a messenger to the Assembly, (111) 306, (125) 350. Referred to Committee on Contingencies, (246) 826.

L'ASSOMPTION COLLEGE:--

1. Petition of the Corporation thereof, for aid, (33) 120, (52) 180.
2. Petition of the same, for amendments to the Act of Incorporation, (33) 120, (52) 180. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (188) 643.

L'ASSOMPTION RIVER NAVIGATION:--Question, whether the Government intends to improve navigation on the river L'Assomption; Answer, 2731.

LAUZON, SEIGNIORY OF:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 51, 130; Addresses to His Excellency, 35.

LAW, PRACTICE OF:--

1. Bill to simplify the practice, pleading, etc., in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, and County Courts, in Upper Canada. Presented and read,

- (230) 757. 250 additional copies to be printed, (362) 1281.
2. Bill to lessen the costs in law suits in Upper Canada. Presented and read, (653) 2364. Second reading postponed six months, (1000-1001) 3331-3332.

LAW CLERK:--Vide Wicksteed, G.W.

LAW REPORTS:--Bill to provide for the publication thereof in Lower Canada. Presented and read, (458) 1547. Order for second reading, discharged, (997) 3328.

LAW STUDENTS:--Bill to declare valid the indentures of law students enregistered within a certain period after the delay granted by the Act to Incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada. Notice of motion, leave to bring in Bill, 1802. Presented and read, (544) 1854. Second reading postponed, (705) 2614. Read second time; Referred, (709) 2626. Bill to increase certain fees under the Act incorporating the said Bar (Vide Bar of Lower Canada, 2.), also referred, (754) 2753. Report first Bill, with provisions of second Bill incorporated therein, (760) 2769. Committed, (779) 2818. Considered; Reported with amendments, (814) 2918. Passed, (819) 2926. By the Council, (862) 3082. Royal Assent, (886) 3124. [16 Vic., c. 130.]

LAWS, EXPIRING:--

1. Standing Committee on Expiring Laws appointed, (10) 21. Concurred in, (18) 54. Report, (986-988) 3316-3318.
2. Bill to continue certain Acts and Ordinances. Presented and read, (988) 3318. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported, (1048-1049) 3390-3391. Passed, (1057-1058) 3406. By the Council, (1125) 3480. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 151.]

L'EAU CHAUDE (RIVER):--Vide Bridges, 16.

LEBLANC, JOSEPH E.:--Vide Municipalities (Lower Canada), 8.

LECOMTE, JOSEPH J.R.:--Vide Bridges, 21.

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE:--Vide Yonge and Escott.

LEEDS, LANARK AND RENFREW LOCOMOTIVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY:--Petition of William Matthie and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (1024) 3357, (1049) 3398. Bill to Incorporate the Company. From the Council; Read twice, the Rules being suspended, and referred, (1060) 3410. Rules relative to notice, suspended, (1061) 3412. Reported; Read third time, amended and passed, (1063) 3414. Amendment agreed to by the Council, (1071) 3423. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 249.]

LEFRANCOIS, LOUIS CELESTIN:--Vide Elections, 15.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:--

1. Bill to amend the Act for securing the independence of the Legislative Assembly (Mr. H. Smith); Notice of motion, for leave to bring in Bill, 29. Presented and read, (14) 40. Second reading postponed, (114) 314, (215) 716, (327) 1142, (440) 1512 (over recess), (498) 1659. Read second time; Committed, (661) 2405-2412. To be the first Order for a future day (on division), (890) 3135-3136. Considered; Some ministerial amendments lost in Committee, 3181-3184. Motion, that the report be now received; Ministry asks for delay; Ordered, that the report be received tomorrow, (903) 3184. Reported; Recommitted, (941-942) 3230-3236. Considered and amended; Mr. H. Smith abandons the Bill, considering it too changed by amendment; Bill

- taken up by Government; Reported, (942) 3236-3237. Motion for third reading; Amendment, to recommit Bill, negatived; Bill recommitted, (1013-1014) 3345-3346. Considered, and reported amended; Motion, that it be again recommitted, negatived, (1014) 3346. Read third time, and passed, (1015) 3346-3347. By the Council, (1105) 3459. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 154.]
2. Bill to extend the provisions of the Act for securing the independence of the Legislative Assembly, (Mr. Cauchon). Notice of motion, for leave to introduce Bill, 29. Presented and read, (22) 63. Second reading postponed, (70) 226, (108) 284, (128) 364, (202) 670, (215) 716. Motion for second reading; Postponed six months after a debate, (327) 1144.
 3. Calls of House ordered (circular letters to be written to absent Members): On 3rd November, (243) 813-814. On 1st March, (487) 1618, (Notice of Motion, 1613). On 23rd March (Amendment, to substitute "28th", negatived), (600-601) 2204-2205. On 27th May, (866) 3090.
House called; Names of absent members taken down; Time appointed for consideration of reasons of absence: (377-378) 1379, (535) 1795, (637) 2291, (895) 3143-3144.
Order of day for considering absence of members on 1st March, postponed: (560) 1912, (643) 2304, (688) 2516-2517, (785) 2826, (891) 3137, (991) 3322.
 4. House waits on His Excellency in Legislative Council Chamber: At opening of Session, (1-2) 1. After Election of Speaker, (3) 9. On the Royal Assent being given to Bills: (255) 893, (471) 1582, (596) 2197, (645) 2316, (766) 2776, (885) 3124. At the prorogation, (1125) 3481. At Government House, with Addresses, (61) 217, (992) 3323.
 5. Order that the Votes and Proceedings be printed, under direction of Mr. Speaker, (6) 12. Rescinded (on recommendation of the Printing Committee), (153) 447, (179) 608.
 6. To meet at ten o'clock: (363) 1303, (390) 1401-1402. Until the Christmas recess, (390) 1401-1402. For remainder of Session, (939) 3226.
 7. To sit on Saturday: (363) 1303, (390) 1401-1402, (891) 3136. For remainder of Session, (950) 3258.
 8. Adjournment ordered out of respect to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, (219) 740. Of a Member deceased, (363) 1303-1304. Easter adjournment, (643) 2304. Feast of the Ascension, (821) 2929. Her Majesty's Birthday, (884) 3122. Corpus Christi, (889) 3135.
Christmas recess. Motion (Mr. D. Christie), that the House adjourn for six weeks on account of the prevalence of disease, and a debate thereon; Negatived, after a debate thereon, (367-368) 1315-1321. Notice of motion (Col. Prince), that the House adjourn from 10 November 1852 until 14 February 1853, 1361. Motion, and a debate thereon; Passed, (377) 1371-1379. House adjourns, (475) 1586.
Vide also, Legislative Assembly, 13.
 9. Adjourns for want of a quorum: (949) 3254-3255, (1038) 3373-3374, (1116) 3470.
Does not meet, for the want of a quorum at three o'clock, (776) 2814.
 10. Persons summoned to the Bar of the House:
Election Committees, members reported absent, and not appearing in their places when ordered by the House--Vide Elections, Controverted, 15-20.
Lefrançois, L.C.--To answer to the complaint made by J. Cauchon, Esq., in reference to his conduct as Returning Officer at the Montmorency Election, (216) 717--Vide Elections, 13.
Counsel heard at the Bar in reference to measures before the House--
Vide Counsel.

11. Motion, that on Wednesdays the House meet at 10 o'clock, negatived, (680) 2469. Again, (744) 2720.
 12. Motion, that for the remainder of the Session the House sit on Saturdays, from 10 till 5 o'clock, negatived, (792) 2847.
 13. Notice of motion, that the House adjourn until 1st December, 1299.
 14. Motion, relative to improvements in the system of ventilation of the apartment in which the House meets; Withdrawn, 1587.
 15. Discussion relative to the use of French in the House, 1701-1702.
 16. Discussion relative to the fixing of a new Government Day, 2572.
 17. Question, relative to the order of Government business; Answer, 1694.
- Vide Members; Parliament, Provincial; Representation; Union Act, 1, 3.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:--

1. Question, whether Government intends to establish the Legislative Council as an elective body; Answer, 247. Notice of motion, to introduce a series of resolutions, 610. Motion, that the House on a future day resolve into a Committee, to consider certain proposed resolutions for introducing the elective principle into the constitution of the Legislative Council; Carried, (197-198) 661-664. House resolves into Committee to consider resolutions, and a debate thereupon, (266-267) 923-942. Again considered, (320) 1090-1116. Consideration of resolutions postponed: (441) 1513 (over recess), (515) 1719. Question, whether Ministry still intends to render the Legislative Council elective; Answer, 2305. Question, when resolutions will be further considered, 2919. Notice of motion, to substitute other resolutions, except as to the first, 2919. House resolves into Committee: (849-850) 3034-3046, (858) 3058-3074. Call of the House ordered, in order to take sense of majority, (866) 3090. Call of the House; Resolutions again considered, (895) 3143-3150, (896) 3153-3171. Committee reports 9 resolutions, in favor of an elective Legislative Council, and the division of the Province into 30 electoral districts, (923-924) 3209-3211. Several amendments proposed, and negatived, (924-933) 3211-3219. Resolutions read second time; House agrees to 1st resolution, (933) 3219. Second resolution proposed; Amended; Agreed to, (933-934) 3219-3220. Third resolution agreed to, (934) 3220. Fourth resolution proposed; An amendment, to base eligibility solely on the property qualification, negatived; Resolution agreed to, (935) 3220-3221. Fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth resolutions agreed to, (936-937) 3221-3222. Address ordered, (937) 3222. (Vide Addresses to Her Majesty, 4.) Resolutions communicated to the Council, for their information, (943) 3240.
2. Notice of question, if there has been any communication from the Government relative to indemnifying Council members for their attendance at the House, 1694. Question; Answer, 1763. Notice of motion, to go into Committee, to consider of indemnifying members of the Council for their expenses in attending the Sessions of the Legislature, 2919. Motion, and a debate thereon, (825) 2945-2959. Motion, to postpone consideration until the scheme for a change in the constitution of the Council has been decided on, negatived; Main motion agreed to; House goes into Committee, (825-826) 2959-2960. Resolution (17th of the Supply resolutions for 1853) reported from Committee of Supply, (1080) 3434. Vide Supply, 5.
3. Motion, for an Address for despatches communicating the views of the Imperial Government as to the composition of the Legislative Council, and praying to be informed whether it is the intention to summon any other persons to the Council; A debate thereon; Negatived, (280-281) 969-973.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 52; Addresses to Her Majesty, 4; Addresses to His Excellency, 36.

Vide also Parliament, Provincial.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MESSAGES FROM:--

1. Communicating Bills of their own, and desiring the concurrence of the House thereto: (132) 373, (269) 951-952, (336) 1186, (389) 1397, (395) 1423, (586) 2134, (600) 2203, (688) 2516, (697) 2547, (731) 2701-2702, (751) 2745, (761) 2771, (788) 2838, (798) 2884, (824) 2945, (829) 2972, (843) 3005, (880) 3113, (899) 3176, (957) 3271, (974) 3299-3300, (994) 3325, (1060) 3410, (1104) 3458.
2. Agreeing to Bills, Addresses, or Amendments, with or without amendment: (120) 335, (158) 503, (250-251) 869, (255) 893, (268-269) 951, (311) 1067, (326) 1133, (331) 1157, (341) 1203-1204, (344-345) 1230-1231, (361-362) 1281, (389) 1397, (395) 1423, (426-427) 1497-1498, (430) 1501, (460) 1549-1550, (461) 1550, (467) 1566, (470) 1581, (471) 1582, (544) 1857, (565) 1924-1925, (586) 2134, (591) 2170, (606) 2215, (617) 2247, (622) 2276, (646) 2318, (676) 2432, (680) 2469, (688) 2516, (703) 2607, (711) 2627-2628, (723-724) 2660, (731) 2701, (749) 2740-2741, (758-759) 2766-2767, (761) 2770-2771, (771) 2790, (781) 2819, (787) 2838, (798) 2884, (811) 2909, (824) 2944, (829) 2972, (843) 3004, (847) 3029, (858) 3058, (861-862) 3081-3082, (870) 3099, (876) 3106-3107, (879-880) 3112-3113, (884) 3123, (894) 3142-3143, (896) 3152-3153, (899) 3176, (904) 3188-3189, (943-944) 3248-3249, (957) 3271, (974) 3299, (994) 3325, (1027) 3360-3361, (1048) 3390, (1059) 3407, (1071) 3422-3423, (1104) 3458, (1105) 3459, (1112-1113) 3466-3467, (1118) 3473, (1120) 3475, (1122) 3477, (1123-1125) 3479-3480, (1125) 3481.
3. Announcing the time appointed by His Excellency for receiving Joint Addresses: (264) 917, (365) 1313, (466) 1561.
4. Communicating a resolution appointing members of Joint Committee on the Library, (120) 335. Adding Members: (265) 917, (574) 1978.
5. Communicating Addresses to His Excellency to transmit Joint Addresses to the Queen, and desiring concurrence thereto: (256-257) 894-895, (345) 1231, (461) 1550.
6. Giving leave to their Members to attend Committees of the House: (269) 952, (320) 1089, (344) 1230, (749) 2741, (787) 2838.
7. Desiring the evidence, proof, and documents, on which the Pickering Harbour Bill is founded, (551) 1885.
8. Desiring a Conference, on disagreeing to one of the amendments to the Gas and Water Companies Incorporation Bill, (1104) 3458. Communicating the names of managers, (1110) 3464.
Vide Conferences, 2.
9. Agreeing to a Conference on amendments to Saguenay Fisheries Bill, (600) 2203.
Vide Conference, 1.
10. Communicating a copy of the Minutes of evidence on Beresford's Divorce Bill, (771) 2790.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MESSAGES TO:--

1. Communicating a resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee on the Library, and requesting them to unite in the appointment of such Committee, (79) 244.
2. Communicating an Address to Her Majesty on the Fisheries, and desiring their concurrence thereto, (206) 679-680. Address on War Medals, (224) 746. On Reciprocity in Trade, (310) 1066. On Main Trunk Railway, (449)

1529-1530.

3. Agreeing to Addresses: (257) 895, (465) 1555.
4. Desiring leave for members of the Council to attend committees: (258) 900, (301) 1028, (342) 1221, (742) 2717, (765) 2774.
5. Communicating the evidence and proofs on which the Pickering Harbour Bill is founded, (573) 1976.
6. Desiring Conference on disagreeing to amendments to Saguenay Fisheries Bill, (595) 2196.
Vide Conferences, 1.
7. Agreeing to a Conference on the Bill for Incorporation of Gas and Water Companies, (1105) 3459.
Vide Conferences, 2.
8. Desiring a copy of the Minutes of evidence upon Beresford's relief Bill, (760) 2769.
9. Communicating (for their information) the resolutions on the constitution of the Legislative Council, (943) 3240.

LEMMON, MRS. SARAH:--Petition of, for aid to support her husband, who has become insane through a disease contracted in His Majesty's service during the Rebellion, (883) 3122, (889) 3135.

LESSORS AND LESSEES:--Bill to amend Act to regulate the exercise of certain rights of lessors and lessees in Lower Canada. Notice of motion, for leave to bring in Bill, 1234. Presented and read, (398) 1427. Read second time; Referred, (529) 1781-1782. Reported; Committed, (1011) 3343. Considered; Reported, (1034) 3368. Passed, (1046) 3387-3388. By the Council, (1124) 3479. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 200.]

Vide also AEdé.

LEVESQUE, GUILLAUME:--Appointment of, to the post of Chief French Translator to the House, (450) 1531, (451-452) 1532-1533, (474) 1585.

LIBRARY, PARLIAMENTARY:--

1. Select committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library so far as the interests of this House are concerned, and to act as members of a Joint Committee; Message sent to the Council, requesting them to appoint members, on their part, (79) 243. Message from the Council, naming members on their part, (120) 335. Members added, on the part of the Council: (265) 917, (574) 1978.
Petitions referred:--Of F.M.F. Ossaye, for aid to publish a work on Agriculture, (238) 808. Of Stanislas Drapeau, for aid to publish "The Cultivator," (318) 1085. Of William Ruthven, for aid to publish a work on agricultural chemistry, (334) 1185. Of William H. Smith, for aid in the publication of "Canada: Past, Present, and Future," (394) 1419. Instruction, to inquire into the best means of protecting the books by cases, (900-901) 3177-3178.
Petition of Henry Taylor, for relief, referred, (1043) 3386.
2. FIRST REPORT of Committee on donations, etc., to the Library, with Mr. Faribault's report of his mission to Europe, (430-437) 1501-1509. Concurred in; Printed, (437) 1509. SECOND REPORT on the references, Mr. Faribault's mission, and admissions to the Library, (714-716) 2650-2652. Printed, (726) 2695. Committed, (845) 3023. Considered; Report a Resolution, for concurring in the Report; Amendment, to strike out a paragraph in the Report granting a gratuity to Mr. Faribault, negatived; Resolution agreed to, (1072-1073) 3424-3425. FINAL REPORT on purchase of books, exchange of journals, instruction (re cases), petition of Henry Taylor,

Gratuity to Library messenger; Concurred in, (1077-1078) 3431-3432. Printed, (1119) 3474.

3. Librarian to report the number of books out without receipts, (900-901) 3177-3178.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 53, 54; Curran, James; Governor General, Messages from His Excellency, 6; Todd, Alpheus.

LIBRARIES, PUBLIC:--Bill to authorize cities and towns to establish public libraries; Presented and read, (176) 606. Second reading, postponed over recess, (385) 1388. Order for second reading, discharged, (513) 1717.

LICITATION, VOLUNTARY:--Bill to regulate the proceedings in cases of voluntary licitation (evaluation and sale of property belonging to minors). Presented and read, (891) 3136. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Passed, the Rules being suspended (1075) 3427. By the Council, (1124) 3479. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 203.]

LIGHT HOUSES:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 115; Addresses To His Excellency, 81; Cap Rosier Lighthouse.

LINCOLN:--Vide Welland.

LINCOLN AND WELLAND, SHERIFF OF:--Vide Kingsmill, William.

LINDSAY, WILLIAM B., JR.:--Gratuity to, for carrying on the duties of Assistant Clerk of the House during the illness of Mr. Faribault, (450) 1531, (474) 1585.

Vide Clerk of the House, 5; Wicksteed, G.W.

L'ISLE VERTE (PARISH):--Vide Bridges, 17.

L'ISLET:--Vide Game, 2.

LITTLE LAKE CEMETERY COMPANY:--

1. Petition of W.L. (also W.S.) Conger, President, for an Act to vest in the company a road allowance in the park lots of Peterborough, (191) 652, (204) 678. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (249) 867. Bill presented and read, (254-255) 892-893. 70th Rule (fee) suspended, (268) 951. Read second time; Referred, (379) 1380. Reported, with amendments, (388) 1396. Committed, (389) 1397. Consideration postponed over recess, (444) 1517. Considered; Reported, (528) 1781. Passed, (561) 1913. By the Council, (606) 2215. Royal Assent, (645) 2317. [16 Vic., c. 82.]
2. Petition of Charles Perry and others, against the Bill, (282) 993, (293) 1017.

LOANS, PUBLIC:--Notice of motion, for an Address declaring that no member of the Executive Council, or other public officer, should be allowed to take any commission or gratuity for any thing done by him in any way relating to the raising of any public loan, 1079. Motion; Previous Question moved; Orders of the Day called (it being 6 o'clock), (350-351) 1241-1246. Consideration resumed, and both motions withdrawn, (362) 1281-1286.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 55, 56; Addresses to His Excellency, 37, 38.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS:--Vide Joint Stock Companies, 3; Municipalities (Upper Canada), 6, 7, 13; Public Works, 4.

LONDON:--

1. Petition of Municipal Council, United Counties of Middlesex and Elgin,

- for power to dispose of certain lots in London, and to purchase other lands for holding free fairs, (63) 218, (84) 253. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, that notice has not been given, (189) 643-644.
2. Petition of John B. Askin, for an Act to confirm the title of the Agricultural Society of Middlesex and Elgin to the said lots, (102) 279, (117) 332. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (188) 643. Bill to confirm the title of the said Society. Presented and read, (107) 283. Read second time; Committed, (216-217) 717-718. Considered; Reported; Third reading ordered, (235) 796. Order discharged, and Bill referred, (245) 820. Reported, (287) 1003. Ordered for third reading, (289) 1004. Motion for third reading; Recommited, (304-305) 1030-1031. Report amended; Passed, (305) 1031. By the Council, with amendments, (361-362) 1281. Considered; Motion, for agreeing to amendments, negatived, (389) 1397.
 3. Petitions for an equal division of the above mentioned land between the two Counties: Of St. Thomas Branch of Middlesex and Elgin Agricultural Society, (541) 1852, (549-550) 1883. Of Gilbert Wrong, for Malahide (Township) Branch of the Society, (598) 2201, (603) 2212. Of Provisional Municipal Council of Elgin, (700) 2577, (713) 2649.
 4. Petition of the Town Council, for confirmation of a bylaw for closing up part of Wellington Street, and establishing a market thereon, (249) 867, (262) 914. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, that notice has not been given, (361) 1280-1281.
 5. Petition of Lawrence Lawrason and others, against above petition, presented, (343) 1229. Received and referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (360) 1277.
 6. Petition of the Town Council, for a reduction of the width of the streets in the new Survey, to one chain, (585) 2133, (594) 2194. Referred to select committee, (596) 2197. Report from Committee on Standing Orders (that the notice specified 6 rods, and recommending that this width be adhered to), (604) 2214. Report from Select Committee, (649-650) 2330. Bill to reduce the width of the streets; Presented and read, (650) 2330. Read second time; Referred, (747) 2738. Reported; Committed, (770) 2789. Considered, (875) 3106. Reported amended, (892) 3137. Passed, as a Bill to vest portions of certain streets in London in the Great Western Railway Company, (896) 3152. By the Council, (943) 3249. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 229.]
 7. Petition of F.B. Beddome and others, against reducing the streets in the new Survey, (648) 2328, (659) 2396.
 8. Petition of William Carling and others, for an Act to vest in them a part of Church Street in that town, (559) 1911, (571) 1974-1975. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (582) 2069. Bill, to invest in John Carling and others a part of Church Street, presented and read, (585) 2134. Second reading postponed, (706) 2615. Read second time; Referred, (711) 2628. Report, that it is in the power of the Government (through the Board of Works) to carry into effect the objects contemplated by the Bill, (787) 2836. Bill committed, (903) 3188. Considered; Reported, (1003) 3333. Passed, as a Bill to vest the same in the Board of Works, (1018) 3349. By the Council, (1048) 3390. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 227.]
 9. Petition of the Town Council, for amendment of the law so far as relates to the election of Mayor for the said town, (501) 1679, (518) 1738. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, that notice has not been given, (535) 1795.

10. Petition of the same, for authority to construct water and gas works in the said town, and to borrow money therefor, (501) 1679, (518) 1738. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, that notice has not been given, (535) 1795.

LONDON AND PORT SARNIA RAILWAY:--Bill to incorporate the Ontario and Huron Railway Company. Presented and read, (560) 1912. Read second time; Referred, (576-577) 2000. Reported; Committed, (590) 2169. Considered; Reported, (597) 2197-2198. Passed (incorporating London and Port Sarnia Railway Company), (641) 2299. By the Council, with amendments, (680) 2469. Considered, and agreed to, (683) 2477-2478. Royal Assent, (766) 2776. [16 Vic., c. 101.]

Vide Great Western Railroad, 1.

LONDON AND PORT STANLEY RAILWAY:--Petition of Mr. Anderson and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (602) 2211, (618) 2271. Rules (64th and 67th) relative to notice, suspended, (704) 2613. Bill presented and read, (726) 2695. Read second time; Referred, (747) 2738. Reported; Committed, (774) 2808. Considered; Reported, (781) 2820. Passed, (790) 2842. By the Council, (829) 2972. Royal Assent, (885) 3124. [16 Vic., c. 133.]

LONDON GAS LIGHT COMPANY:--Petition of Lawrence Lawrason and others, for an Act of Incorporation; Petitions of the Town Council, and of John F.J. Harris and others, in favor, (769) 2788, (777) 2815.

LONDON HOSPITAL:--Petition of Edward Barry, M.D., and others, for aid to establish a General Hospital at London, (214) 715, (221) 744.

LONDON SAVINGS BANK:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 3.

LONGUE SAULT RAPIDS, SURVEY OF:--Vide Hoople, William.

LORD'S DAY:--Vide Sunday Labor.

LOTBINIERE CHURCH:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 57; Addresses to His Excellency, 39; St. Louis de Lotbinière.

LOWER CANADA MINING COMPANY:--Petition of H. LeMesurier and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (949) 3258, (986) 3316.

LUNATIC ASYLUM (LOWER CANADA):--

1. Bill to make better provision for the expense of maintaining patients therein. Notice of motion, for leave to bring in Bill, 1361. Presented and read, (413) 1465. Read second time; Committed, (484-485) 1611-1612. Considered; Report progress, (500) 1667-1668. Order for further consideration discharged, (1020) 3351.
2. Petition of Charles Wilson and others, of Montreal, for establishment of a Lunatic Asylum for Lower Canada, (184) 639, (196) 660.

LUNATIC ASYLUM (UPPER) CANADA:--

1. Question, whether it is the intention of Government to introduce a Bill for the better management of the Asylum; Answer, 230. Notice of motion, for leave to bring in Bill, 1391. Bill presented and read, (412) 1464. Ordered for second reading, (530) 1783. Read second time; Committed, (677) 2442-2443. Instruction (Vide below, 2.) to provide for the salaries of the officers, etc., (882) 3115. Considered, (1049) 3391, (1058) 3407. Reported; Motion, to recommit Bill to make certain provisions, negatived, (1067-1068) 3418-3420. Bill passed,

(1068) 3420. By the Council, (1112) 3467. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 188.]

2. House resolves to go into Committee, to provide for the salaries of the officers of the Asylum under the above Bill, (828) 2967. Considered, (877) 3108. Report a Resolution; Agreed to, (881) 3115. Instruction to Committee of the whole on the Bill (Vide above, 1.) to provide for the same therein, (882) 3115.
3. Petition of Municipal Council, United Counties of Lincoln and Welland, for an inquiry into the management of the Asylum, (71) 235, (89) 262.
4. Petitions for a reduction of the Lunatic Asylum tax: Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, (8) 20, (21) 62. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Middlesex and Elgin, (45) 173, (74) 238. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Lincoln and Welland, (72) 236, (97) 270. Referred to Committee on Petition from the same respecting Road Allowances (Vide Roads, 11.), (582) 2070. Report, (851-856) 3050-3056. Of Municipality, Township of Pelham (also petitioning for admission of pauper patients into the Asylum), (246) 826, (253) 891.
5. Notice of motion, that it is expedient that a commission be appointed by the Government to examine and report upon the management of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum in Toronto, 702. Motion; Withdrawn, 766-768.
6. Notice of question, whether there has been any correspondence between the Medical Superintendent and departments of Government concerning the management of the Lunatic Asylum, 999. Question; Answer, 1033-1034. Vide Accounts and Papers, 59-61; Addresses to His Excellency, 40-42.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL:--Vide Montreal University Lying-In Hospital; Montreal Hospice de la Maternité.

M.

MCCARTHY, MICHAEL (House Messenger):--Gratuity to, (450) 1531. Another, (1050) 3398.

MCCORMICK, MRS. CHARLOTTE:--Petition of the widow of the late Sheppard McCormick, praying that his pension may be continued to her, (33) 120, (52) 180.

MCDUGAL, LAUCLAN:--Petition of, for the arrears of his pension, (72) 236, (97) 270.

MCGILL COLLEGE:--

1. Petition of the President, and Members, Governors of the Royal Institution, for a grant of money in trust for the said College, (170) 583, (185) 639.
2. Petition of the President and Members of the Royal Institution, for amendments to Acts of 41 Geo. 3, & 8 Vic., relative to the said College, (220) 743, (237) 807.
3. Bill to amend two certain Acts therein mentioned, and for other purposes connected with McGill College. Presented and read, (280) 969. Read second time; Referred, (292) 1012. Reported, with amendments; Committed, (301) 1027-1028. Considered and amended, (380-381) 1382-1383. Passed, (392) 1404. By the Council, (426) 1498. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., c. 58.]

MCGILLIVRAY:--Vide Biddulph and McGillivray.

MCGREGOR'S CREEK:--Vide Thames River.

MCINTOSH, JOHN:--Petition of, for payment for articles furnished to the Militia during the Rebellion, (111) 306, (124) 350.

MCINTYRE, NEIL CAMERON:--Petition of, for authority to the Courts in Upper Canada to admit him to practise as solicitor and attorney, (170) 583, (185) 639.

Bill presented and read, (189-190) 644. Notice of motion, that 70th Rule (fee of £15), and 74th (week's notice of consideration of Bill), be suspended, 702. Rules suspended, (226) 748. Read second time, (235) 796. Passed, (245) 820. By the Council, (269) 951. Royal Assent, (471) 1582. [16 Vic., c. 72.]

MACKENZIE, MURDOCH:--Petition of, for compensation for the blowing up of his house during the great fire in Quebec in 1845, (81) 250, (105) 281.

MACKENZIE, W.L.:--Vide Randall, Robert.

MACKENZIE'S WEEKLY MESSAGE:--Vide Governor General, 7.

MCPHERSON, ALLAN:--Petition of, complaining of injustice in regard to certain land in Rama, purchased by him from the Government, (777) 2815, (791) 2846.

MCWATTIE, REV. ALEXANDER:--Vide Presbyterians, 3.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS:--

1. Select committee appointed to inquire into the tenure of lands, the condition of agriculture, trade, etc. in those Islands,--and whether the same are commercially advantageous to the Province, (100) 274. Instruction, to make a similar inquiry concerning the Western part of the Province, above Lake Huron, (279) 968. Petition of A. Painchaud and others (Vide below, 2.) referred, (468) 1573. Report; Printed, (652-653) 2363.
2. Petition of A. Painchaud and others, traders of the Magdalen Islands, complaining of obstacles in the execution of the law, etc., and praying redress, (420) 1489. Referred to above Committee, (468) 1573.

MAGDELAINE, CAP DE LA:--Vide Seigniorial Tenure, 14.

MAGUIRE, JOHN:--Petition of George Davies, complaining of the conduct of Mr. Maguire as Superintendent of Police at Quebec, and praying for an inquiry, (756) 2765, (769) 2788.

MAIN TRUNK LINE:--Vide Grand Trunk Railway.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW:--Vide Intoxicating Liquors, 1.

MALDEN AND BRANTFORD RAILWAY:--Petitions for incorporation of a company to construct a railway from Malden, through Brantford, to the junction of the Great Western Railway with its Galt branch: Of the Mayor and Town Council, Town of Brantford, (507) 1710, (521) 1769. Of the Municipality of Dunwich (Twshp.); Of the Municipality, Village of St. Thomas, (521) 1769, (537) 1818. Of A.B. Bennett and others; Of Robert Blackwood and others; Of James Kerby and others, (533) 1793, (543) 1853. Of F. Foster and others; Of Eliakim Malcolm and others, (549) 1882, (567) 1940. Of the Municipality, Township of Aldborough, (566) 1939, (578) 2007. Of E.B. McCrady and others, Township of South Dorchester, (580) 2068, (589) 2168. Of Paul Bedford and others, of Norwich (Twshp.), (652) 2363, (663) 2418. Report from Committee on Standing Orders on the petition of the Mayor and Town Council of Brantford, of insufficient notice, (675) 2431. Motion to suspend 64th Rule, negatived, (681) 2469-2470.

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES:--Vide Joint Stock Companies, 1.

MARA:--Vide Thorah, 2.

MARCHAND, LOUIS:--Petition of, for leave to purchase the grist mill of the Seigniori of Batiscan, or a renewal of his lease, (652) 2363, (662) 2418.

MARCOUX, BENOIT:--Petition of, for relief, in consequence of injuries arising from an accident while working at the Government House (Spencer Wood), (409) 1461, (421) 1490.

MARGUILLIERS:--Vide Quebec (Parishes).

MARINERS:--Vide Seamen.

MARKETS (QUEBEC AND MONTREAL):--Vide Accounts and Papers, 94; Addresses to His Excellency, 66; Quebec (City), 2.

MARMORA FOUNDRY COMPANY:--Petition of Edmund Murney, for an extension of capital stock, (883) 3122, (890) 3135.

Rules relative to notice suspended; Bill presented and read, (890) 3136. Order for second reading, discharged, (1038) 3373.

Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation. From the Council. Read, (974) 3299-3300. Read second time; Referred, (991) 3322. Reported, with amendments; Committed, (1039) 3380-3381. Considered; Reported; Passed, as amended, (1061-1062) 3412-3413. Amendments agreed to by the Council, (1105) 3459. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 253.]

MARRIAGE:--

1. Bill to regulate marriage, and to place all denominations on a footing of equality in regard to the solemnization thereof (Mr. Mackenzie). Notice of motion, for leave to bring in Bill, 14. Presented and read, (120) 336. Second reading postponed, (384) 1387, (506) 1688. Motion, to call up Order for second reading, negatived, (695) 2543. Order for second reading, discharged, (704-705) 2614.
2. Bill to amend the Law with regard to the solemnization and registration of Matrimony (Dr. Rolph). Notice of motion, for leave to bring in Bill, 1391. Presented and read, (412) 1464. Second reading postponed, (530) 1783. Question, whether Ministry intend to proceed with the Bill during the present Session; Answer, 2324. Question, when the Bill will be proceeded with, and whether it applies to Upper Canada alone; Answer, 3185. Motion for second reading; Amendment, that the Bill be read a second time this day six months; Withdrawn; Bill read second time; Committed, (952) 3264-3265. Considered, (1049) 3391. Reported; Motions to recommit Bill, negatived, (1058) 3406. Motion, to postpone third reading three months, negatived, and Bill passed, (1063-1064) 3415-3416.
3. Petitions against the above Bill: Of Rev. John Fletcher and others, of the United Church, of Simcoe; Of Very Rev. T.B. Fuller and others, of Thorold, (725) 2964, (741-742) 2716.
4. Bill to amend the Law relative to the solemnization of Marriage in Upper Canada (Mr. Rose). Presented and read, (704) 2613. Order for second reading, discharged, (1002) 3332.
5. Bill to legalize certain marriages, and other proceedings (Mr. LeBlanc). Presented and read, (900) 3176.
6. Petition of Thomas Wightman and others, for the Presbyterian Church of Canada, praying to be placed on an equality with the Churches of England

and Rome, with regard to the solemnization of matrimony; And for a reduction of marriage license fees, (14) 39, (27) 90.

7. Notice of motion (in Committee), that the Bill to amend the Law relative to the solemnization and registration of Matrimony (Vide above, 2.) be amended to apply to both Sections of the Province, 1660.

MARRIAGE LICENCE FUND:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 62; Addresses to His Excellency, 43.

MARRIAGE REGISTERS:--Vide Births, Marriages, and Deaths; Presbyterians; Ryan, John.

MARRIED WOMEN:

1. Bill to enable married women, not residing in Canada, to convey their real estate in Upper Canada, by their Attorney. Presented and read, (493) 1653. Order for second reading, discharged, (1032) 3366.
2. Petition of Anne Macdonald and others, for an Act to secure to married women certain rights of property, (682) 2477, (690) 2538. Referred, (814) 2922. Report, (860) 3080.
3. Bill to secure to married women certain rights of property. Presented and read, (870) 3098. Question for second reading postponed three months, (1036-1037) 3372.

MARS RIVER:--Vide Bridges, 18.

MARTIN, JOHN:--Vide Irish Insurrection, 1.

MARTIN, JEAN BAPTISTE:--Petition of, complaining that a certain road allowance in Côteau-du-Lac having been granted to Hon. Mr. Beaujeu, he has been thereby cut off from the public road, and praying indemnity, (282) 993, (293) 1016. Printed, (293) 1017.

MASKINONGE, COMMON OF:--

1. Petition of François Boucher and others, for a division of the said Common among those interested therein, (45) 173, (72) 236. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (98) 272. Report thereon, (131) 372. Bill presented and read, (303) 1029. Read second time; Referred, (380) 1382. Reported, (396) 1425. Ordered for third reading, (523) 1771. Third reading postponed, (561) 1913, (641) 2299, (661) 2404-2405. Motion, for third reading; Amendment, to refer it back to Committee on Private Bills, together with the petition of Hercule Bruneau (Vide below, 2.) carried, (682) 2470. Bill again reported, (1024) 3357. Ordered for third reading, (1025) 3358. Read third time; and passed, (1045) 3387. By the Council, (1124) 3479. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 237.]
2. Petition of Hercule Bruneau and others, against a division, (71) 235, (89) 262. Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (682) 2470.

MASSON COLLEGE:--Petitions for aid thereto: Of the Municipal Council, County of Terrebonne; Of Ref. T.B. Pelletier and others, (8) 19, (20) 61.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS:--Bill to amend the Act relative to masters and servants, and to extend the provisions thereof to mechanics and others. Presented and read, (180) 617. Second reading postponed, (385) 1389 (over recess), (514) 1718, (800) 2887. Order for second reading, discharged, (962) 3287.

MATERNITE, HOSPICE DE LA:--Vide Montreal Hospice de la Maternité.

MAYBALL, MOSES:--Vide Medical Profession, 5.

MAYORS:--Bill to enable cities and towns in Upper Canada to elect their mayors by the municipal electors generally. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce Bill, 1878. Presented and read, (552) 1888. Read second time; Committed for "this day three months," (968) 3293-3294. Vide Hamilton (City), 6; London, 9.

MEAFORD:--Petition of Thomas P. Cooper and others, for construction of a pier at that village, (61) 217, (81) 250-251.

MEAGHER, THOMAS FRANCIS:--Vide Irish Insurrection

MECHANICS:--

1. Bill to secure to mechanics and others a lien on buildings erected in cities in Upper Canada (Mr. Boulton). Presented and read, (66-67) 222. Second reading postponed, (109) 295-296, (211) 697. Read second time; Referred, (332) 1173-1174.
2. Bill to enable contractors, builders and others to hold a lien on buildings erected by them (Mr. Dixon). Presented and read, (753) 2752. Order for second reading, discharged, (1003) 3333.
3. Bill to prohibit the payment of mechanics and others in goods, in the cities of Upper Canada. Presented and read, (67) 222. Second reading postponed, (109) 296-297. Question for second reading, postponed six months, (332) 1174-1176.
4. Petitions for passing of an Act embracing provisions similar to the first Bill above mentioned: Of A. English and others, of Hamilton (both Bills), (45) 173, (73) 237. Of Henry Lemmon and others, of Brantford, (61) 217, (81) 251. Of John Craig and others, of London, (566) 1939, (578) 2006.

Vide also Masters and Servants.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 18.

MEDALS:--Vide War of 1812.

MEDICAL JOURNAL:--Petition of Drs. Robert L. Macdonnell and A.H. David, for aid to continue the publication of the "Canadian Medical Journal," (184) 639, (196) 660.

MEDICAL PROFESSION:--

1. Bill to amend the Law relative to the practice of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, in Lower Canada (Mr. LaTerrière). Presented and read, (23) 65. Read second time; Referred, (70) 226-227. Report, with Bill as amended; Committed, (340) 1202-1203. Consideration postponed over recess, (392) 1403. Report printed, (394) 1419. Consideration further postponed, (479) 1604, (528) 1780. Motion, that Bill be the second Order on Monday next, negatived, (753-754) 2752. Motion, that it be the first Order on the following Monday, negatived on division, (880) 3113. Bill considered, and no report made, (888) 3127-3130.
2. Petition of Hon. Charles D. Day and others, Governors of McGill College, against above Bill, (129) 370, (136) 382.
3. Bill to extend the provisions of the Act incorporating the medical profession in Lower Canada, and to afford relief to certain persons who were in practice when the same became Law (Mr. Paige). Presented and read, (242) 813. Second reading postponed: (442) 1514 (over recess), (516) 1721, (812-813) 2917. Order for second reading, discharged, (888) 3127.

4. Petition of Hon. C. Widmer and others, for an Act to incorporate the medical profession in Upper Canada, (152) 446, (160) 524. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, that Notice has not been given, (189) 644.
Motion, for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act regulating the medical profession in Upper Canada; Speaker rules that it can not be introduced, notice not having been given; Motion withdrawn, 673.
5. Petition of Frederick A. Cutter, and Richard Hutchinson, and petition of John E. Bangs, for an Act to admit them to like privileges as those conferred on certain persons by the Medical Act of last Session, (87) 259, (105) 281. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, that notices have not been given, (232) 774. Petition of Moses Mayball, for the like, (213) 715, (221) 744.
6. Petition of Arza Parish and others, for removal of all restrictions in the practice of medicine, leaving practitioners answerable only for malpractice, (171) 584, (185) 640.
7. Petitions for the passing of an Act to incorporate all medical societies, of different systems, and to provide for the granting of diplomas by such societies: Of Daniel Shoff and others, (328) 1155, (339) 1201. Of Rev. Michael Timlin and others, (602) 2211, (619) 2272.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS:--Vide Montreal St. Lawrence School of Medicine; Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery; Quebec School of Medicine.

MEGANTIC JUNCTION RAILWAY AND CANAL COMPANY:--

1. Petition of John R. Lambly and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (559) 1911, (572) 1975. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (582) 2069.
Notice of motion, for leave to bring in Bill, 1905. Bill presented and read, (583) 2070. Read second time; Referred to Railroad Committee, (597) 2198. Reported with amendments, (653) 2364. Committed; Considered; Reported, (660) 2398. Passed, (677) 2440. By the Council, with an amendment, (711) 2627-2628. Considered, and agreed to, (716) 2652. Royal Assent, (766) 2776. [16 Vic., c. 104.]
2. Notice of motion for Bill to extend the Municipal Act U.C. to certain townships so as to allow them to issue debentures and take stock in the company, 2962.

MEMBERS:--

1. Bill to amend the Act for indemnifying members for their attendance, by limiting the number of days. Presented and read, (939) 3226. Order for second reading, discharged, (1033) 3366-3367.
2. Postage on letters and papers to and from members, to be charged to the Contingencies, (6) 12.
3. Take the oath: Before the opening of the Session, (1) 1. Take the oath and their seats, on subsequent days, (7) 19, (45) 173. Pursuant to decision of the House on a Special Return, (6) 11-12. Members returned upon new writs: (219) 740, (242) 812-813, (485) 1617, (814) 2922, (893) 3142.
4. Complaint, that a member returned for two places has not elected which he will serve, 276-277. Member makes his Election, (113) 313.
5. Certificates from Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, of election of members returned upon new writs: (218) 740, (240-241) 811, (475) 1599, (577) 2006, (802) 2900.

6. Names of all the members read, under 45th Section of Election Petitions Act, (85) 254.
Vide also, Legislative Assembly, 3.
 7. Obtain leave of absence: (126) 353, (134) 380, (137) 383, (177) 607, (195) 655, (209) 683, (225) 747, 748, (247) 835, (255) 893, (257) 895, (312) 1068, (335) 1186, (369) 1327, (476) 1600, (637) 2291, (770) 2789.
 8. Leave of absence refused, (846) 3028.
 9. Absence of members of election committees:--Vide Elections, Controverted, 6, 7, 15-20.
 10. Death of a member, (363) 1303-1304. New writ issued, (370) 1327.
 11. A member persisting in addressing the House after being repeatedly called to order, is named by Mr. Speaker; He explains, and his explanation is accepted by the House, (125-126) 351-352.
 12. A member obtains leave to appear as counsel before the Legislative Council, in support of a certain Bill, (676) 2432.
 13. Notice of motion, for a Bill to repeal the property qualification for members, 29.
 14. Notice of question, whether Government will take measures to obtain the repeal of the part of the Union Act imposing a property qualification for members, 30. Question and answer, 230.
 15. Communication from Mr. Speaker that All Saints' Chapel would be set apart for the use of members on Sunday during the session, 1635.
- Vide Bills, 1; Elections, Controverted; Legislative Assembly; Representation, Increase of; Terrill, Mrs. Laura; Union Act, 3.

MENTALLY RETARDED:--Vide Juvenile Offenders.

MESSENGER:--Vide Cardinal, Andre Leroux; McCarthy, Michael; Olivier, Charles.

MESSAGERS:--Vide Governor General, Messages from His Excellency; Legislative Council, Messages from; Legislative Council, Messages to.

METLER, PHILIP:--Petition of Daniel Ward Metler, for the executors of the late Philip Metler, for compensation for damage done to his property by the enlargement of the Welland Canal, (823) 2944, (827) 2966.

METROPOLITAN GAS AND WATER COMPANY:--Vide Toronto Metropolitan Gas and Water Company.

MICHIPICOTEN MINING COMPANY:--Petition of George K. Smith, for an Act of Incorporation, (648) 2328, (659) 2396. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, that notice was not given, (675) 2431. Bill to incorporate the Company. From the Council. Read, (843) 3005. Ordered for second reading, (863) 3083. Read second time; Referred, (1033) 3367. Report preamble not proved, (1070) 3422.

MIDDLESEX:--Vide Biddulph and McGillivray; Elgin.

MIDDLESEX AND ELGIN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:--Vide London, 1-3.

MILL-OWNERS:--Bill to protect mill-owners from vexatious actions. Notice of motion, for leave to bring in Bill, 2208. Presented and read, (606) 2215. Order for second reading, discharged, (973) 3298.

MINING:--Notice of Question relative to licenses granted for mining purposes on Crown Lands on the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, 15. Question; Answer, 83.

MINING COMPANIES:--Vide Joint Stock Companies, 1.

MINORS, SALE OF REAL PROPERTY OF:--Vide Licitation, Voluntary.

MINK:--Vide Game, 3.

MISSIONS TO LONDON, WASHINGTON AND HALIFAX:--Motion for an Address to His Excellency, for a detailed statement of charges incurred for missions in the service of the Government from 1851 to date; Withdrawn, 1177. Vide Accounts and Papers, 22, 104.

MISSISQUOI:--Bill for removal of the Registry Office of Missisquoi to a more central position. Presented and read, (396) 1424. Read second and third times, the Rules being suspended; Passed, (438) 1510. By the Council, (467) 1566. Royal Assent, (473) 1584. [16 Vic., c. 29.] Vide Railroads, 3.

MITCHELL, JOHN:--Vide Irish Insurrection, 1.

MONAGHAN:--

1. Bill to confirm a certain road allowance in Monaghan, and to compensate persons suffering loss thereby. Notice of motion, for leave to present Bill, 1391. Presented and read, (412) 1464. Read second time; Committed, (519) 1740. Considered; Reported; Passed, (1060) 3408. By the Council, (1124) 3479. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 228.]
2. Petition of John Gilmour and others, against the above Bill, (585) 2133, (594) 2194.
3. Petition of Edmond Chamberlen, proprietor of park lots in Monaghan, for the protection of his rights, which are endangered by the above Bill, (585) 2133, (594) 2195.
4. Petition of the Town Council of Peterborough, praying that the Town of Peterborough may be exempted from the expense of planting monuments at the angles of the Monaghan park lots, as proposed by the Bill, (585) 2133, (594) 2195.

MONO:--Petition of Municipality, Township of Mono, for attachment of that Township to the Counties of York and Peel, (61) 217, (81) 250. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, that notice has not been given, (189) 644.

Another petition (after the recess), for the same, and for exemption from the railroad debt of Simcoe, (593) 2194, (602) 2211. Report that notice has not been given, (613) 2242.

Vide Mulmur.

MONTAGUE AND NORTH ELMSLEY:--Petition of John McGill Chambers, for appointment of Commissioners to settle the line between the 4th Concessions of those Townships, (142) 405, (157) 502. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (157) 503. Report that Notice has not been given, (250) 868. Another Petition (after the recess), (485) 1617, (490) 1637. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, that notices are sufficient, (509) 1712. Bill presented and read, (583) 2070. Second reading postponed, (706) 2615. Read second time; Referred, (710) 2627.

MONTGOMERY, JOHN:--Petition of, stating that he was convicted of High Treason in 1837, and his property destroyed and that he is now able to establish his innocence, and praying for an investigation, (777) 2815, (791) 2846. Printed, (791) 2846.

MONTMORENCY BRIDGE:--Vide Quebec Turnpike Roads, 5.

MONTREAL (CITY):--

1. Petition of the Mayor and Corporation, for power to raise a loan to consolidate the city debt, (87) 260, (106) 282. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (189) 643.
Bill presented and read, (189) 644. Read second time; Referred, (378) 1379. Reported, (396) 1424. Passed, (397) 1425. By the Council, (427) 1498. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., c. 26.]
2. Bill to amend Acts incorporating the said City (Mr. Jobin). Notice of motion, 1299. Presented and read, (377) 1371. Second reading postponed, (444) 1517 (over recess), (528) 1780. Order for second reading, discharged, (755) 2754.
3. Petition of Mayor and Corporation, for amendments to the Act of Incorporation, (517) 1738, (522) 1770.
Bill to amend the provisions of the several Acts of Incorporation; From the Council, (761) 2771; Read, (762) 2771. Read second time; Committed, (781) 2819. Considered; Reported amended, (796) 2879. Passed, as amended, (810) 2908. Amendment agreed to by the Council, (843) 3004. Royal Assent, (885) 3124. [16 Vic., c. 128.]

Vide Elections, 3; Quebec, 2-4.

MONTREAL AND BYTOWN RAILWAY:

1. Petitions for an Act of Incorporation: Of William Workman and others, (517) 1738, (522) 1770. Of A.M. Delisle and others, (521) 1769, (536) 1818. Report, that notices are insufficient, (544) 1857. Of Benjamin Brewster and others, (593) 2194, (602) 2211-2212.
Notice of motion, for leave to introduce Bill, and that the 64th and 66th Rules be suspended for it, 1878. Rules relative to notices suspended, (551) 1887. Bill presented and read, (552) 1887. Read second time; Referred, (576) 1999. Reported, with amendments, (612-613) 2242. Committed, (613) 2243. Considered; Reported, (651) 2331-2332. Passed, (657) 2375. By the Council, with amendments, (688) 2516. Considered and agreed to, (696-697) 2546. Royal Assent, (766) 2776. [16 Vic., c. 103.]
2. Petition of C.J. Forbes and others, of St. Andrews, praying that no other line may be constructed than that through St. Eustache and St. Andrews, (541) 1851, (549) 1883. Referred to Committee on Railroads, (595) 2196.
3. Petition of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Company against the Bill; Or otherwise, that the line may not come within 20 miles of that adopted by the petitioners, (566) 1939, (578) 2007.
4. Petition of Montreal and New York Railroad Company against allowing the said railroad to pass through certain streets in Montreal, (570) 1974, (581) 2068. Printed, (583) 2070.

MONTREAL AND KINGSTON RAILROAD:--Discussion relative to the signing of the Company's stock book, 1197.

MONTREAL AND LACHINE RAILROAD:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 63.

MONTREAL AND NEW YORK RAILROAD COMPANY:--

1. Petition of the Company, for an Act to confirm and extend their Act of Incorporation, (33) 120, (52) 180. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (52) 180. Report thereon, (64-65) 220.
Bill to authorize the Company to extend their railroad, and to acquire the land necessary therefor. Presented and read, (65) 220. Read second

time; Referred, (85-86) 255. Reported; Committed, (132) 373. Consideration postponed, (258) 900. Considered; Reported amended, (266) 919. Passed, (284) 996. By the Council, with amendments, (341) 1204. Considered, and agreed to, (343) 1229. Royal Assent, (471) 1582. [16 Vic., c. 46.]

2. Petition of the Company for authority to subscribe for stock of any other railroad or steamboat company. Presented and read; Rules suspended, (791) 2846.

Notice of motion, for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation, 2872.

Bill to authorize the Company to extend their connections. From the Council. Read, (824) 2945. Ordered for second reading, (826) 2960.

Read second time; Referred, (828) 2967. Reported, (879) 3112. 64th Rule suspended, (961) 3286. Read third time, and passed, (990) 3320.

Fee refunded, (1039) 3380. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 243.]

3. Notice of motion, for leave to bring in a Bill to allow the Company to build a bridge across the St. Lawrence above the Lachine Rapids, 228.

Vide also Montreal and Bytown Railway, 4.

MONTREAL AND ST. HYACINTHE (FABRIQUES) INSURANCE COMPANY:--Vide Quebec Fabriques Mutual Insurance Company.

MONTREAL BANK:--Petition of, for an Act to increase their capital stock, and to make the same transferable in England, (14) 39, (27) 91. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (39) 126. Report thereon, (52) 180. Bill presented and read, (53) 181. Read second time; Referred, (70) 226. Reported amended, (154) 448. Committed; Printed (155) 448. Motion, for consideration, superseded by postponing Orders of the day, (317) 1078. Considered; Reported amended, (346) 1233. Passed, (371) 1359. By the Council, (395) 1423. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., c. 55.]

Vide Accounts and Papers, 3.

MONTREAL CEMETERY COMPANY:--Vide Mount Royal Cemetery Company.

MONTREAL CITY BANK:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 3.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 3.

MONTREAL CONGREGATION DES HOMMES DE VILLE-MARIE:--Petition of Rev. T.H. Prévost and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (46) 174, (77) 241. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (119) 334. Report thereon, (131) 372. Bill presented and read, (174) 597. Second reading postponed, (385) 1388 (over the recess), (513) 1717, (800) 2886, (831) 2976. Motion, to postpone second reading six months, negatived; Bill read, and referred, (962-963) 3287-3288. Reported; Committed, (1024) 3357. Considered; Reported; Passed, the Rules being suspended, (1108) 3462. By the Council, (1124) 3480. Royal Assent, (1129) 3485. [16 Vic., c. 262.]

MONTREAL COURT HOUSE:--

1. Petition of the Bar of Lower Canada (Montreal section), for repeal of the tax on civil proceedings for rebuilding the said Court House, and for a more equitable tax, (142) 405, (157) 502.
2. Notice of question, relative to the delay in the construction of the Court House, 975. Question; Answer, 1034.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 36; Addresses to His Excellency, 24, 44.

MONTREAL DISPENSARY:--Petition of the Lord Bishop of Montreal and others, for aid thereto, (580) 2068, (589) 2168.

MONTREAL EXCHANGE:--Petition of Honorables John Young and William Badgley, for an Act of Incorporation, (580) 2068, (589) 2168. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (594-595) 2195.

Bill presented and read, (596) 2197. Motion to call up Order for second reading, negatived, (694) 2541-2542. Read second time; Referred, (697) 2547. Reported, (751) 2744. Passed, (758) 2766. By the Council, (787) 2838. Royal Assent, (886) 3124. [16 Vic., c. 146.]

MONTREAL FIRE LOAN:--

1. House goes into Committee to consider of a loan of £100,000 to the owners of property destroyed by the late fire in Montreal, (246) 826-834. Further considered, (247) 835. His Excellency's recommendation signified; Two resolutions reported, authorizing Corporation of Montreal to guarantee, to the extent of £100,000, loans to the owners of property destroyed by the fire on 8th July last, to enable them to rebuild the same, on the further security of the Provincial Government; Agreed to, (260-261) 902-907.
2. Bill to facilitate the negotiation of loans to sufferers by the late fire at Montreal, to enable them to rebuild their property. Presented and read, (261) 907. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported amended, (285-286) 996-997. Recommitted; Reported amended; Motion, to recommit Bill, negatived, (303-304) 1029-1030. Read third time and passed, (304) 1030. By the Council, (326) 1133. Royal Assent, (471-472) 1583. [16 Vic., c. 25.]
3. Bill to amend the above Act. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce Bill, 1660. Presented and read, (504) 1687. Second reading postponed, (531) 1784. Read second time, (548) 1877. Passed, (562) 1914. By the Council, (586) 2134. Royal Assent, (596) 2197. [16 Vic., c. 77.]
4. Notice of motion, for a special committee to inquire and report as to the terms on which the Inspector General negotiated a public loan for said city, 1117. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1593.
Vide also Loans, Public.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 64; Addresses To His Excellency, 45.

MONTREAL FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 65.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL: Petition of the Corporation thereof, for aid, (111) 306, (124) 349. Also, of Sister M.R. Coutlée and others, Sisters of Charity, in charge thereof, (116) 332, (130) 371.

MONTREAL "GREY NUNS":--Petition of Sister M.R. Coutlée and others, for authority to sell their property at Point St. Charles, (679) 2455, (686) 2501. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (691) 2539. Bill presented and read, (697) 2546. Read second time; Referred, (711-712) 2628. Reported, (732) 2704. Ordered for third reading, (739) 2712. Passed, (745) 2730. By the Council, (761) 2770. Royal Assent, (767) 2777. [16 Vic., c. 116.]

MONTREAL HARBOUR:--

1. House goes into Committee to consider of amending the Acts providing for improving the Montreal Harbour, and for deepening Lake St. Peter, and improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence, (182) 628-629, (346) 1232-1233. Five resolutions reported, for amending the said Acts, and for enlarging and further improving the said Harbour, and transferring certain powers from the Trinity House to the Harbour Commissioners, and substituting a new tariff of harbour dues; Also, authorizing the Commissioners to borrow £10,000 for certain improvements in the Harbour, and £40,000

to deepen Lake St. Peter and improve the channel of the St. Lawrence from thence to Montreal, payable out of a tonnage duty on vessels passing the same; Agreed to, (381-382) 1383-1384.

2. Bill for improvement and enlargement of the Harbour of Montreal, for deepening Lake St. Peter, and for improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence between those places. Presented and read, (382) 1384. Read second time; Committed; Considered and amended, (407-408) 1451. Reported, Passed, (418) 1480-1481. By the Council, with amendments; Considered, and agreed to, (461-462) 1550-1552. Royal Assent, (473) 1584. [16 Vic., c. 24.]
3. Petition of Montreal Board of Trade, for amendment of above Act, (652) 2363, (662-663) 2418.
4. Petition of J.F. Sincennes and others, owners of river craft, against alteration of the above Act, and praying that no tonnage duty be levied on vessels drawing less than ten feet of water, (559) 1911, (572) 1975. Other Petitions for exemption of small vessels: Of Godfroy Cormier and others, (548) 1882, (566) 1939. Of Council of Quebec Board of Trade, (581) 2068, (589) 2168. Of George M. Ross and others, (593) 2194, (602-603) 2212. Of James Gibb and others, of Quebec, (602) 2211, (618) 2271. Of J.L. Pagé and others; Of N. Portelance and others, (648) 2328, (659) 2397. Of J.B. Beaulieu and others, (791) 2846, (795) 2879.

MONTREAL HOSPICE DE LA MATERNITE:--Petition of Sister Ste. Jeanne de Chantal and others, for aid, (86) 259, (105) 281.

MONTREAL INSTITUT CANADIEN:--Vide Canadian Institute, Montreal.

MONTREAL LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY:--Petition of, for aid, (86) 259, (105) 281.

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY:--

1. Petition of William S. Childs and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (142) 405, (157) 502. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (173) 586. Report, recommending suspension of 64th Rule, (188) 643. Rule suspended; Bill presented and read, (190) 644-645. Read second time; Referred, (378) 1379. Reported, (396) 1424. Passed, (399) 1427-1428.
2. Petition of the Montreal Manufacturing Company, for an Act to extend their capital and their privileges, (491) 1650, (501) 1679. Notice of motion for leave to introduce Bill and that Rules be suspended as regards the same, 1731. Motion, to suspend Rules relative to Notices, negatived, (524) 1772. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, that notice has not been given, (544) 1857.

MONTREAL MECHANICS INSTITUTE:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 66.

MONTREAL MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION:--Petition of E. McLennan and others, for aid, (170) 583, (185) 639.

MONTREAL MUTUAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY:--Petition of, for an Act to empower them to wind up their affairs, (337) 1200, (347) 1237. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (361) 1280. Bill presented and read, (362) 1286. Read second time; Referred; 74th Rule (week's notice) suspended, (406) 1450. Reported, (410) 1462. Passed, (445) 1518. By the Council, (470) 1581. Royal Assent, (473) 1585. [16 Vic., c. 59.]

MONTREAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE:--Petition of, for aid, (814) 2922, (824) 2944.

MONTREAL NATIONAL SCHOOL:--Petitions for aid thereto: Of Rev. Dr. John Bethune, (191) 652, (204) 677. Of Lord Bishop of Montreal, (570) 1974, (581) 2068.

MONTREAL NATURAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY:--Petition of, for aid, (219) 742, (236) 806.

MONTREAL PEOPLE'S BANK:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 3.

MONTREAL PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM:--Petition of, for aid, (62) 217, (82) 251.

MONTREAL PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS BANK:--

1. Petition of Thomas McGinn and others, depositors therein, for appointment of trustees with power to proceed against the directors of the said bank for the amounts due the depositors, (585) 2133, (594) 2195.

Bill presented and read, (680-681) 2469. Order for second reading, discharged, (1001) 3332.

2. Petitions against the Bill: Of John Greenshields and others, depositors, (643) 2315, (649) 2329. Printed, (679) 2456. Of J. Redpath and others, trustees, (725) 2694, (741) 2716. Printed, (746) 2737.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 3.

MONTREAL RAILWAY BRIDGE:--Vide Bridges, 19.

MONTREAL RECORDER'S COURT:--Bill to amend the Law relating to the said Court.

From the Council. Presented and read, (389) 1397. Motion, for second reading; Amendment, to postpone remaining Orders, negatived; Bill read second time; Rules of the House suspended; read third time; Passed, (455-456) 1537. Royal Assent, (473) 1584. [16 Vic., c. 27.]

MONTREAL REGISTRY ACT:--Bill to extend the time limited by the said Act.

Presented and read, (121) 337. Read second time, (234) 795. Passed, (245) 819. By the Council, (268) 951. Royal Assent, (471) 1582. [16 Vic., c. 16.]

MONTREAL ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM:--Petition of Mrs. E. Arnoldi; and others, for aid, (111) 306, (125) 350.

MONTREAL ST. JACQUES SCHOOL:--Petition of Jacques Viger and Rev. A.F. Truteau, for aid, (62) 218, (83) 253.

MONTREAL ST. LAWRENCE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE:--Petition of Dr. F.C.T. Arnoldi and others, for aid, (80) 250, (104) 280.

MONTREAL ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL:--Petition of Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, praying that the usual grant to the Montreal Hospital may be divided with the St. Patrick's Hospital, (86) 259, (105) 281.

MONTREAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY:--

1. Petition of, for aid, (116) 332, (130) 371.

2. Petition of, for such amendments to their Act of Incorporation as to confer on their students privileges similar to those enjoyed by graduates of McGill College, (179) 616, (191) 652. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, that notice has not been given, (224) 747.

MONTREAL TRINITY HOUSE:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 67; Montreal Harbour.

MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROADS:--

1. Petitions for a limitation of the amount of tolls to be levied thereon: Of Exercin Charlebois and others; Of Maurice Goujon and others, (18) 60, (34) 121.

2. Petition of Rev. Antoine Duranseau and others, of Lachine, for exemption from toll in attending the Church at Lachine, (18) 60, (34) 121.

3. Petition of J. Daout and others, for macadamization of the road from Lachine to Ste. Anne, (80) 250, (104) 280.
4. Petition of John Clark and others, complaining of mismanagement by the Trustees, and praying for the placing of the roads under the Municipal Council, (756) 2765, (769) 2788. Printed, (771) 2790.
Vide Accounts and Paper, 68-71; Addresses to His Excellency, 46, 47.

MONTREAL UNIVERSITY LYING-IN HOSPITAL:--Petition of Margaret Lunn and others, for aid, (62) 217-218, (82) 251. Another petition, (549) 1883, (568) 1941.

MONTREAL WATER WORKS:--

1. Petition of Mayor and Corporation, City of Montreal, for authority to borrow money to erect water works (491) 1650, (502) 1683. Petition of Joseph Simmons and others, in favor, (648) 2328, (659) 2396. Printed, (676) 2432.
Notice of motion, for leave to bring in Bill and to suspend Rules, 1693. 64th, 66th, and 74th Rules suspended, (518) 1739. Bill presented and read, (519) 1739. Order for second reading, discharged, (756) 2755.
2. Bill to authorize the Corporation of Montreal to borrow money for water works. Communicated from the Council by message, (731) 2701. Read, (731) 2702. Read second time; Referred, (740) 2713. Reported, with amendments, (778) 2816. Committed; Considered; Reported, (779) 2817. Passed, as amended, (790) 2842. Amendments agreed to by the Council, (798) 2884. Royal Assent, (885) 3124. [16 Vic., c. 127.]
3. Petition of Jean Bruneau and others, of Rivière St. Pierre, for amendment of the Bill so as to protect their farms from damage, (589) 2168, (598) 2201. Printed, (599) 2202.
4. Petition of James Armstrong, for authority to the Corporation to erect mills on the line of the water works, (644) 2315, (649) 2330.

MOORE:--

1. Petition of William P. Vidal and others, praying that the road allowance across certain lots in that township may be granted to them in lieu of a more practicable road, (45) 173, (73) 237. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (78) 242. Report thereon, (99) 272.
Bill presented and read, (128) 362. Second reading postponed over recess, (384) 1387. Motion, to postpone second reading 6 months, negatived; Read second time; Referred, (506) 1689-1690. Report that preamble has not been proved, (645) 2316.
2. Petition of Francis Creighton and others, against the above, (116) 332, (130-131) 371.

MORRIS, HON. JAMES:--Motion for an address to His Excellency, for copies of all correspondence between Hon. James Morris and the Government respecting a certain lot in the town of Brockville, together with copies of all petitions, Orders in Council, etc.; Withdrawn after some discussion, 1045-1046.

MOTIONS:--Vide Questions.

MOTZ, JAMES:--Vide Bridges, 9.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY COMPANY:--

1. Petition of the Trustees of the Montreal Cemetery Company, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, and that the name be changed to the Mount Royal Cemetery Company, (129) 370, (136) 382. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (137) 383. Report, that certain of the provisions require

notice, which has not been given, (154) 447.

Bill presented and read, (154) 448. Read second time; Referred, (289) 1005. Reported, with amendments, (329) 1156. Committed, (330) 1156. Considered, and amended; Reported, (381) 1383. Passed, (392) 1404. By the Council, with amendments, (427) 1498. Considered, and agreed to, (428-429) 1500-1501. Royal Assent, (473) 1584. [16 Vic., c. 56.]

2. Petition of Trustees of Mount Royal Cemetery Company, for further amendments, (549) 1883, (568) 1941. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (572) 1976.

Bill presented and read, (573) 1976. Read second time; Referred, (693) 2541. Reported, (732) 2704. Ordered for third reading, (738) 2711. 70th Rule (fee of £15) suspended, (744) 2720. Read third time, and passed, (745) 2730. Passed by the Council, (761) 2771. Royal Assent, (767) 2777. [16 Vic., c. 118.]

MOUNTAIN, WILLIAM:--Vide Rebellion Losses (Lower Canada), 3.

MULMUR:--Petition of John Little and others, for settlement of disputed boundaries between Mulmur, Mono, Torsoranto, and Adjala, (8) 19, (20) 61. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, that notice has not been given, (189) 644.

MUNICIPAL CODE:--Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 48.

MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND (UPPER CANADA):--

1. Bill to establish a Consolidated Loan Fund for Upper Canada. Presented and read, (114) 313. Motion for second reading, and a debate thereon, (217) 727-734. Read second time; Committed, (217-218) 734. 500 extra copies printed, (225) 747. Considered, (286) 997-998. Reported amended; Recommended, to insert "plank roads" among the words included in the provisions of the Bill; Considered, and amended; Reported; Motion to recommit Bill to limit amount to be raised by Municipalities for local works, negatived, (418-419) 1481. Passed, as a Bill to establish a Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund for Upper Canada, (419) 1482. By the Council, (467) 1566. Royal Assent, (473) 1584. [16 Vic., c. 22.]
2. Bill to explain and amend the above Act. From the Council. Presented and read, (688) 2516. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (768) 2785. Reported amended after a debate; Agreed to, (794) 2850-2852. Passed, as amended, (799) 2886. Amendment agreed to by the Council, (824) 2944-2945. Royal Assent, (885) 3124. [16 Vic., c. 123.]
3. Petitions for amendments to the above Act: Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce, (475) 1599, (485-486) 1617. Of Municipal Council, Town of St. Catharines; Of Municipal Council of the United Counties of Lincoln and Welland, (548) 1882, (566-567) 1939-1940. Of Municipal Council of Hastings, (648) 2328, (659) 2397. Petition from Lincoln and Welland referred to a select committee; Petition of the same, relative to joint stock companies for public works, also referred, (590) 2169. Member added to committee, (621) 2274. Report, (857) 3057.

Vide Municipalities (Lower Canada), 9; St. Catharines, 2.

MUNICIPALITIES (LOWER CANADA):--

1. Bill to prevent the effect of fraudulent elections of municipal councillors in Lower Canada. Presented and read, (113) 313. Read second time; Referred, (217) 725.
2. Question, whether Government intends to introduce a Bill to establish

parochial municipalities in Canada East; Answer (Mr. Drummond), 229. Bill for reforming the Municipal System of Lower Canada, and for establishing County, Parish or Township, and Village Municipalities therein. Presented and read, (265) 917-918. Second reading postponed over recess, (442) 1514. Question, whether the Bill will be proceeded with this Session; Answer, 3139. Order for second reading, discharged, (1019) 3351.

3. Bill to amend an Act relating to courts of review for appeals from municipal by-laws; And to amend the Municipal Laws of Lower Canada. Presented and read, (961) 3286. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Passed, the Rules being suspended, (1074) 3426. By the Council, (1124) 3479. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 211.]
4. Petition of Municipal Council, County of Portneuf, for amendments to the Municipal Law, (14) 39, (28) 91.
5. Petitions for establishment of parish and township councils: Of Municipal Council No. 1, County of Drummond, (71) 235, (89) 261. Of Charles Campbell and others, of Megantic, (203) 677, (220) 743. Of Edward Corcoran and others, of the Township of Rawdon, (246) 826, (253) 891.
6. Petition of Municipal Council, County of Vaudreuil, against establishment of parish municipalities, (517) 1738, (522) 1770.
7. Petition of Municipal Council, Municipality of Sherbrooke, for continuance of the present municipal system, and for additional powers to the Councils for issuing liquor licences, and for assessing lands, (123) 349, (135) 380.
8. Petitions for payment of accounts due by the late Municipal Councils: Of Jean Langevin of Quebec, (13) 39, (26) 89. Of Pierre Gamelin, of St. Johns, (62) 218, (84) 253. Of Joseph E. LeBlanc, of Richelieu; Of Flavien Vallerand, of Richelieu, (63) 218, (84) 253. Of P.A.R. de Bellefeuille and others, of Three Rivers, (124) 349, (135-136) 381. Of William Wilson, of the District of St. Johns, (152) 446, (160) 524. Of Thomas Cary, of Quebec, (180) 616, (192) 653. Of Joseph S. Walton, of Sherbrooke, (644) 2315, (649) 2329.
9. Petitions for an extension to Lower Canada of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Act of Upper Canada: Of A.G. Charlebois and others, of Rigaud, (648) 2328, (659) 2396. Of Municipal Council, County of Terrebonne, (662) 2418, (679) 2456.
10. Question, whether Government will introduce a measure providing for the payment of debts by the Municipal District Councils of Lower Canada; Answer, 230.
11. Notice of question, whether municipal and educational taxes upon personal property will be adopted in the Law (Vide above, 2.) for reforming the Municipal System of Lower Canada, 1841. Question; Answer, 2413. Vide also Assessments, 6.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 18; Customs, 1; Railroads, 3-5; Roads, 4.

MUNICIPALITIES (UPPER CANADA):--

1. Bill to supply an omission in Schedule B, to the Municipal Act of 1850. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce Bill, 29. Presented and read, (23) 64. Second reading postponed, (44) 168. Read second time, (70) 226. Ordered for third reading, (133) 373. Read third time, and passed, (183) 630. By the Council, (269) 951. Royal Assent, (471) 1582. [16 Vic., c. 21.]

2. Bill to amend the Municipal Acts of Upper Canada (Mr. Hincks). Presented and read, (302) 1028. Second reading postponed over recess, (443) 1516. Read second time; Committed, (812) 2916-2917. Considered; Reported, (1048) 3390. Read third time; Rider added; Bill passed, (1057) 3405. By the Council, (1124) 3479. Royal Assent, (1129) 3485. [16 Vic., c. 181.]
3. Question, whether it is the intention of Government to introduce a Bill to remedy the difficulties arising from the informality of the bylaws of certain Municipal Councils in Canada West, imposing County rates; Answer, 246. Select committee appointed to inquire into the best means of remedying the difficulty, (113) 308-309. Petitions from various Municipal Councils for legalization of their bylaws, referred, (126) 353. Alteration in committee, (175) 598. Motion, that committee be given instructions to enquire into the alleged illegal sale of lands in Upper Canada; Withdrawn, 707-708. Vide Lands, 5. Report; Printed, (319) 1089. Vide below, 4, also 17.
4. Bill to provide for the recovery of rates and taxes intended to have been imposed by certain bylaws of the late District Councils in Upper Canada (Mr. Langton). Presented and read, (330) 1157. Second reading postponed, (444) 1516 (over recess), (527) 1779. Read second time; Committed, (813) 2917. Considered; Reported, (833) 2978-2985. Recommited; Considered; Reported, (871) 3100. Recommited, and amended; Reported; Passed, (946-947) 3251-3252. By the Council, with amendments; Considered and agreed to, (1059) 3407-3408. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 183.]
5. Petition of Municipal Council of Prescott and Russell, for a provision in the above Bill, for collection of rates for 1851 and 1852 in arrear, (648) 2328, (658-659) 2396.
Petition of Municipal Council, County of Lambton, against legalization of certain bylaws of Kent, passed in 1842, (643) 2315, (649) 2329.
6. Two resolutions for empowering County, Township, or Village Councils in Upper Canada to assess the inhabitants for construction of roads, bridges, and other local improvements, and for support of indigent infirm persons, when required by the rate-payers. Agreed to; Further resolution proposed, vesting appointment and control of sheriffs, registrars, and clerks of the peace and county courts in County Councils; Amendment, for election of sheriffs, registrars, and coroners, negatived; Main Motion also negatived, (140-141) 385-402. Fourth resolution, allotting local revenues to the Councils, moved and withdrawn, its introduction being irregular, 402. Resolutions referred to a Select Committee; To report by Bill or otherwise, (141) 402. Report a Bill, (214) 715. Vide below, 7.
7. Bill to empower Municipalities to assess for local improvements, and for the support of indigent infirm persons. Reported by a committee, (214) 715. Second reading postponed, (441) 1513 (over recess), (515) 1720, (812) 2917. Order for second reading, discharged, (963) 3288.
8. Petitions from various municipalities, for the legalization of their bylaws (or those of late District Councils) since quashed by the Court of Queen's Bench: Of Municipal Council, United Counties of York, Ontario, and Peel, (8) 20, (21) 62. Of Municipal Council, County of Kent (Vide above, 5.); Of Municipal Council, County of Oxford, (14) 39, (27) 90-91. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, (14) 39, (28) 91. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Essex and Lambton,

- (72) 236, (97) 270. All above referred to the select committee on that subject, (126) 353. (Vide above, 3.) Of Municipal Council, County of Norfolk, (253) 891, (267) 950. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Wellington, Waterloo, and Grey, (533) 1792, (542) 1852.
9. Petitions for amendments to the Municipal Law: Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, (8) 20, (21) 62; (559) 1911, (571) 1974. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Middlesex and Elgin, (63) 218, (74) 238; (521) 1769, (537) 1818. Of Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, City of Toronto, (71) 235, (89) 262. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, (87) 260, (106) 282. Of Provisional Municipal Council, County of Ontario, (203) 677, (221) 743. Of Municipality, Township of Drummond, (220) 742, (236) 807. Of Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors, of Hamilton, (220) 743, (237) 807. Of Municipality, Village of Paris, (267) 950, (286) 1002. Of Town Council, Town of Brantford, (690) 2538, (701) 2578.
 10. Petition of Municipal Council, United Counties of York, Ontario, and Peel, for amendments to the laws relating to municipalities, juries, innkeepers' licences, registration fees, administration of justice, and expenses of Board of Public Instruction, (8) 20, (21) 62.
 11. Petition of Municipal Council of Huron, Perth, and Bruce, praying that all county officers may be placed under the control of the Municipal Councils, (71) 235, (87) 260.
 12. Petition of Municipal Council, United Counties of Essex and Lambton, for power to Municipal Councils to decide on disputed municipal elections, (72) 236, (97) 270.
 13. Petition of Municipal Council, United Counties of Lincoln and Welland, for power to Municipal Councils to assess for local improvements, (72) 236, (97) 270. Vide above, 6, 7.
 14. Petition of Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonality, City of Toronto, for extension of the like power to cities, with authority to issue debentures, (307) 1060, (322) 1127.
 15. Petition of Municipal Council, United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, for power to municipalities to take from adjoining lands materials necessary for public improvements, (492) 1650, (501) 1679. Vide Roads, 4.
 16. Petition of Provisional Municipal Council, County of Elgin, for authority for the payment of Township Councillors, (518) 1738, (522) 1770.
 17. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce a Bill to remove doubts as to the validity of certain bylaws of the late Western District Council, 28.
 18. Bill to amend the Law relating to oaths of office of municipal officers of Upper Canada. Notice of motion for leave to present Bill stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1588.
 19. Question, whether Ministry intends to introduce a measure to secure to the County Councils of Upper Canada the nomination and appointment of county officers, 247.
- Vide Accounts and Papers, 18; Customs, 1; Elections, 8; Excise Duties, 1; Railroads, 6; Roads, 4. Vide also Mayors, Megantic Junction Railway and Canal Company, 2.

MURRAY:--Petition of Robert C. Struther and others, praying that Presqu'Isle may be attached to Cramahé, the Gore of Murray remain attached to Seymour, and the Township of Murray be otherwise restored to its

original limits, (45) 173, (73) 237. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (137) 383. Report thereon, (154) 447.

MUSK-RATS:--Vide Game, 3.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES:--Bill to amend the Mutual Insurance Act of Upper Canada. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce Bill, 1635. Presented and read, (512) 1715. Read second time; Referred, (748) 2739. Reported with amendments; Committed, (803) 2900-2901. Considered; Reported, (889) 3130-3131. Passed, (892) 3137. By the Council, (943) 3249. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 192.]

Vide also Insurance Companies; Quebec Fabriques Mutual Insurance Company.

MYRAND, MR. (French Translator to the House):--Increase in his salary, (950) 3259.

N.

NACOUAREAU RIVER:--Vide Bridges, 20.

NAVIGATION COMPANIES:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 117; Addresses to His Excellency, 83, 84; Grand River Navigation Company; Nottawasaga River Navigation Company; Quebec and Trois Pistoles Navigation Company; St. Lawrence, Tug Boats on; St. Lawrence Navigation Company. Vide also Ferries; Quebec Ferry; Rivers and Streams.

NAVIGATION LAWS:--

1. Bill to amend the Act amending the Act to compel vessels to carry a light, and regulating the navigation of Provincial waters. Presented and read, (177) 605. Second reading postponed over recess, (385) 1389. Read second time; Referred, (513) 1717-1718.
2. Bill to amend the same Act. From the Council. Read twice, the Rules being suspended, (1104) 3458. Read third time, amended, and passed, (1121-1122) 3477. Amendments agreed to by the Council, (1125) 3481. Royal Assent, (1129) 3485. [16 Vic., c. 167.]

NAVIGATION SCHOOL:--Vide Quebec School of Navigation.

NAVIGATION TABLES:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 143.

NELSON:--Petition of Municipality, Township of Nelson, for an Act to authorize Stephen and John Atkinson to convey to them a certain piece of land as a site for a Township Hall, (80) 250, (104) 281. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (119) 334. Report thereon, (131) 372. Bill presented and read, (178) 607. Read second time; Referred, (346) 1233. Reported, (374) 1368.

NELSON, WOLFRED:--Vide Rebellion Losses (Lower Canada), 5.

NELSON AND NASSAGAWEYA ROAD COMPANY:--

1. Petition of Peter Fisher and others, for an Act to legalize the said Company, (170-171), 583, (185) 640. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, that notice has not been given, (198) 665.
2. Petition of John Stewart and others, against, (492) 1650, (502) 1683.
3. Notice of motion, for leave to present a Bill to legalize the formation and proceedings of said Company stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1593.

NEPEAN:--Bill to authorize a survey of Broken Front Concession A from the

Ottawa in Nepean Township. Presented and read, (760) 2770. Order for second reading, discharged, (1004) 3335.

NEW BRUNSWICK:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 72, 141; Addresses to His Excellency, 49, 112.

NEWCASTLE (DISTRICT):--Vide Sidey, David.

NEW ENGLAND COMPANY:--Petition of Henry Moyle, complaining of the conduct of G.M. Johnson, agent of the said company, and praying for adoption of measures to prevent a recurrence of such conduct on the part of the agents of the company, (80) 250, (104) 280-281. Printed, (751) 2744.

NEW HAMPSHIRE:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 43; Addresses to His Excellency, 29.

NEW YORK:--Vide Exhibition in New York.

NIAGARA (TOWN):--

1. Petition of Rev. Thomas Green and others, for power to surrender a certain leased lot therein held by them as school trustees, and to purchase a more eligible site, (253) 891, (268) 950-951.
2. Petition of Town Council of Niagara, for power to acquire certain Ordnance land therein, or to tax the same, (485) 1617, (489-490) 1637.

NIAGARA (TOWNSHIP):--Petition of Municipality, Township of Niagara, for confirmation of certain road allowances therein, as originally surveyed, (570) 1974, (581) 2068. Petition of Joseph Clement and others, for a settlement of the side lines therein according to a certain plan, (570) 1974, (581) 2068. Both petitions referred to committee on petition of Municipal Council, United Counties of Lincoln and Welland, relative to road allowances, (621) 2273-2274. (Vide Roads, 11.) Report thereon, (857) 3056-3057.

Bill to establish the original survey. Presented and read, (865) 3085. Read second time; Referred, (1033) 3367. Rules suspended thereon, (1039) 3380. Report preamble not proved, (1063) 3414.

NIAGARA AND DETROIT RAILROAD COMPANY:--Petitions for revival of the Act incorporating that Company: Of George Hardison and others, of Bertie, (690) 2538, (700) 2577. Motion, to suspend Rule relative to notice, negatived, (716) 2652. Of Municipality of Simcoe (Town), (750) 2743, (759) 2769.

NIAGARA FALLS:--Vide Stamford.

NIAGARA FALLS SUSPENSION BRIDGE COMPANY:--64th Rule suspended with regard to a Bill for increasing capital stock thereof, (583) 2071. Petition of the Company for an increase of capital, (618) 2271, (648) 2328. Bill presented and read, (661) 2404. Read second time; Referred, (693-694) 2541. Reported, (732) 2704. Ordered for third reading, (738) 2711. Read third time, and passed, (745) 2730. By the Council, (761) 2771. Royal Assent, (767) 2777. [16 Vic., c. 110.]

NIAGARA HARBOUR AND DOCK COMPANY:--

1. Petition of the Company, and of Clark Gamble, for an Act to amend the Act of last Session relating to the Company, (196) 660, (205) 678. Bill to amend Act. From the Council. Read, (269) 951-952. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (288) 1004. Read second time; Referred, (292) 1012. Reported with amendments, (334) 1185. Committed, (335) 1186. Considered, (408) 1451-1452. Consideration postponed; To be

first Order of the day, (420) 1482-1483. Reported amended, (438-439) 1510-1511. Amendments read; Motion, to postpone second reading of amendments, negatived; Bill passed, as amended, (439-440) 1511-1512. Amendments agreed to by the Council, (460) 1549-1550. Royal Assent, (473) 1584. [16 Vic., c. 70.]

2. Petition of the same, for amendment of foregoing Act, (548) 1882, (567) 1940. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (572) 1976.
Bill presented and read, (573) 1976. Read second time, (617) 2246. Motion, for third reading; Amendment, to add "this day week," negatived, (641-642) 2299-2301. A debate, 2301-2303. Amendment, to recommit Bill, negatived; Bill passed, (642-643) 2303-2304. By the Council, (749) 2740. Royal Assent, (886) 3125. [16 Vic., c. 145.]

NIAGARA RIVER AND LAKE ERIE CANAL:--Notice of motion, for leave to bring in a Bill for the construction of a ship canal to connect at the Fort Erie Rapids, 1568. Stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1594.

NICHOLAS RIOUX, SEIGNIORY OF:--Petition of Antoine Bernier and others, for construction of a wharf and roads in that seignior, (45) 173, (73) 237.

NICOLET RIVER:--Vide Bridges, 21.

NICOLET SEMINARY:--Petition of the Archbishop of Quebec and others, for aid, (33) 120, (48) 176.

NON-CONFIDENCE:--Notice of motion, that in consideration of the present Administration's neglect of the best interests, welfare and improvement of public concerns, it be resolved that this House can have no confidence in the administration of affairs in this Province, 1323 or 1362. Stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1589-1590.

NORMAL SCHOOL:--Vide Education, Lower Canada, 3, 4.

NORTH SHORE RAILROAD:--Vide Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railroad.

NORTHERN RAILROAD:--Vide Ontario, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM SAVINGS BANK:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 3.

NORVAL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:--Petition of John B. Cunningham and others, for aid, (841) 3003, (851) 3049.

NOTARIAL PROFESSION:--

1. Bill to declare the intention of the law for organizing the same, with respect to the study thereof. Presented and read, (68) 224. Read second time, (109) 297. Passed, (114) 313-314. By the Council, (251) 869. Royal Assent, (255) 893. [16 Vic., c. 3.]
2. Petition of Joseph Ouellet and others, for establishment of the notaries of Kamouraska as a separate Board, (394) 1419, (421) 1489.
3. Bill to establish a Board of Notaries for Kamouraska and Gaspé, and further to amend the Act for organizing the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada. Notice of motion, for leave to bring in a Bill, 1568. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1588. Bill presented and read, (493) 1651. Read second time; Referred, (755) 2753. Members added, (870) 3099. Bill reported; Committed, (886) 3125. Considered; Reported, (1037) 3373. Passed, (1046) 3388. By the Council, (1113) 3467. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 215.]

NOTARIES:--Vide Notarial Profession; Relations and Friends.

NOTRE DAME DE QUEBEC:--Vide Quebec (Parishes), 2, 3.

NOTTAWASAGA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY:--Notice of motion, for leave to bring in a Bill for an Act of Incorporation, 1568. Stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1594.

NOTICES:--Vide Orders of the Day, 9, 10, 12, 14.

O.

O'BRIEN, W.S.:--Vide Irish Insurrection.

O'CONNOR, EDWARD, Extra Page:--Wages to, (450) 1531.

O'CONNOR, JOHN, House Doorkeeper:--Gratuity to, (1050) 3398.

OFFICE, ACCEPTANCE OF:--Bill to restrict the same in certain cases. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce Bill, 14. Presented and read, (15) 41. Second reading postponed six months, (114-115) 314-317.

Vide also Crown Lands, Commissioner of.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE:--Vide Contingencies, 2, 3.

OLDEN, OSO, CLARENDON, AND PALMERSTON:--Petition of Municipal Council, Town of Perth, for annexation of Olden, Oso, Clarendon, and Palmerston, to the County of Lanark, (602) 2211, (618) 2271. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, that notice was not given, (691) 2539.

OLIPHANT, ANDREW:--Petition of, for a pension for his services during the Rebellion, (71) 235, (89) 262.

OLIVIER, CHARLES:--Pension to the widow of the same, late Messenger of the House, (450) 1531, (474) 1585.

ONSLow:--Petition of Alexander Wilson (also Willson) and others, for a survey of 6th and 7th concession lines thereof, (61) 217, (81) 250. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, that notice has not been given, (264) 916.

Another Petition of the same, (549) 1882, (567) 1940. Report from Committee, that notice is sufficient, (572) 1975-1976.

ONTARIO MARINE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 44.

ONTARIO AND HURON RAILROAD:--Vide London and Port Sarnia Railway.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD COMPANY:--

1. Petition of the Company, for amendments to Charter, (18) 60, (34) 121. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (126) 352-353. Report thereon, (188) 643. Bill presented and read, (189) 644. Read second time; Referred, (259) 901. Reported, with amendments, (388-389) 1397. Committed, (391) 1403. Considered and amended; Reported; Ordered for third reading, (408) 1451. Motion, to make an amendment; withdrawn, (415) 1468-1469. Passed, (415) 1469-1471. By the Council, (467) 1566. Royal Assent, (473) 1584. [16 Vic., c. 51.]
2. Petition of the Company, for an Act to explain and amend their charter, (725) 2694, (741) 2716. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (746) 2737.
Bill to amend Act. From the Council. Read, (829) 2972. Read second time, and referred, (847) 3028-3029. Reported; (897-898) 3174. Passed, (951) 3259. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 244.]

3. Petition of H. Jackson and others, shareholders, for amendments to charter, (232) 773, (237) 808. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, that notice has not been given, (250) 868. Petition referred to Committee on Railroads, (301) 1027.
4. Petition of Municipal Council, County of Simcoe, praying that their by-law investing £50,000 in the said railroad may be declared valid, (468) 1573, (476) 1600.
5. Petition of Municipality of the Townships of Tiny and Tay, for certain amendments to the Act incorporating the Company, (598) 2201, (603) 2212. Of Municipality of the Township of Medonté, for the same, (769) 2788, (777) 2815.
6. Petition of Municipality of the Township of Medonté, representing that the Company have selected the "Hen and Chickens" Harbour for their northern terminus, and praying that the provincial guarantee may be withheld until a more suitable selection is made, (769) 2788, (777) 2815.
7. Motion for a committee to investigate the issue of debentures in payment of stock in the railroad (the "£10,000 job"), withdrawn, 3024. Again moved; Seconder withdraws his name, 3139-3140.
Vide Accounts and Papers, 73-75, 107, 108; Addresses to His Excellency, 75; London and Port Sarnia Railway. Vide also Clerk of the House, 3.

ORDER, QUESTIONS OF:--

1. A motion for referring a petition for indemnity for the blowing up of certain houses at Quebec,--and an amendment thereto,--declared to be out of order, (126) 352.
2. On a motion for appointing a select committee, an objection being made to the committee being named by the mover, Mr. Speaker decides that any one member objecting to the same was sufficient; His decision appealed from, and confirmed by the House, (127) 360-362.
3. Mr. Speaker objects to the Grand Trunk Railway Bill (at its second reading) as out of order, the same being inconsistent with the provisions of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act; His objection appealed from, and confirmed, (248) 841-842.
4. Motion, that the Orders of the day be called; Objection, that it is not in order, over-ruled by Mr. Speaker; His decision appealed from, and confirmed, (320) 1089-1090.

ORDERS:--

1. That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do attend, with the Return, &c., for Gaspé, (6) 11. That he do amend the said Return by inserting Mr. Christie's name therein, (6) 12.
2. That the postage on all letters and papers to and from members be charged to the Contingencies, (6) 12.
3. That the Votes and Proceedings be printed, under the direction of Mr. Speaker, (6) 12. Rescinded, (153) 447.
4. That the several Banking, Insurance, and Railway Companies, and all other Corporations who are required by Law to report annually to the Legislature, do immediately lay before the House statements of their affairs, (15) 41. (Notice of motion, 14.)
Vide Accounts and Papers for the statements of affairs.
5. That for the remainder of the Session, all Orders of the day for Wednesdays be disposed of before motions, (215) 716.
6. For a Call of the House; Members not then in attendance to be sent for in custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms; Copies of Order to be sent to absent members: (243) 814, (487) 1618, (600-601) 2204-2205, (866) 3090.

7. That Orders for the second reading of railway, canal, and telegraph Bills be the first Orders for the following Thursday, (247) 836.
8. That on Wednesdays, the second readings of Private Bills be taken up before other Orders, (284) 995.
9. That for the remainder of the Session, Orders of the day be taken up at 6 o'clock, and that any notices undisposed of be taken up first at the next sitting, motions for introducing Bills taking precedence over others, (302) 1028. Rescinded, (325) 1129. Vide below, 11.
10. That the Clerk do cause the Return of unadjusted land claims in Gaspé to be reduced to a tabular statement, (303) 1029.
11. That for the remainder of the Session, notices shall have precedence on Mondays, and on Wednesdays and Thursdays the Orders shall be called at six o'clock, (325) 1129.
12. That until the Adjournment on 10th November, the House meet daily at 10 o'clock, (390) 1401-1402. For remainder of Session, (939) 3226.
13. That the Clerk do prepare a statement of all Mechanics' Institutes, Agricultural Societies, Boards of Trade, collegiate, literary, and scientific institutions, and municipalities, (523) 1771.
14. That for the remainder of the Session, any item on the Orders may be taken up, without debate, on leave being given, (692) 2540. Rescinded, (704) 2614.
15. That the 74th Rule (notice of consideration of Private Bills) be suspended during the remainder of the Session, except as to Divorce Bills, (760) 2770.
16. That the Librarian do report the number of books out from the Library without receipts, (901) 3177.
17. That for the remainder of the Session, except on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, the Orders of the day shall be called within two hours from the meeting of the House, (902) 3181.
18. That the Clerk do prepare a list of all Private Bills passed during the Session, with the fees paid thereon, and the titles of those Bills upon which the fees have not been paid, (939) 3226. Return presented, (1006-1010) 3339-3342.
19. That for the remainder of the Session, the House do sit on Saturdays, (950) 3258.
20. That Mr. Speaker do make arrangements for procuring portraits of the several Speakers of the Assemblies of Upper and Lower Canada, and Canada, and of the distinguished persons whose portraits were in possession of the Province before the burning of the Parliament House at Montreal, (1119-1120) 3474-3475.

ORDERS, RESCINDED:--

1. For referring petitions: (128) 362, (230) 756.
2. Relative to Orders of the day and notices: (325) 1129, (704) 2614.

ORDERS, STANDING:--

1. That the Clerk do make, at the commencement of each Session, a list of all reports and statements required to be made to the House by any public officer or department, or corporation, (23) 64-65.
2. That in future the Journals, Appendices, and Sessional Papers, be printed in Royal Octavo, small pica, without marginal notes,--the Yeas and Nays to be in long primer, in 4 columns, (85) 254-255. Motion, to go into Committee to consider of rescinding resolution, negatived, (226) 748-749.
3. That the 6th Rule of the House (which provides that the Minutes be read

each day, after the Speaker shall have taken the Chair) be rescinded, (183) 630. Recommended by select committee on the Rules of the House, (112) 307.

4. That two days Notice be given of all Motions, and that such Notices be laid on the Table each day before 5 o'clock, and be printed with the Votes and Proceedings, (183) 630. Recommended by select committee on the Rules of the House, (112) 307.
5. That the 67th Rule (requiring 150 copies of all Private Bills to be furnished by the parties) be amended by striking out "150," and substituting "250" therefor, (211) 690.
6. That the House will not refuse to receive printed petitions, provided there are three signatures on the same printed sheet, (877) 3108.
7. Series of Rules and Standing Orders as revised by the House, (975-985) 3300-3312. Printed, (985) 3312.
8. Rules and Standing Orders suspended relative to:
 Reading Petitions: (232) 773, (559) 1911, (599) 2202, (603) 2213, (644) 2315, (679) 2456, (714) 2650, (777) 2815, (791) 2846, (1024) 3357, (1061) 3412.
 Reading Bills: (234) 795, (268) 951, (371) 1358, (413) 1465, (453) 1535, (454) 1535, (456) 1537, (465) 1558, (466) 1561, (467) 1562, (524) 1772, (1011) 3343, (1074) 3426, (1075) 3427, (1076) 3428, (1107) 3461, (1108) 3462-3463, (1113) 3467, (1114) 3468, (1118) 3473-3474, (1119) 3474.
 Private Bills:--Vide Bills, Private, 7, 10, 12, 14, 17, 19.

Vide Rules of the House.

ORDERS, STANDING--STANDING COMMITTEE ON:--

1. Standing Committee on Standing Orders appointed, (10) 21. Concurred in, (18) 54. Request from Standing Committee, that members having charge of petitions lay before the Committee proof that the requisite notices have been given, (52-53) 180. Instructions to Standing Committee, to report on all Petitions for Private and Local Bills, with regard to Notices, (176) 599.
2. Petitions referred: Of Isaac Buchanan and others; of Edmund Ritchie and others; of William P. McLaren and others, (22) 63. Of James Hamilton and others; Of Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company; Of Port Burwell Harbour Company; Of Montreal Bank; Of St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company; Of Rev. J.D. Deziel and others, (39) 126. Of François Daigle and Alexis Dufresne; Of Richard J. Shaw and others; Of Montreal and New York Railroad Company, (52) 180. Of J.O. Bouchier and others (2 petitions); Of Allan Macdonnell and others, (65) 220. Of William P. Vidal and others; Of Rev. A. Simard and others; Of British America Fire and Life Assurance Company; Of Sister M.A.M. Mallet and others; Of Bishop of Tloa and others; Of Hon. A.N. Morin and others, (78) 242. Of Edmund Coulson, erroneously referred, (78) 242; (99) 272. Of Charles C. Small; Of Pickering Harbour Company, (85) 254. Of Industry Village and Rawdon Railroad Company; Of François Boucher and others; Of V. Guillet, and others; Of Joseph Blais; Of Municipal Council, Town of Port Hope; Of Toronto and Guelph Rialway Company; Of Toronto House of Industry; Of Toronto Gas Light and Water Company; Of John Mills and others, (98-99) 272. Of George J. Ryerse and others; Of Col. Gordon Higgins, and others, (111) 307. Of Rev. T.H. Prévost and others; Of Municipality, Township of Nelson, (119) 334. Of Marcus Child and others; Of Stephen S. Foster and others; Of Toronto, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad Union Company; Of George B. Hall and others; Of Henry Rowed and others;

Of J.B. Pepin and others, (126) 352-353. Of Municipal Councils, Township of Brantford, County of Brant; Of William Chalk and others, (131) 372. Of Brantford and Buffalo Railroad Company; Of Thomas Bingley and others; Of Robert M. Boucher and others; Of Robert C. Struthers and others; Of J.D. Goslee and others; Of Robert McKee and others; Of Montreal Cemetery Company; Of Mayor and Town Council of Bytown; Of Town Council, Town of Amherstburgh; Of Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company, (137) 383. Of A. Jeffry and others, (142-143) 406. Of John McGill Chambers; Of Desjardins Canal Company; Of James Coleman and others; Of Mayor and Corporation, Town of Dundas, (157-158) 503. Of William S. Childs and others; Of Pilots of Quebec; Of Toronto Orphans' Home; Of Carouge Pier and Wharf Company, (173) 586. Of William Delo and others, (222) 745. Of Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of Hamilton, (238) 808. Of J.A. Charlebois and others, County of Vaudreuil, (301) 1027. Of John C. Ball and others; Of Lawrence Lawrason, and others, (360) 1277. Of President and Directors of the Grand River Navigation Company, (398) 1427.

3. FIRST REPORT of Committee on petitions of James Hamilton, Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, Montreal Bank, and Rev. J.D. Deziel, (52) 180. SECOND REPORT on petition of Montreal and New York Railroad Company, (64-65) 220. THIRD REPORT on petitions of François Daigle and Alexis Dufresne, Allan Macdonnell, and J.O. Bouchier, (78) 242. FOURTH REPORT on petitions of Richard J. Shaw, William P. Vidal, Pickering Harbour Company, Rev. A. Simard, Sister M.A.M. Mallet, A.N. Morin, and Bishop of Tloa, (99) 272-273. FIFTH REPORT on petitions of John Mills, Municipal Council of the Town of Port Hope, V. Guillet, and Toronto House of Industry, (106) 282-283. SIXTH REPORT on petitions of British America Fire and Life Assurance Company, Gordon Higgins, Joseph Blais, George J. Ryerse, and Toronto Gas Light and Water Company, (119) 335. SEVENTH REPORT on petitions of Municipality of the Township of Nelson, T.H. Prévost, François Boucher, and J.B. Pepin, (131) 372. EIGHTH REPORT on petitions of Town Council of Amherstburg, Robert C. Struther, Robert M. Boucher, Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company, J.D. Goslee, Montreal Cemetery Company, Port Burwell Harbour, Brantford and Buffalo Railroad Company, William Chalk, Municipal Councils Town of Brantford and County of Brant, Thomas Bingley, and Robert McKee, (153-154) 447-448. NINTH REPORT on petitions of A. Jeffry, Toronto and Guelph Railway Company, Mayor and Corporation of the Town of Dundas, James Coleman, and Desjardins Canal Company, (173) 586. TENTH REPORT on petitions of John K. Roche, Carouge Pier and Wharf Company, Toronto, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Company, Pilots for the Harbour of Quebec, W.S. Childs, Hamilton Gas Light Company, and on Edwardsburgh Survey, Hamilton Survey, lots in London claimed by Agricultural Society, Toronto and Peterborough Railway, Grand Trunk Railway, Toronto Orphans' Home, annexation of Acton and Upton to St. Hyacinthe, Hamilton Orphan Asylum, St. Mary's College, L'Assomption College, St. Roch's Reading Room, Bytown and Prescott Railway Company, City of Toronto Loan, City of Montreal Loan, Incorporation of the Medical Profession of Upper Canada, Mulmur and Mono Survey, Separation of the Municipality of Mono, Acton Municipality, C.C. Small's road allowance, and division of Rimouski, (188-189) 642-644. ELEVENTH REPORT on Etchemin Bridge, Haldimand division, Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company, Torbolton Municipality, Second Adventists, Quebec Benevolent Society, Quebec Friendly Societies, Nelson and Nassagaweya Road Company, and Halton separation, (198) 665. TWELFTH REPORT on Railroads between Hamilton and Toronto, Galt and Guelph, Toronto

and Guelph Railway Company, Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, Industry Village and Rawdon Railway Company, Terrebonne Registry Office, Sons of Temperance in Canada East, and Montreal School of Medicine, (224) 746-747. THIRTEENTH REPORT on petitions of William Delo, the Corporation of Quebec, John E. Bangs, Frederick A. Cutter, and Richard Hutchinson (Medical Profession), (232) 774. FOURTEENTH REPORT on Little Lake Cemetery road allowance, Hamilton "Gore", Erie and Ontario Railroad, Quebec and St. Andrew's Railroad, Ontario, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad (petition of shareholders), Montague survey, and Quebec English Roman Catholic Congregation, (249-250) 867-868. FIFTEENTH REPORT on Common of St. François, Onslow survey, and Bishop's College, (264) 916. SIXTEENTH REPORT on separation of the Township of Romney from East Tilbury, (281) 973. SEVENTEENTH REPORT on Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, and separation of the Townships of Biddulph and McGillivray, (288) 1004. EIGHTEENTH REPORT on St. Hyacinthe College, and Kingston City Loan, (324) 1128-1129. NINETEENTH REPORT on Randall's estate, Montreal Mutual Insurance Company, St. Hyacinthe Town limits, and the closing of Wellington Street in London, (361) 1280-1281. TWENTIETH REPORT on the Grand River Navigation Company; Also, recommending publication of Private Bill Rules, and reception of private petitions, etc., after the long adjournment; Committed, (411) 1463. Considered, (470-471) 1582. Report a resolution concurring in Report; Agreed to, (474) 1586. TWENTY-FIRST REPORT on separation of Georgina, separation of Halton, and Kingston Widows and Orphans' Friend Association, (499-500) 1666-1667. TWENTY-SECOND REPORT on Montague and North Elmsley survey (second petition), and Toronto Consumers' Gas Company, (509) 1711-1712. TWENTY-THIRD REPORT on Stanstead Bank, Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company, Upper Canada Mining Company, Quebec Bank, Ryerse's estate (2nd), division of Yonge and Escott (2nd), Montreal and Stanstead Railway, British North American Electric Telegraph Association, Grand River Navigation debentures, Two Mountains subscription for railway stock, London Gas and Water Works, and election of Mayor of London, (535) 1794-1795. TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT on Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society, Upper Canada Bible Society, Assessment of Essex, Montreal and Bytown Railway, Bar of Lower Canada (Montreal Section), and Montreal Manufacturing Company, (544) 1857. TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT on the Great Western Railroad Company, W.H. Beresford's divorce, Brockville Gas Light Company, Paris Hydraulic Company, Grand River Water Power Company, Erie and Ontario Insurance Company, and survey of Hillier, (560) 1911-1912. TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT on Burlington Bay Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Onslow survey, Hamilton and Port Dover Railway, Mount Royal Cemetery Company, Catholic Institute of St. Roch, and Niagara Harbour and Dock Company (2nd), (572) 1975-1976. TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT on division of Township of Sandwich, Megantic Railway, Incorporation of Town of Bytown, Carling's road allowance in Town of London, Port Whitby and Sturgeon Bay Road, Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company (2nd), (582) 2069. TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT on election of churchwardens, in parishes in Quebec, (590) 2169. TWENTY-NINTH REPORT on extension of Municipal Loan Fund Act to gas and water works for Saint Catharines, and Montreal Exchange, (594-595) 2195. THIRTIETH REPORT on S. Daniell's road allowance, Toronto Esplanade, union of Lincoln and Welland, reduction of streets of London, Hamilton City Debt, and Quebec and Trois Pistoles Navigation Company, (604-605) 2213-2214. THIRTY-FIRST REPORT on boundary of Townships of Kingston and Pittsburgh, Bytown and Pembroke Railway Company, Small's Road Allowance, Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company (2nd), Toronto, Owen

Sound, and Saugeen Railway, and annexation of Mono to Peel, (613) 2242. THIRTY-SECOND REPORT on Malden and Brantford Railway, Biddulph and McGillivray separation, Hamilton College, and Michipicoten Mining Company, (675) 2431. THIRTY-THIRD REPORT on St. Andrew's Church (Quebec), Grey Nuns of Montreal, separation of Olden, etc., and county seat of Champlain, (691) 2539. THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT on International Exploring, Mining, and Smelting Company, and Vaudreuil Railway, (725-726) 2694. THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT on British American Institute, Common of St. Antoine de la Baie (2nd), Ontario, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad (2nd), Canadian Loan Company, and Perth and Kemptville Railway, (746) 2737. THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT on Port Edward Railway, and separation of Thorah, Brock, Mara, and Rama, from Ontario, (765) 2774-2775. THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT on Canadian Institute, (792) 2847. THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT on Industry Village and Rawdon Railroad, (2nd), (802) 2900. THIRTY-NINTH REPORT on Metropolitan Gas and Water Company of Toronto, (859) 3079.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:--

1. Certain items to be first on the Orders of future days: (336) 1186, (345) 1231, (392) 1403, (580) 2060, (617) 2246, (643) 2304, (651) 2358, (652) 2363, (681) 2470, (738) 2711, (758) 2766, (776) 2810, (780) 2818, (799) 2886, (803) 2900, (811) 2916, (812) 2917, (829) 2972, (830) 2974, (841) 3000, (849) 3034, (858) 3058, (865) 3085, (890) 3135, (951) 3259, (1011) 3343, (1051) 3399.
After referring Petitions: (159) 520, (895) 3150.
After the Call of the House, (611) 2223.
Second: (617) 2268, (767) 2777, (891) 3137, (903) 3188, (961) 3286.
2. Certain Orders discharged: (179) 608, (213) 701, (217) 724, (234) 795, (245) 820, (385) 1388, (386) 1389, (443) 1515, (444) 1516, (504-505) 1687, (513) 1717, (526) 1775, 1776, (531) 1783, (688) 2517, (704-705) 2614, (705) 2614, (755) 2754, (756) 2755, (782) 2820, (785) 2832, (813) 2918, (871) 3100, (892) 3137, (962) 3287, (963) 3288, (964) 3289, (965) 3290, (973) 3298, 3299, (995) 3326, (997) 3328, (998) 3328, 3329, (999) 3329, 3330, (1001) 3332, (1002) 3332, 3333, (1003) 3333, 3334, (1004) 3334, 3335, (1005) 3336, (1006) 3336, (1019) 3351, (1020) 3351, (1032) 3366, (1033) 3366, (1034) 3368, (1038) 3373, (1072) 3424.
3. Motion, that the Orders be read; Objection that it is not in order, overruled by Mr. Speaker; His decision appealed from, and confirmed, (320) 1089-1090.
4. Questions superseded by calling the Orders of the day: (331) 1162, (350-351) 1246, (1026) 3360.
5. Items restored to Order of the day: (961) 3286 (Vide Seigniorial Tenure, 1.); (1043) 3385 (Vide Beauharnois Circuit Court, 1.)
6. Resolution, that for the remainder of the Session, all Orders of the day for Wednesdays be disposed of before the consideration of motions, (215) 716.
7. Resolution, that all railway, canal, and telegraph Bills for a second reading be the first Orders for the following Thursday, (247) 836.
8. Resolution that on Wednesdays, the second readings of Private Bills be taken up before other Orders, (284) 995.
9. Motion, that, excepting on Mondays, Orders of the day take precedence of notices; Amendment, that for the remainder of the Session, the Orders be taken up at 6 o'clock, any notices remaining undisposed of to be taken up first on the next day; Motions for introduction of Bills having precedence over others, (302) 1028. Rescinded, (325) 1129.

10. Resolution that for the remainder of the Session, notices have precedence of Orders on Mondays, and on Wednesdays and Thursdays the Orders be called at 6 o'clock, (325) 1129. The Orders called at 6 o'clock, superseding a question before the House: (331) 1162, (350-351) 1246. Suspended, in special cases: (336) 1186, (350) 1241.
11. Resolution, that for the remainder of the Session, any item on the Orders may be taken up, on leave being granted, without debate, (692) 2540. Rescinded, (704) 2614.
12. Motion, that for the remainder of the Session, the Orders shall take precedence of notices of motions; Amendment, that except on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, the Orders shall be called within two hours from the time the House shall sit, carried, (902) 3180-3181.
13. Resolution that Private Bills now on the Orders for a second reading, take precedence of the other Orders, (1025) 3358.
14. Motion, that for the remainder of the Session, Orders of the day have precedence of notices of motions, with certain exceptions, negatived, (703) 2607-2608.
Motion, that for the remainder of the Session, Orders of the day have precedence of notices of motions, on Mondays and Wednesdays, negatived (764) 2774.
15. Motion, that for the remainder of the Session, all Orders not proceeded with be placed at the foot of the list, negatived, Mr. Speaker voting in the negative, (792) 2847.
16. Motions, for postponing the remaining Orders of the day, negatived: (178-179) 608, (393) 1412, (420) 1482, (455-456) 1537, (850) 3046, (949) 3254, (974) 3299.
17. Orders postponed in consequence of the resignation of a member of the Cabinet, (190) 645-648; (195) 657.
18. Motions, that certain items be first on the Orders of future days, negatived: (753-754) 2752, (880) 3113.

ORFORD:--Vide Indians and Indian Lands, 7.

ORLEANS, ISLAND OF:--

1. Petitions for construction of a wharf at the River Lafleur, on that Island: Of Rev. A. Gosselin and others, (26) 89, (47) 175. Of Rev. J. Tardif and others, (116) 331, (130) 371.
2. Petition of W.A. Stewart and others, of Ste. Famille and St. Pierre, for an Act to prevent depredations on their lands by persons hunting and fishing on that Island, (26) 89, (47) 175. At the location last cited, the petition is attributed to "Jean Renaud and others" because of an error in our transcription of the JOURNALS. See Errata, page 3755 of this volume, for the correct text.

OSO:--Vide Olden, Oso, Clarendon, and Palmerston.

OSPREY:--Petition of Sir James D. Hamilton Hay, Bart., and others, complaining that the conditions on which they were induced to settle in that Township in 1848 and 1849, are about to be violated, and praying relief, (732) 2704, (742) 2716-2717.

OSSAYE, F.M.F.:--Vide Agriculture, 11; Library, Parliamentary, 1.

OTTAWA CANALS:--

1. Petition of Peter Aylen and others, for construction of a canal to connect the Great Chaudière and Chats Lakes, (8) 20, (21) 62. Referred to Committee on Railroads, (119) 334. Order rescinded, (128) 362.

2. Notice of motion, for an Address to His Excellency, for a survey and estimate of the cost of a canal to connect Chats and Chaudière Lakes on the Ottawa, 1587. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1594. Motion; Withdrawn, 1968.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 111; Governor General, Messages from His Excellency, 8.

OTTAWA COUNTY:--Petition of the Municipal Council of the Second Division thereof, for erection of that Division into a separate county, (292) 1016, (308) 1061. Petition of W.M. Dole and others, in favor, (643) 2315, (649) 2329.

Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 50; Kamouraska, 1.

OTTAWA DISTRICT:--Notice of motion, for a Committee of the whole to consider an Address relative to the adoption of measures for the improvement of that section of the Province, 1145. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1589.

OTTAWA RIVER:--

1. Petition of Louis M. Coutlée and others, for completion of the road from Grenville to Fort William, and extension of the navigation of the Ottawa to the Joachim Rapids, (34) 120, (52) 180.
2. Notice of motion, for an Address to His Excellency, for a grant to improve the Long Sault and Carillon Rapids on the Ottawa, 1539. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1590. Motion; Withdrawn, 1905.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 76; Addresses to His Excellency, 51; Frontenac County.

OTTAWA RIVER TRIBUTARIES, BRIDGES OVER:--Vide Bridges, 22.

OWEN SOUND:--Vide Guelph and Owen Sound Railway.

P.

PACIFIC RAILWAY:--Petition of Allan Macdonell and others, for a charter to construct a railway from Lake Huron to the Pacific Ocean, and a grant of lands on the line thereof, (576) 1974, (581) 2068.

PALMERSTON:--Vide Olden, Oso, Clarendon and Palmerston.

PARIS HYDRAULIC COMPANY:--Petition of John Smith and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (533) 1793, (543) 1853. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (560) 1911.

Bill presented and read, (739-740) 2712. Read second time; Referred, (768) 2785. Reported, (778) 2816. Committed, (789) 2841. Considered, (1005) 3336. Reported amended; Amendments agreed to, (1013) 3344-3345. Passed, (1028) 3362. By the Council, (1071) 3423. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 255.]

PARISHES:--

1. Bill to amend Ordinance concerning erection of parishes, churches, parsonage houses, and church yards. Notice of motion, for leave to present Bill, 1692. Presented and read, (523) 1771. Motion for second reading; Amendment to postpone second reading six months; A debate; Amendment negatived, (821-822) 2929-2932. Bill read; Committed; Considered; Reported, (822) 2932. Motion, that the Bill be read a third time; Amendment, to postpone third reading six months, negatived, (830) 2974-2975. Bill passed, (830-831) 2975-2976. By the Council, (862) 3082. Royal Assent, (886) 3124. [16 Vic., c. 125.]
2. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act (14 & 15 Vic., cap. 143.) concerning erection of parishes in Lower Canada, 2359.

Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 52. Vide also Churches.

PARLIAMENT, PROVINCIAL:--

1. Bill to provide for the more convenient assembling of Parliament. Presented and read, (107) 283. Order for second reading discharged, and Bill withdrawn, (217) 718-724.
2. Notice of motion, for a Committee of the whole to consider resolutions on the subject of fixing a stated time in each year for the assembling of Parliament, 1079. Stands on Order of Business at Adjournment, 1589. Motion, and a debate arising thereupon, 2398-2403. House goes into Committee, to consider of Addressing His Excellency as to the assembling of Parliament; Report two Resolutions, declaring the month of February the most convenient time for convening Parliament, &c.; Address ordered, (660-661) 2403-2404.
3. Question, whether Government intends to introduce a measure to fix the time of the sitting of Parliament; Answer, 247.

Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 61. Vide also Legislative Assembly; Legislative Council; Members; Prorogation; Toronto, 1, 2.

PARLIAMENTS, ALTERNATE:--Vide Toronto, 1, 2.

PARTNERSHIPS:--Bill to extend to Lower Canada the Limited Partnerships Act of Upper Canada; Presented and read, (428) 1499. Order for second reading, discharged, (998) 3328.

PATENTS:--Bill to amend the Law relative to patents for inventions. Presented and read, (330) 1157. Second reading postponed, (444) 1516 (over recess), (527) 1779. Read second time; Referred, (888) 3127.

PATRICK, ALFRED:--Allowance to, for distributing the Journals, (1050) 3398.

PEACE OFFICERS:--Vide Quebec (City), 4.

PEDDLERS:--Vide Quebec (City), 15.

PEEL COUNTY:--Vide Mono.

PENITENTIARY:--

1. Notice of question, whether Government had been informed of improprieties between guards and other males, and female prisoners, and whether any steps had been taken, 1079-1080. Question; Answer, 1145-1146.
2. Question, whether Government would submit this Session or early next Session, a measure for better administration of the penitentiary and prisons, and reform of prisoners, by introducing labor and religious and moral instruction; Answer, 3139.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 77, 78; Addresses to His Excellency, 54; Boyle, Edmund; Costen, Thomas; Jones, Griffith; Smith, Henry.

PENSIONERS, MILITARY:--Vide Police.

PERRIN, FIRMIN:--Vide Rebellion Losses (Lower Canada), 5.

PERTH:--

1. Bill to authorize the separation of Perth from Huron and Bruce. Notice of motion, for leave to present Bill, 1413. Presented and read, (410) 1462. Read second and third times, the Rules being suspended; Passed, (456) 1537-1538. By the Council, (470) 1581. Royal Assent, (473) 1584-1585. [16 Vic., c. 31.]
2. Bill to make certain provisions relative to the Counties of Perth, Brant, and Waterloo. From the Council. Read, (586) 2134-2135. Read second time, (592) 2188. Read third time, and passed, (596) 2197. Royal Assent,

(645) 2317. [16 Vic., c. 81.]

PERTH AND KEMPTVILLE RAILWAY:--Petition of Thomas Maley and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (499) 1666, (507) 1710. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (746) 2737. Bill presented and read, (760) 2770. Read second time; Referred, (818) 2926. Reported, (826) 2960. Committed, (833) 2990. Considered, (847) 3029. Reported, (867) 3090. Passed, (873) 3102. By the Council, with amendments, (943) 3249. Considered, and agreed to, (959) 3284. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 240.]

PETERBOROUGH AND PORT HOPE RAILWAY COMPANY:--

1. Petitions of the Company, and of the Municipalities of the Townships of Cavan, South Monaghan, and Hope, and of the Municipal Council, Town of Port Hope, for amendment of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, so as to enable municipal corporations to subscribe for the stock of that and other companies incorporated prior to the Act, (191) 652, (204-205) 678. Of Municipality, Township of Manvers, (318) 1085, (329) 1156. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, recommending suspension of 64th Rule, (224) 747. 64th and 66th Rules suspended (242) 813. Bill to apply the said Act to this Company. Presented and read, (264) 916. Read second time; Referred, (285) 996. Petitions also referred, (287) 1002, (329) 1156. Reported, with amendments, (340) 1203. Committed, (341) 1203. Reported amended, (393) 1405. Passed, (402) 1440. By the Council, (427) 1498. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., c. 49.]
2. Petition of Frederick Fergusson and others, in favor of the Bill, and praying that no other Company may be authorized to build a bridge over Rice Lake, (333) 1184, (339) 1202.
3. Petition of the Company for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, and power to extend branch lines, (589) 2168, (598) 2201. Report from Committee on Standing Orders that notices are sufficient, except as to one branch, (613) 2242. Bill presented and read, (614) 2243. Read second time; Referred, (678) 2450. Reported; Committed (709) 2626. Considered; Reported, (796) 2879-2880. Read third time, amended, and passed, (810-811) 2908-2909. By the Council with amendments, (943-944) 3249. Considered; Motion, to refer amendments to Railroad Committee, negatived; Amendments agreed to, (959-960) 3284-3285. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 241.]

Vide Peterborough and Rice Lake Railway.

PETERBOROUGH AND RICE LAKE RAILWAY:--Petitions praying that neither of the petitions for construction of railways from Peterborough to Cobourg or Port Hope may be granted, but that a company may be incorporated to construct a railway from Peterborough to the head of Rice Lake, with branches (if desired) to Cobourg and Port Hope: Of Town Council, Town of Peterborough; Of George B. Hall and others, (347) 1237, (364) 1308.

PETITIONS:--

1. Motion, that the House go into Committee to consider of adopting a Standing Order, "That no Petition shall be rejected because it is printed instead of being in manuscript"; Amendment, that it be an instruction to the Committee on the Rules to consider thereof; Agreed to, (349) 1238-1240. Vide Rules of the House. Vide also below, 2.
2. Resolution, that the House will not refuse to receive printed petitions if there are three signatures on the same printed sheet (Standing Order),

(877) 3108.

3. A petition not received on division after a debate, (364-365) 1309-1313.
4. Petition (William Lyon Mackenzie) for leave to present a petition for a Private Bill after expiration of the time limited therefor, (237) 808.
5. Petition for reception of a certain other petition by the House notwithstanding its informality, (322) 1126.
6. Withdrawn, (126) 353.
7. Ordered to be printed: (98) 272, (121) 338, (139) 384, (155) 449, (205) 679, (225) 747, (255) 893, (268) 951, (293) 1017, (312) 1068, (318) 1085, (319) 1089, (324) 1129, (347) 1237, (367) 1315, (458) 1548, (490) 1638, (503) 1684, (511-512) 1714-1715, (512) 1715, (534) 1794, (545-546) 1866, (573) 1976, (583) 2070, (586) 2134, (599) 2202, (621) 2274, (645) 2317, (676) 2432, (679) 2456, (701) 2578, (742) 2717, (746) 2737, (751) 2744, (771) 2790, (791) 2846, (870) 3099.
8. Part of a petition referred, (578) 2007.
9. Rules relative to Petitions, suspended.--Vide Orders, Standing, 8.
10. KEY TO PETITIONS PRESENTED AND READ
Vide below for petitions presented but not read.

Adams, Alexander, and others: vide Sunday Labour, Petitions Against.

Adams Hiram, and others: vide Edwardsburgh, 2.

Adams, Joshua, and others: vide Georgian Bay and St. Lawrence Railway.

Adamson, Robert, and John Irvine: vide Clergy Reserves, 2; Education (Upper Canada), 9.

Adkins, Thomas O., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Alain, Rev. F., and others: vide Bridges, 4.

Alcorn, S., and E.F. Whittemore: vide Toronto Metropolitan Gas and Water Company, 2.

Alcorn, Samuel, and others: vide Toronto Consumer's Gas Company.

Aldborough, Municipality, Township of: vide Malden and Brantford Railway; Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Alexander, John, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Alexander, Rev. Joseph, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Alger, Enos, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Allan, Daniel, and others: vide Sunday Labour, Petitions Against.

Allan, Hugh, President of the Convention of Delegates of Boards of Trade: vide Customs, 3; Usury Laws, 4; Assessments, 5.

Allan, Robert, and others: vide Sunday Labour, Petitions Against.

Allard, Nicholas, and others: vide Quebec (City), 10; Seamen, 6.

Allen, Henry.

Allen, William, and others: vide Furniture.

Allsopp, G.A., and others: vide Bridges, 15.

Amherstburg, Town Council, Town of: vide Amherstburg, 1.

Anderson, Cameron, and others: vide Sunday Labour, Petitions Against.

Anderson, M., and others, of London: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Anderson, M., and others: vide London and Port Stanley Railway.

Anderson, W.R., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Anderson, William, and others, of Beach Ridge: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Anderson, William, and others, of Salt Fleet: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Andres, Samuel, and others: vide Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway, 1.

Appleton, Thomas.

- Archambeault, Amable, and others: vide Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2.
- Archambeault, Very Rev. P., and others: vide Vaudreuil (County), 2.
- Armstrong, Christopher, and others: vide Guelph and Owen Sound Railway, 3.
- Armstrong, Rev. G.M., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Armstrong, J.D., and others, of Sorel: vide Winter Roads, 1.
- Armstrong, James: vide Montreal Water Works, 4.
- Armstrong, William, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Arnoldi, Mrs. E., and others: vide Montreal Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.
- Arnoldi, Dr. F.C.T., and others: vide Montreal St. Lawrence School of Medicine.
- Arthur, George, and others: vide Hillier, 2.
- Arthur, Richard, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Askin, John B.: vide London, 2.
- Asselin, André A.
- Atkinson, Rev. A.F., and others: vide Sunday Labour, Petitions Against; St. Catharines Grammar School.
- Atkinson, William, and others: vide St. Catharines Mechanics' Institute.
- Aubert, Rev. P., and others: vide Bytown College.
- Aubry, Rev. L., and others: vide Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2.
- Auclair, Rev. J., and others: vide Quebec (City), 18.
- Augé, D. Lemaitre, and others: vide Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2.
- Auger, T.N., and others: vide Rouville.
- Ault, Samuel, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Aumond, Joseph, and others: vide Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal, 3.
- Aylen, Peter, and others: vide Ottawa Canals, 1.
- Aylsworth, Isaac B., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
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- Bacon, William.
- Badgley, Hon. William, and Hon. John Young: vide Montreal Exchange.
- Baker, William, and others: vide Dunham High School.
- Ball, John C., and others of Niagara Township: vide Sunday Labour, Petitions Against.
- Ball, John C., and others, Municipal Councillors of Lincoln and Welland: vide Welland, 2.
- Ball, John C., and others: vide Erie and Ontario Insurance Company.
- Ball, Rev. William S., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Baltzer, Jacob, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Bangs, John E.: vide Medical Profession, 5.
- Bardy, P.M.: vide Quebec School of Medicine.
- Baret, M., and others: vide Seigniorial Tenure, 12.
- Barge, James, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Barnard, Samuel, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Barry, Edward, M.D., and others: vide London Hospital.
- Bay of Quinté Methodist Episcopal Conference: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against; Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Bayne, John, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Bazin, A., and others: vide St. François du Lac, 1.
- Beam, Aaron, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Beam, Catherine, and other Ladies: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Beaudet, G., and others: vide Seigneurial Tenure, 12.
- Beauharnois, Municipal Council, County of: vide Beauharnois Circuit Court, 3.
- Beauharnois, Municipality Number Two, County of: vide Beauharnois Canal, 1.

- Beaulieu, J.B., and others: vide Montreal Harbour, 4. ✓
- Becket, John C., and others: vide Temperance, Sons of.
- Bedard, Rev. J.P., and others, of Portneuf: vide Seigniorial Tenure, 12.
- Bedard, Joseph, and others, of St. Roch de Quebec: vide Quebec (Parishes), 1.
- Bedard, Rev. P., and others: vide Bridges, 12.
- Beddome, F.B., and others: vide London, 7.
- Bedford, Paul, and others: vide Malden and Brantford Railway.
- Beebe, Anson, and others: vide Roads, 14.
- Bell, Rev. George, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Bell, John Jr., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Bell, R., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Bellamy, L.H., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Belleau, Hon. N.F., and others: vide Bridges, 23; Exhibition in New York (1853).
- Belleau, R.G., and others: vide Quebec (Parishes), 2.
- Bellechasse, Municipal Council, County of: vide Quebec (City), 11.
- Belleville, Mayor and Town Council of: vide Education (U.C.), 6.
- Benjamin, G., and others: vide Grand Junction Railway.
- Bennett, A.B., and others: vide Malden and Brantford Railway.
- Benson, John, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Beresford, William Henry.
- Bernier, Antoine, and others: vide Nicholas Rioux, Seignior of.
- Bertrand, Louis, and others: vide Roads, 14.
- Bethune, John, D.D.: vide Montreal National School.
- Bézeau, André, and others, electors of Mégantic: vide Elections, Controverted, 17.
- Bickle, T., and others of Markham: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Bickell, Thomas, and others, of Quebec: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Bingiey, Thomas, and others: vide Haldimand (Township), 2.
- Bishop's College, Corporation of: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
- Bishop's College, Council of: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
- Bissonette, J., and others, of St. Valentin: vide Representation, Increase of, 3.
- Black, John, and William Stanley: vide Chancery, Court of, 2.
- Blackwood, Robert, and others: vide Malden and Brantford Railway.
- Blais, Joseph: vide Wills.
- Blais, Mrs. Olivier.
- Blyth, Rev. E., and others: vide Beauharnois (County), 4.
- Boards of Trade, Convention of Delegates of: vide Customs, 3; Usury Laws, 4; Assessments, 5.
- Bokus, Abraham, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Bois, Rev. L.E., and others: vide Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2.
- Boland, Edmund, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Bonin, Rev. F.: vide Ste Scholastique.
- Bonner, John: vide Lake Superior Silver Co.
- Boucher, François, and others: vide Maskinongé, Common of, 1.
- Boucher, Robert M., and others: vide Haldimand (Township), 1.
- Boudreau, E., and others: vide Three Rivers (Diocese), 4.
- Boulter, G.H., and others, of Roslin: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Boulter, George, and Rev. James Rogers, for Presbyterian Kirk Session of Demorestville: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against; Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Bourbeau, Auguste, and others: vide Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2.

- Bourchier, J.O., and other reeves and deputy reeves of York, Ontario, and Peel: vide Georgina, 1.
- Bourchier, J.O., and others, of Georgina: vide Georgina, 1.
- Bowes, John G., and others: vide Grand Trunk Railway, 12; Guelph and Owen Sound Railway, 4.
- Messrs. Bowes and Hall, and others: vide Hamilton and Toronto Railway, 2.
- Boyce, James, and others; vide Hamilton (Township), 1.
- Boyd, Henry.
- Boyd, John, and others: vide Georgina, 1.
- Boyd, Rev. Robert, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Boyle, Edmund.
- Bradford, George M.: vide Chatham (Township).
- Bradshaw, James F.: vide Banks, 1.
- Brander, Alexander, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Brant, Provisional Municipal Council, County of: vide Grand River Navigation Company, 1.
- Brantford, Town Council of: vide Malden and Brantford Railway; Municipalities (U.C.), 9; Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against; Grand River Navigation, 1.
- Brantford, Township of, and County of Brant Municipal Councils: vide Brantford and Buffalo Railroad.
- Brantford and Buffalo Joint Stock Railroad Company: vide Brantford and Buffalo Railroad.
- Brehaut, William H., and Alexander Delisle: vide Clerks of the Peace, 2.
- Brennan, Patrick, and others: vide Potash and Pearl-Ash, 2.
- Brewster, Benjamin, and others: vide Montreal and Bytown Railway, 1.
- Brien, André, and others: vide Roads, 14.
- British America Fire and Life Assurance Company.
- British North American Electric Telegraph Association.
- Brooks, William, and others, of Sherbrooke: vide Stanstead County Bank, 2; Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Brough, W., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Brouse, Jacob, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Messrs. Brown and Child, and others: vide Boots and Shoes.
- Brown, Jacob, and others: vide St. Lawrence Canals.
- Brown, Peter, and others: vide Guelph and Owen Sound Railway, 1.
- Brown, William, and others: vide Sunday Labour, Petitions Against.
- Bruneau, Hercule, and others: vide Maskinongé, Common of, 2.
- Bruneau, Jean, and others: vide Montreal Water Works, 3.
- Bruyère, Sister E., and others: vide Bytown Hospital.
- Bryce, McMurrich and Company, and others: vide Assessments, 5.
- Buchanan, A.C., and others, Quebec Turnpike Roads Trustees: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads, 5.
- Buchanan, Isaac, and others: vide Galt and Guelph Railway.
- Buck, A.C., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Burgess, John, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Burke, John, and others: vide Registry Laws (L.C.), 5.
- Burkham, John, and others: vide Torbolton.
- Burns, Mrs. Elizabeth B., and other Ladies: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Burns, Rev. Robert, D.D., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Burns, Rev. Robert F., and John Dickson, for Chalmers' Presbyterian Church Session: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against; Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

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Bytown, Bishop of, and others: vide Bytown College.

Bytown, Town Council, Town of: vide Bytown, 1; Bytown and Prescott Railway Co., 3; Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal, 3.

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Caldwell, Samuel, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

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Camden and Zone, Municipality, United Townships of: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against; Tavern Licenses, 3.

Camden East, Municipality, Township of: vide Roads, 14.

Cameron, Donald: vide Thorah, 1.

Cameron, George W., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Campbell, Archibald, and others: vide Pilots, 5.

Campbell, Charles, and others: vide Municipalities (Lower Canada), 5.

Campbell, Dugald, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Campbell, James, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

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Canadian Institute, Council of: vide Canadian Institute, Montreal, 1.

Capistran, Daniel, and others: vide Winter Roads, 2.

Carden, John, and others: vide St. Paul d'Abbotsford.

Cardinal, André Leroux.

Carleton General Protestant Hospital, President and Directors of: vide Carleton General Protestant Hospital.

Carleton, Municipal Council, County of: vide Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal, 3; Bytown and Prescott Railway Company, 3; Torbolton; Timber, 7; Juries, 3.

Carling, William, and others: vide London, 8.

Caron, Jean F.

Caron, Joseph, and others: vide Education (Lower Canada), 11.

Carouge Pier and Wharf Company: vide Cap Rouge Pier, Wharf and Dock Company.

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Cartier, H., and others: vide Vaudreuil and Bytown Railway.

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Casgrain, O.E., and others: vide Roads, 14.

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Cavan, Municipality, Township of: vide Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, 1; Railroads, 6.

Caw, Rev. David, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

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Cecil, Rev. J.E., and others: vide Roads, 14.

Chabot, Rev. E., and others: vide Roads, 14.

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- Chalmers' Presbyterian Church Session: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against; Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Chamberlen, Edmond: vide Monaghan, 3.
- Chambers, John McGill: vide Montague and North Elmsley.
- Champagne, Louis, and others: vide Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 3.
- Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company: vide Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, 1; Railroads, 7; Bridges, 19.
- Champlain, Municipal Council, County of: vide Champlain.
- Chaperon, L.F.
- Chapman, Francis, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Charland, Rev. D., and others: vide Beauharnois Academy.
- Charlebois, A.G., and others: vide Municipalities (Lower Canada), 9.
- Charlebois, Exercin, and others: vide Montreal Turnpike Roads, 1.
- Charlebois, Hyacinthe F.: vide Vaudreuil (County), 2.
- Charlebois, J.A., and others: vide Vaudreuil (County), 1.
- Charroe, Right Reverend Bishop of, and others: vide Education (Upper Canada), 10.
- Chartier, Rev. Etienne: vide Rebellion Losses (L.C.), 3.
- Chartr , Rev. J.B., and others: vide Roads, 14.
- Chatham, Municipality, Township of: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Cheltenham, N.C.T., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Cherrier, C.S., and others: vide Education (U.C.), 8.
- Chevigny, Rev. M.J.E., and others: vide St. Henry, Academy of.
- Cheyne, Rev. George, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Messrs. Child & Brown, and others: vide Boots and Shoes.
- Child, Marcus, and others: vide Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway, 1.
- Childs, William S., and others: vide Montreal Manufacturing Co., 1.
- Chinie, John, for Congregational Union of Canada West: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Chr tien, Antoine, and others: vide Education (Lower Canada), 10.
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- Christieville, Municipal Council, Village of: vide Roads, 8.
- Cimon, Andr , and others: vide St. Paul's Bay.
- Clark, Alexander, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Clark, James W.O., and others: vide Twenty Mile Creek.
- Clark, John, and others: vide Montreal Turnpike Roads, 4.
- Clark, Neil, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Clarke, Charles, and Clarke, William, Wellington County: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Clarke, William, Warden of Wellington and Grey: vide Guelph and Owen Sound Railway, 3.
- Clarkson, Thomas, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Cleary, Martin, and others: vide Armstrong, Judge, 1.
- Clement, Joseph, and others: vide Niagara (Township).
- Clement, Lewis.
- Cl ment, Ovide A.: vide Census.
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- Cobourg, Mayor and Town Council, Town of: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against; Roads, 11.
- Cobourg and Peterborough Railway, President and Directors of: vide Cobourg and Peterborough Railway, 5.
- Cockshutt, James, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

- Cohen, Gilbert, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Coho, Nathan S., and others: vide Coho, Nathan S.
- Cole, Edward, and others: vide Seigniorial Tenure, 12.
- Coleman, David, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Coleman, James, Mayor, and others, of the Town of Dundas: vide Desjardins Canal, 1.
- Collins, Denis, and others: vide Roads, 14.
- Conger, W.S.: vide Little Lake Cemetery Company, 1.
- Congregational Union of Canada West: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Conklin, Henry, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Constable, Rev. J.W., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Cook, Angus, and others: vide Usury Laws, 4.
- Cook, Hiram, and others: vide International Exploring, Mining and Smelting Company.
- Cook, Jacob, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Cook, Rev. John, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Cook, Rev. John, for Trustees of Protestant Burying Ground: vide Quebec City, 14.
- Cook, John K., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Cook, Thomas, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Cook, W.G., and others: vide Charleston Academy.
- Cook, W.G., and others, of Hatley Township: vide Stanstead County Bank.
- Cooke, Alanson, and others: vide Bridges, 22.
- Cooper, Thomas P., and others: vide Meaford.
- Corbett, Rev. John, and others, of Wakefield: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Corbitt, John, and others: vide Biddulph and McGillivray.
- Corcoran, Edward, and others: vide Municipalities (Lower Canada), 5; Representation, Increase of, 6.
- Coristine, Royford, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Corley, William, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Cormier, Godfroy, and others: vide Montreal Harbour, 4.
- Cory, Benjamin S., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Costello, Daniel, and others: vide Railroads, 5.
- Costen, Thomas.
- Coté A., and others: vide Printing Presses, 1.
- Coté, Jean B., and others: vide St. Hyacinthe (Town), 3.
- Cothingham, William, and others: vide Kingston and Toronto Railway.
- Coulson, Edmund, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Counter, J., and others, of Kingston: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Counter, J., and others, Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Kingston: vide Cataragui and Peterborough Railroad Company.
- Coutlée, Louis M., and others: vide Ottawa River, 1.
- Coutlée, Sister M.R., and others: vide Montreal General Hospital; Montreal "Grey Nuns".
- Cowles, C.W., and others: vide Stanstead County Bank, 2.
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- Coyne, William, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Craig, John, and others: vide Mechanics, 4.
- Cramahe, Municipality, Township of: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Crawford, John, and others: vide Brockville and Ottawa Railway.

- Green, Rev. Thomas, and others: vide Niagara (Town), 1.
- Creighton, Francis, and others: vide Moore, 2.
- Crevier, Rev. Edouard, and others: vide St. Hyacinthe (Diocese).
- Crevier, P., and others: vide Rebellion Losses (L.C.), 3.
- Cross, William, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Crowland, Municipality, Township of: vide Agriculture, 5; Thorold.
- Cumberland, F., and others: vide Toronto and Peterborough Railway.
- Cumming, Mrs. J., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Cunningham, John, and others: vide Indians and Indian Lands, 7.
- Cunningham, John B., and others: vide Norval Mechanics' Institute.
- Cuppage, J., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Cushing, J.P., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
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- Daout, Joseph, and others: vide Montreal Turnpike Roads, 3.
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- DaSylva, François, and others: vide Seignurial Tenure, 14.
- Daviau, Joseph, and others: vide Three Rivers (Diocese), 5.
- David, A.H., M.D., and Robert L. Macdonell, M.D.: vide Medical Journal.
- Davidson, James A., and others: vide Division Courts (Upper Canada), 5.
- Davidson, Thomas L., and William Smith: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Davies, George: vide Maguire, John.
- Davis, Alexander, and others: vide Pilots, 5.
- Davis, John, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Davis, Thomas, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Davy, B.F., G.N.N. Relyed, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Dawn, Municipality, Township of: vide Clergy Reserves, 3; Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Day, Charles D., and others, Governors of McGill College: vide Medical Profession.
- Deacon, Joseph, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- de Bellefeuille, P.A.R., and others: vide Municipalities (Lower Canada), 8.
- DeCew, William, and others: vide Grand River Navigation Company, 2.
- de Lanaudière, Marguerite, and others: vide Seignurial Tenure, 7.
- De LesDerniers, P.F., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Delisle, A.M., and others: vide Montreal and Bytown Railway, 1.
- Delisle, Alexander M., and William H. Brehaut: vide Clerks of the Peace, 2.
- Delisle, Joseph, and others: vide Elections, 4.
- Delo, William, and others: vide Stevedores, 2.
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- Demorestville, Presbyterian Congregation of: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Dempsey, Rev. John, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Dempster, Alexander, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Denaut, Walter H., and others: vide Rideau Canal, 2.
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- Deroche, Baptiste, and others: vide Quebec (City), 17.

- Derome, Rev. George S., and others: vide Bridges, 20.
- Derousselle, A., and others: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads, 4.
- Déry, J.P., and others: vide Seigniorial Tenure, 6.
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- DeWitt, Jacob, and others, of Montreal, American Presbyterians: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- DeWitt, Jacob, and Thomas M. Taylor, for a meeting of the Montreal American Presbyterian Church: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Déziel, Rev. J.D., and others: vide Quebec Fabriques Mutual Insurance Company.
- Dickson, John, and Rev. Robert F. Burns, for Session of Chalmers' Presbyterian Church: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against; Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Dickson, Rev. Thomas, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Dickson, William, and others: vide Waterloo and Saugeen Railway.
- Digby, Alfred, and others: vide Indians and Indian Land, 4.
- Dion, Amable, and others: vide Acton, 3.
- Dobbin, Joseph, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Dobbyn, John, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Doherty, Margaret, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Dole, W.M., and others: vide Ottawa (County).
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- Doolittle, Rev. L., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Doran, Daniel: vide Chancery, Court of, 1.
- Dorchester, Municipal Council, Division Two, County of: vide Roads, 7.
- Dorchester, Municipality, County of: vide Roads, 9.
- Dorchester North, Municipality, Township of: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Dorly, Rev. Giffard, and others, Wesleyans of St. Sylvester: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
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- Dorwin, J.H.: vide Industry Village and Rawdon Railway Co., 2.
- Doucet, Rev. J., and others: vide Verte, Isle.
- Dougall, John, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Douglas, J., and others: vide Quebec (City), 13.
- Doutre, Joseph, and others: vide Canadian Institute, Montreal, 2.
- Doyle, Richard J., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
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- Dubord, Hypolite, and others: vide Seigneurial Tenure, 10.
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- Dufresne, Alexis, and François Daigle: vide Bridges, 31.

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- Dummer and Burleigh, Municipality, United Townships of: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Dumoulin, Rev. S.J.N., and others: vide Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2.
- Duncan, George, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Dundas, Mayor and Corporation, Town of: vide Desjardins Canal, 1.
- Dunkerly, Rev. David, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against; Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Dunwich, Municipality, Township of: vide Malden and Brantford Railway.
- Duperez, Marie Josephte.
- Duranseau, Rev. Antoine, and others: vide Montreal Turnpike Roads, 2.
- Durocher, Rev. F., and others: vide Bridges, 18; Roads, 14.
- Durocher, Gédéon, and Augustin St. Louis: vide Elections, Controverted, 19.
- Dutton, Joseph T.: vide Education (Lower Canada), 9, 12.
- Duval, Olivier, and others: vide Three Rivers (Diocese), 4.
- E.
- Earls, Francis, and others: vide Du Chene River, 3.
- Easton, J., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Edwards, William, and others: vide Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal, 3.
- Edwards, William, and others, of Clarence Township: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Elgin, Provisional Municipal Council, County of: vide Elgin; Assessments, 5; Juries, 3; Municipalities (Upper Canada), 16; London, 3.
- Ellerbeck, William H., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Elliott, Rev. James, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Ellis, William Henry, and others: vide Labrador.
- Elmsley, Hon. J., and others: vide Education (Upper Canada), 8.
- Embleton, John, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Emmett, James and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Emond, Robert, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- English, A., and others: vide Mechanics, 4.
- Ennismore, Municipality, Township of: vide Cemetery Companies.
- Erie and Ontario Railroad Company.
- Ernesttown, Municipality, Township of: vide Roads, 14.
- Escott, Municipality, Township of: vide Yonge and Escott, 2.
- Essex and Lambton, Municipal Council, United Counties of: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against; Municipalities (Upper Canada), 8, 12; Juries, 3; Tavern Licenses, 5; Essex, 1.
- Esson, Robert, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Evangelical Association in Conference at Berlin: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Evans, Rev. Francis, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Everett, William, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- F.
- Fairbairn, Helen, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Farnsworth, John, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Farquharson, John, and others, for Stratford Division, Sons of Temperance: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Faucher, Rev. Edouard, and others: vide Roads, 14.
- Fennell, Simon.
- Fenwick, Kenneth M., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Ferguson, David, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Ferguson, Thomas, and others: vide Edwardsburgh, 1.
 Ferguson, William, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Fergusson, Frederick, and others: vide Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, 2.
 Fergusson, Rev. James, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Fergusson, Peter, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Ferrall, Edward, and others: vide Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal, 3.
 Ferrie, Colin C., and others: vide Hamilton (City), 2.
 Ferrier, John, and others: vide Agriculture, 6.
 Fick, Frederick, and others: vide Rowan River.
 Filiau, Narcisse, and others: vide Elections, 9.
 Finlay, Edward, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Finlay, James, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Firstbrook, William, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Fiset, L., and others: vide Ste. Foye.
 Fiset, Olivier, and others: vide Quebec Benevolent Society.
 Fish, Norman, B., and others: vide Clergy Reserves, 3.
 Fisher, Peter, and others: vide Nelson and Nassagaweya Road Company, 1.
 Fleming, Eliza, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Fleming, Peter.
 Fletcher, Christopher, and Harvey Miller, for Rechabites of Brockville: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Fletcher, Rev. John, and others: vide Marriage, 3.
 Flood, William, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Foote, George Wade.
 Forbes, C.J., and others: vide Montreal and Bytown Railway, 2.
 Forbes, J., and others: vide Bic Harbour.
 Ford, Nehemiah, and others: vide Indians and Indian Lands, 2.
 Fortier, Rev. N.C., and others: vide St. Michel Academy; St. Michael's Cove.
 Fortin, Charles: vide Rebellion Losses (Lower Canada), 3.
 Foster, F., and others: vide Malden and Brantford Railway.
 Foster, S.S., and others: vide Shefford Academy.
 Foster, Stephen S., and others: vide Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway, 1.
 Fraser, Rev. D., and others, Congregation of Free Church, Montreal: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Fraser, Rev. D., and others, Kirk Session of Free Church, Montreal: vide Presbyterians, 2.
 Fraser, Donald, and others engaged in cod fisheries: vide Fisheries, 4.
 Fraser, Rev. J., and others, of St. Thomas: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Fraser, John, and other seigniors: vide Seigneurial Tenure, 5.
 Fraser, John, and others, of Quebec: vide Roads, 14.
 Fraser, John, and others, of Welland: vide Welland, 3.
 Fraser, Simon, and others: vide Trois Saumons, Havre des.
 Fraser, William, Rev., and others, of West Gwillimbury: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Fraser, William, and others, of Bruce County: vide Bruce; Roads, 14.
 Fraserville, Municipal Council, Village of: vide Kamouraska, 2.
 Free Church, Montreal, Congregation of: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Free Church, Montreal, Kirk Session of: vide Presbyterians, 2.
 Freeman, George, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Friel, Peter, for Magistrates of Prescott and Russell: vide Tavern Licenses, 4.
 Fugère, Joseph, and others: vide Roads, 14; Bridges, 3.
 Fuller, Very Rev. T.B., and others, of Thorald Rectory: vide Sunday Labor,

Petitions Against; Marriage, 3.

Fuyard, Thomas, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
G.

Gage, James, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Galbraith, D.B., and others: vide Hamilton Hotel Company.

Gale, John, and Ellen Keenan: vide Keenan, Ellen.

Gamble, Clark and Niagara Harbour and Dock Company: vide Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, 1, 2.

Gamelin, Pierre: vide Municipalities (Lower Canada), 8.

Garder, Michael D., and others: vide University of Toronto, 6.

Gardiner, James, and others, for Bay of Quinté Methodist Episcopal Conference: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Gardiner, Reverend James, and others, of Kingston Circuit of Methodist Episcopal Church: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Garneau, F.X., and others: vide Quebec Institut Canadien.

Gatchell, N., and other Toronto electors: vide Elections Controverted, 20.

Gauthier, Augustin, Jr., and others: vide Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2.

Gauvreau, O., and others: vide Timber, 5.

Gemley, Rev. John, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Gentle, James, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

George, James, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Germain, Césaire, and others: vide Census.

Gibb, James, and others: vide Montreal Harbour, 4.

Gibbons, Robert, and others: vide Canada Company.

Gibson, J.R. and other ladies: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Gilbert, Antoine, and others: vide Education (Lower Canada), 10.

Gilbert, John.

Gilleland, John, and others: vide Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal, 3.

Gillespie, Alexander, and others: vide British American Mining Association.

Gilmour, Messieurs Allan, and Company, and others: vide Seamen, 8; Stevedores, 3.

Gilmour, David, and John Gilmour, of Quebec: vide Cobourg and Peterborough Railway, 3.

Gilmour, John, and others, of Toronto: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Gilmour, John, and others, of Quebec: vide Forma Pauperis, 2.

Gilmour, John, and others, owners of park lots in Monaghan: vide Monaghan, 2.

Gingras, Rev. T.Z., and others: vide Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2; Seigniorial Tenure, 12.

Giraldi, Serafino, and others: vide Tavern Licenses, 6.

Girard, Michel.

Glass, H., and others, of Kent and Lambton Counties: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Glass, H., and others, of Sarnia: vide Post Office, 3.

Gloucester, Free Presbyterian Congregation of: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Gloucester, Municipality, Township of: vide Assessments, 5.

Glover, George, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Goddu, F.H., and others: vide Rouville.

Goldie, Adam, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Gordon, Rev. Daniel, and others: vide Roads, 14; Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Goslee, J.D., and others: vide Brighton.
 Gosselin, Rev. Antoine, and others: vide Orleans, Island of, 1; Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2.
 Gosselin, Brigitte: vide Laperrière, Mrs.
 Gosselin, Joseph, and others: vide Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2.
 Gouin, A.S., and others: vide Yamaska, 1.
 Goujon, Maurice, and others: vide Montreal Turnpike Roads, 1.
 Gould, Joseph, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, Canada West: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Grand River Navigation Company.
 Grange, George J.: vide Guelph and Owen Sound Railway, 3.
 Grange, George J., and others: vide Guelph and Owen Sound Railway, 2.
 Grange, George J. and George S. Tiffany: vide Hamilton College.
 Grant, George, and others, of Dickinson's Landing: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Grant, Levi, and others: vide Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal, 3.
 Gray, Rev. Joseph, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Great Western Railroad Company: vide Great Western Railroad.
 Greely, A., and others, Prince Edward County electors: vide Elections Controverted, 18.
 Green, Morris L., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Green, Rev. Thomas, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Green, William, and others: vide Hamilton Gas Light Company, 2.
 Messrs. Greene and Sons, and others: vide Hats and Furs.
 Greenshields, John, and others: vide Montreal Provident and Savings Bank, 2.
 Gregg, William and Rev. James Rogers, for Kingston Presbytery: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against; Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Grenville and Leeds, Municipal Council, United Counties of: vide Bytown and Prescott Railway Company, 3.
 Grey, Provisional Municipal Council, County of: vide Guelph and Owen Sound Railway, 1.
 Griffin, George D., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Groulx, Rev. A., and others: vide Rebellion Losses, (Lower Canada), 3.
 Guay, John, and others: vide Education (Lower Canada), 11.
 Guelph, Municipal Council, Town of: vide Representation, Increase of, 5.
 Guelph, Municipality, Town of: vide Guelph and Owen Sound Railway, 3.
 Guelph, Municipality, Township of: vide Clergy Reserves, 2; Township Officers; Tavern Licences, 3; Juries, 3.
 Guérin, Julien, and others: vide Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2.
 Guérin, L., and others: vide Game, 3.
 Guérout, Rev. N., and others: vide Education (Lower Canada), 9.
 Gury, Bartholomew C.A.: vide Seigniorial Tenure, 7, 9.
 Guillet, Louis, and others: vide Bridges, 1.
 Guillet, V., and others: vide Three Rivers (Diocese), 1.
 Gundy, Rev. William, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Gundry, Jonathan, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Gunn, William, and others: vide Roads, 14.
 Gurnet, George, and others: vide Clerks of the Peace, 1.
 Guyon, Rev. L.J., and others: vide Ste. Elizabeth (Berthier).

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Hale, Edward, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

- Messrs. Hall and Bowes, and others: vide Hamilton and Toronto Railway, 2.
- Hall, George B., and others: vide Georgian Bay and St. Lawrence Railway.
- Hall, George B., and others, of Peterborough: vide Cobourg and Peterborough Railway, 1; Peterborough and Rice Lake Railway.
- Hall, Henry, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Hall, John S., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Hallé, Rev. Etienne, and others: vide Roads, 14.
- Hamel, Joseph, and others: vide St. Roch's Reading Room, 1, 2.
- Hamilton, George, and others: vide Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal, 3.
- Hamilton, J., and others, of London: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Hamilton, James, and others, of Hamilton: vide Barton, 1.
- Hamilton, Robert, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Hamilton, W.B., and others, of Tiny and Tay: vide Georgian Bay and St. Lawrence Railway; Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Hamilton, Board of Trade of: vide Burlington Bay Canal; Usury Laws, 4; Sault Ste. Marie Canal, 3; Trade, 3.
- Hamilton Gas Light Company.
- Hamilton, Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty: vide Hamilton (City), 1, 3, 4, 5, 6; Barton, 2.
- Hamilton, Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of: vide Municipalities (Upper Canada), 9.
- Hamilton Mechanics' Institute.
- Hamilton Mercantile Library Association.
- Hamilton, Municipality, Township of: vide Hamilton (Township), 4.
- Hanna, Henry, and others: vide Representation, Increase of, 3.
- Hanson, William Crosbie: vide Bridges, 14.
- Hardison, George, and others: vide Niagara and Detroit Railroad Company.
- Harper, Rev. J., and others: vide St. Gregoire (Nicolet).
- Harris, John, and others, of Mount Pleasant: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Harris, John F.J., and others, of London: vide London Gas Light Company.
- Harris, Thomas D., and others: vide Toronto Hotel Company.
- Harrison, David, and others: vide Roads, 14.
- Harrison, J.J., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Hart, Mrs. E.
- Harvay, Louis, and others: vide Seigniorial Tenure, 13.
- Harwood, Hon. R.U., and others: vide Registry Laws (Lower Canada), 5; Seigniorial Tenure, 15; Grand Trunk Railway, 6.
- Hastings, Municipal Council, County of: vide Juries, 3; Timber, 8; Presqu'Ilse Canal; Municipal Loan Fund (Upper Canada), 3.
- Hay, Sir James D. Hamilton, and others: vide Osprey.
- Hays, Eleazar, and others: vide Seigniorial Tenure, 12.
- Hébert, Rev. N.T., and others: vide St. Louis de Kamouraska, 2.
- Hellmuth, Rev. J., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Helmer, Richard, and others: vide Roads, 14.
- Henderson, Margaret, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Henderson, William, and others, of Standon Township: vide Bridges, 16.
- Henderson, William, and others, of Frampton, Buckland, and other townships: vide Quebec (County).
- Henderson, William, and others, of Ste. Martine and other parishes: vide Beauharnois Circuit Court, 2.
- Hepburn, William, and others, of Chippawa: vide Clergy Reserves, 3; Rectories, 2; Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Higgins, Col. Gordon, and others: vide Canada Military Asylum.
 Hill, George Arundel: vide Sunday Labor, 3.
 Hill, Hamnett, and others: vide Bytown Mechanics' Institute.
 Hobson, Robert: vide Cranberry Marsh; Hobson, Robert.
 Hodgkinson, Philip, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Hodgson, James, and others: vide Whitby Mechanics' Institute.
 Hoffay, Benoit, and Alexis Rubin: vide Hoffay, Benoit.
 Holland, John, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Holmes, H.P., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Hoople, William.
 Hope, William, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Hope, Municipality, Township of: vide Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, 1; Railroads, 6.
 Horner, C.J., and other ladies: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Houston, William, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Howard, James S., and others: vide Upper Canada Bible Society.
 Hudson, Andrew, and others, of Tyendinaga Township: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against; Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Humberstone, Municipality, Township of: vide Thorold.
 Huntington, A., and others, of Brantford: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Huntington, A., and others, of Brant County: vide Indians and Indian Lands, 3.
 Huot, Charles Hector A.: vide Census.
 Hurlburt, Rev. J.: vide Adelaide Academy.
 Huron and Bruce, Municipal Council, United Counties of: vide Biddulph and McGillivray, 2.
 Huron, Perth, and Bruce, Municipal Council, United Counties of: vide Municipalities (Upper Canada), 11; Juries, 3; Constables, 1; Education (Upper Canada), 6; Municipal Loan Fund (Upper Canada), 3.
 Husband, George, and others: vide Grand River Navigation Company, 3.
 Hutchins, Horace, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Hutchinson, Richard, and others: vide Second Adventists.
 Hutchinson, Richard, and Frederick A. Cutter: vide Medical Profession, 5.
 Messrs. Hutchinson and Company, and others: vide Toronto Metropolitan Gas and Water Company.

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Industry Village and Rawdon Railroad Company.

Inglis, David, and others, Kirk Session of St. Gabriel Street Church: vide Presbyterians, 2.

Irvine, John, and Robert Adamson: vide Clergy Reserves, 2; Education (Upper Canada), 9.

Irvine, Robert, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

J.

Jackson, George, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Jackson, H., and others: vide Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad Company, 3.

Jackson, Sarah, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Jacobs Benjamin, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Jameson, William, and others: vide Renfrew Mechanics' Institute.

Jarratt, Charles, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Jarvis, George S., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Jarvis, W.B.: vide Lands, 7.

- Jean, Rev. P.H., and others: vide Pointe Levi College.
- Jeffry, A., and others, of Cobourg: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Jeffry, A., and others, of Northumberland and Peterborough Counties: vide Cobourg and Peterborough Railway, 1.
- Jenks, Nathaniel, and others: vide Barnston Academy.
- Jetté, Edouard, and others: vide Bridges, 20.
- Jirriac, George, and others: vide Roads, 14.
- Johnston, John, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Joly, G., and others: vide Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2.
- Jones, Griffith.
- Jones, Rev. William, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Juson, Richard, and others: vide Burlington Bay Dock and Shipbuilding Company.
- K.
- Kastner, John, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Keefer, Jacob, and others: vide Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway, 2.
- Keenan, Ellen, and John Gale: vide Keenan, Ellen.
- Keith, J., and others: vide Beauharnois Circuit Court, 4; Beauharnois (County), 2.
- Kelly, Charles, and others: vide Halton, 5.
- Kennedy, John, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Kennedy, Roderick, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Kent, Municipal Council, County of: vide Juries, 3; Municipalities (Upper Canada, 8; Romney, 1; Education (Upper Canada), 5; Thames River; Coloured Population.
- Kerby, James, and others: vide Malden and Brantford Railway.
- Kerby, James, and George S. Wilkes: vide Grand River Water Power.
- Kéroack, Rev. N., and others: vide Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2.
- Kilborn, Alexander: vide St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, 2.
- Kilborn, Kezia, and other ladies: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- King, William, and others, of Bristol Township: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- King, Rev. William, and others, of Buxton: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Kingsmill, William.
- Kingston Board of Trade: vide Assessments, 5.
- Kingston, Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of, City of: vide Kingston (City).
- Kingston Presbytery: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against; Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Kingston Sabbath Reformation Society: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Kippen, Jannet, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Kirkland, A.: vide Brantford Mechanics' Institute.
- Kirkpatrick, Francis, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Kirwan, Very Rev. T., and others: vide Education (Upper Canada), 8.
- Kitchen, Charles, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Kneeshaw, Robert, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Kribs, Daniel, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Kyle, James, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- L.
- Laberge, Rev. Joseph, and others: vide Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2.
- Lacroix, Sister Superior: vide Kingston Hôtel-Dieu Nunnery Hospital.

Lafleur, B.S.

LaGrange, Jacob, and others, for the Ottawa Glass Company: vide Glass.

Lahaye, Rev. P.L., and others: vide Roads, 14.

Laidlaw, Walter, and others: vide University of Toronto, 4.

Laing, Christina, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Lajoie, Antoine, and others: vide Shawinigan.

Lalonde, E., and others: vide Vaudreuil (County).

Lambert, William, and others: vide Toronto, 5.

Lambly, John R., and James Burray: vide Roads, 14.

Lambly, John R., and others: vide Megantic Junction Railway and Canal Company.

Lambton, Provisional Municipal Council, County of: vide Municipalities (Upper Canada), 5.

Lamère, J.B., and others: vide William Henry.

Lamère, J. Baptiste, and others: vide Sorel Library Association.

Lanark and Renfrew, Municipal Council, United Counties of: vide Bytown and Prescott Railway Company, 3; Clergy Reserves, 3; Juries, 3; Inspectors; Grain, 1.

Lancashire, Rev. Henry, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Lancaster, John, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Lane, James T., and others: vide Prince Edward Railway, 2.

Lang, William, and George Read: vide Cobourg and Peterborough Railway, 1.

Langevin, Charles, and others: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads, 4.

Langevin, Hector L.: vide Plaintiffs' Security, 2.

Langevin, Jean: vide Municipalities (Lower Canada), 8.

Messrs. Langevin, Masson, Thibaudeau, and Company, and others: vide Quebec (City), 16.

Laporte, Stanislas, and others: vide Seigneurial Tenure, 19.

LaRocque, Rev. C., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Larue, George, M.D., and others: vide Fontaine Claire.

Larue, O. Rev., and others: vide Roads, 14.

Larwill, Edwin: vide Lands, 8.

Lassisseraye, Charles H.: vide Three Rivers Educational Association.

L'Assomption, Corporation of the College of: vide L'Assomption College, 1, 2.

Laurie, William, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Laurin, Joseph, and others: vide Representation, Increase of, 3.

Lavoie, Félix, and others: vide Constables, 2.

Lawrason, Lawrence, and others: vide London Gas Light Company; London, 5.

Leach, Rev. William T., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

LeBlanc, Joseph E.: vide Municipalities (Lower Canada), 8.

Lebourveau, Benjamin: vide Townships of Lower Canada, 2.

Lecomte, Joseph J.R.: vide Bridges, 21.

Leduc, Louis, and others: vide Seigneurial Tenure, 14.

Lee, Thomas C.: vide Bridges, 5; St. Charles River.

Lee, Thomas C., and others: vide Seamen, 7.

Leeds, Presbyterian Congregation of: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against; Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Leeds and Grenville, Municipal Council, United Counties of: vide Justice, Administration of, 6; Grand Trunk Railway, 7; Bytown and Prescott Railway Company, 3.

Lefrançois L.C., and others: vide Chateau Richer.

Lefrançois, Louis Célestin: vide Elections, 15.

Lefroy, J.H., and others: vide Quebec Observatory.

- Légaré, Antoine, and others: vide Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2.
- Legendre, F.F., and others: vide Roads, 14.
- LeMesurier, H., and others, Protestants of Quebec: vide Quebec (City), 20.
- LeMesurier, Henry, and others, of Quebec: vide Lower Canada Mining Co.
- Lemmon, Henry, and others: vide Mechanics, 4.
- Lemmon, Mrs. Sarah.
- Lemoine, W.H., and others: vide Agriculture, 7.
- Lemon, John, and others: vide Sheep, 2.
- Leonard, W.B., and A.B. Papineau: vide Isle Jesus and Isle Bizard.
- LePage, Thomas, and others: vide Fisheries, 5.
- Lépine, Baptiste, and others: vide Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2.
- Letellier, Luc, and others: vide Elections, Controverted, 16.
- Lévêque dite Lafrance, Josephine: vide Viger, Josephine.
- Levey, Charles E., and Company, and others: vide Ship-Building, 3.
- Leys, Catherine, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- L'Hérault, Louis, and others: vide Roads, 14.
- Lightbody, John, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Lighthall, William F.: vide Presbyterians, 3.
- Lincoln and Welland, Municipal Council, United Counties of: vide Roads, 11; Division Courts (Upper Canada), 5; Municipalities (Upper Canada), 13; Lunatic Asylum (Upper Canada), 3; Justice, Administration of, 8; Inspectors; Juries, 3; Municipal Loan Fund (Upper Canada), 3; Joint Stock Companies, 3.
- Lindsay, Robert, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- L'Islet, Municipal Council, Municipality Number one of: vide Grand Trunk Railway, 8.
- Little, John, and others: vide Mulmur.
- Livingston, Duncan, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Lochead, William, and others, Free Presbyterian Congregation of Osgoode: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Lochead, William, and others, Free Presbyterian Congregation of Gloucester: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- London, Town Council, Town of: vide London, 4, 6, 9, 10; London Gas Light Company.
- Long, David, and others: vide War of 1812, 3.
- Lonsdell, Rev. Richard, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Lore, Rev. James, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Loughry, Patrick, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Low, P., and others: vide Picton Harbour; Sunday Labor, Petitions Against; Prince Edward Railway.
- Lower Canada, Bar of, Montreal Section: vide Montreal Court House; Bar of Lower Canada, 2.
- Lunn, Mrs. Margaret, and others: vide Montreal University Lying-In Hospital.
- Lunn, Thomas, and others: vide Guelph and Owen Sound Railway, 3.
- M.
- Macalister, Rev. William, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- McAlpine, William, and James Menerey: vide Clergy Reserves, 3.
- McArdell, James, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- McBain, William, and others: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads, 4.
- McBean, John, and others: vide Berthier Academy.

McCallum, Mary, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 McCallum, Peter, and others: vide Bosanquet.
 McCarthy, John, and others: vide Erie and Ontario Railroad Company, 4.
 McClellan, William, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 McColl, Duncan, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 McConnell, Mary, and other ladies: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 McCormick, Mrs. Charlotte.
 McCrady, E.B., and others: vide Malden and Brantford Railway.
 McCummin, R.H.J.B., and others: vide Roads, 14.
 Macdonald, Anne, and others: vide Married Women, 2.
 McDonald, Daniel, and others: vide Yonge and Escott.
 Macdonald, Duncan, and others: vide St. John's Academy.
 McDonald, H.E., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Macdonald, Hon. J.S., and others: vide Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway, 1.
 McDonald, John, and others: vide Education (Upper Canada), 8.
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 McDonald, John, and others, of St. Mary's: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Macdonald, Norman, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Macdonald, R.S., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Macdonald, Rev. W.A., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Macdonald, W.S., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Macdonell, Allan, and others, of the City of Toronto: vide Sault Ste. Marie Canal, 2; Pacific Railway.
 Macdonell, Robert L., M.D., and A.H. David, M.D.: vide Medical Journal.
 McDougall, J.L., and George Ross, for a meeting of inhabitants of Renfrew County: vide Renfrew.
 McDougal, Lauchlan.
 McFall, Charles, and others: vide Hillier.
 McFarland, Duncan, and others: vide Buffalo and Toronto Railway, 2.
 McGill, Hon. Peter, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
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 McGillivray, Edward: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 McGinn, Thomas, and others: vide Montreal Provident and Savings Bank, 1.
 McGuire, Patrick, and others: vide Roads, 14.
 Machar, Mrs. Margaret, and others: vide Kingston Widows' and Orphans' Friend Association.
 McIntire, Robert, and others: vide Seigniorial Tenure, 12.
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 Messrs. McKean, McLarty and Company, and others: vide Canadian Steam Navigation Company.
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 Mackenzie, William Lyon: vide Randall, Robert, 1, 2; Petitions, 4.
 Mackie, Mrs. Emily, and others: vide Quebec Infant School.

- Mackie, Rev. Dr. George, and others: vide Quebec National Schools.
- McKinlay, Duncan, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- McKinnon, John, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- McKinnon, R., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- McKinstrey, H., and others: vide Hamilton Water Works Company, 2.
- McLachlan, Rev. John, and others, of Acton: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against (2 petitions).
- Maclaren, James, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- McLaren, William P., and others: vide Goderich and Great Western Railroad.
- Messrs. McLarty, McKean and Company, and others: vide Canadian Steam Navigation Company.
- McLennan, E., and others: vide Montreal Mercantile Library.
- McLeod, Rev. Donald, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- McLeod, John, and others: vide Amherstburg, 3.
- McMicking, William, and others: vide Emigration, 3.
- McMillan, Alexander B., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- McMillan, Donald, and others: vide Vaudreuil and Bytown Railway.
- McMillan, Murdoch, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- McMullen, John, and others: vide Salaries, 2.
- MacNab, Sir Allan N., and others: vide Hamilton Orphan Asylum.
- MacNab, Daniel, and Company, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- McMurray, Rev. John, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- McMurray, Rev. William, and others: vide Desjardins Canal, 2.
- McMurrich, Bryce, and Company, and others: vide Assessments, 5.
- McNaughton, Alexander, and others: vide Halton, 1, 5.
- McPhail, P., and George Wright: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- McPherson, Allan.
- McPherson, Rev. Lachlan, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- McPherson, Rev. Thomas, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- McRea, Farquhar, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- McVeigh, William, and others: vide Education (Upper Canada), 8.
- McWhinnie, John, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Madwayosh, Alexander, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Malcolm, Eliakim: vide Malden and Brantford Railway.
- Maley, Thomas, and others: vide Perth and Kemptville Railway.
- Mallet, Sister M.A.M., and others: vide Quebec Sisters of Charity.
- Mann, R.S., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Manseau, Rev. Antoine: vide Joliette.
- Manvers, Municipality, Township of: vide Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, 1.
- Mara and Rama, Municipality, United Townships of: vide Thorah, 2.
- Marceau, Rev. J.L., and others, of St. Fabien: vide Grand Trunk Railway, 17.
- Marceau, Joseph, and others, of St. Luc: vide Representation, Increase of, 3.
- Marchand, Louis.
- Marcotte, A., and others: vide Bridges, 29.
- Marcoux, Benoit.
- Maréchal, Rev. Louis A., and others, of St. Cyprien: vide Rebellion Losses (Lower Canada), 3.
- Maréchal, Rev. L.D., and others, of Napierville: vide Seigniorial Tenure, 17.
- Markle, Samuel B., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Marshall, Edward, and others: vide Du Chêne River, 2.
- Marston, J.W., and John Ramsay: vide Agriculture, 9.

Martin, Jean Baptiste.

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Mason, Robert, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Messrs. Masson, Langevin, Thibaudeau, and Company, and others: vide Quebec (City), 16.

Mathison, J.A., and others: vide Seigniorial Tenure, 12.

Matthie, William, and others: vide Leeds, Lanark, and Renfrew Locomotive Manufacturing Company.

Mattice, William D., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Mavor, James, and others: vide Capital Punishment.

Mayball, Moses: vide Medical Profession, 5.

Mayrand, Rev. J.A., and others: vide Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2.

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Meldrum, Rev. William, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Ménard, Charles, and others: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads, 4.

Menerey, James, and William McAlpine: vide Clergy Reserves, 3.

Merkley, Jacob, J.: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Merritt, William H., and others: vide St. Catharines, 1.

Metler, Daniel Ward: vide Metler, Philip.

Mewburn, John, and others: vide Railroads, 9.

Michaud, Marcelle, and others: vide Roads, 14.

Middlesex and Elgin, Municipal Council, Untied Counties of: vide Justice, Administration of, 7; Juries, 3; Lunatic Asylum, 4; Timber, 9; Municipalities (Upper Canada), 9; London, 1; United Empire Loyalists.

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Mignault, Joseph E., and others: vide Rebellion Losses (Lower Canada), 3.

Migneault, Etienne, and others: vide St. Hyacinthe (Town), 1.

Milette, Rev. Augustin: vide Roads, 6; Quebec Turnpike Roads, 4.

Miller, D.S., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Miller, Harvey, and Christopher Fletcher, for Rechabites of Brockville: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Miller, Robert, and others: vide Halton, 5.

Mills, J., and others, of the Gore of Camden: vide Camden.

Mills, John, and others, of Hamilton: vide Hamilton Water Works Company.

Minton, Rev. Robert G., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Misener, Leonard, and others: vide Game, 4.

Mittleberger, H., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, 2.

Miville de Chêne, J.B.: vide De Chêne, J.B. Miville de.

Mockridge, Rev. J.: vide Warwick.

Moffatt, Alexander, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Mondelet, D., and others: vide Richelieu River, 1.

Monfet, Antoine, and others: vide Roads, 14.

Monk, G.H., and others: vide Terrbonne.

Mono, Municipality, Township of: vide Mono.

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Montreal, Bank of: vide Montreal Bank.

Montreal, Mayor and Corporation, City of: vide Montreal (City), 1, 3; Montreal Water Works, 1.

- Montreal, National Institute of: vide Montreal National Institute.
 Montreal, Natural Historical Society of: vide Montreal Natural Historical Society.
 Montreal, Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of: vide Montreal National School; Montreal Dispensary.
 Montreal, Roman Catholic Bishop of: vide Montreal St. Patrick's Hospital; Ste. Thérèse de Blainville; St. Mary's College.
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 Montreal and Kingston Railway Company: vide Grand Trunk Railway, 13.
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 Montreal Board of Trade: vide Trade, 3; Montreal Harbour, 3.
 Montreal Cemetery Company, Trustees of: vide Mount Royal Cemetery Company, 1.
 Montreal General Hospital, Corporation of: vide Montreal General Hospital.
 Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society.
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 Moodie, John, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Moraud, Rose, and Julie Sicard: vide Rebelleion Losses (Lower Canada), 2.
 Morgan, Gerald, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Morin, Hon. A.N., and others: vide St. Lawrence Navigation Company.
 Morin, Rev. J., and others: vide Representation, Increase of, 3.
 Morkill, R.D., and others: vide Sherbrooke Academy.
 Morrine, William, and others: vide Du Chêne River, 1.
 Morris, James, and others: vide Brockville and Ottawa Railway, 2.
 Morris, Peter, and others: vide Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal, 3.
 Morrison, Rev. Duncan, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Morrison, Rev. Samuel, and Rev. Philander Smith, for Niagara Methodist Episcopal Conference: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Motz, James: vide Bridges, 9.
 Mountain, Mrs. H.M., and others: vide Quebec Male Orphan Asylum.
 Mountain, M.G., and others: vide Quebec (City), 13.
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 Moyle, Henry: vide New England Company.
 Mullins, Andrew, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Mullins, Christopher, and others: vide Seigniorial Tenure, 18.
 Munro, Alexander, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Murney, Edmund: vide Marmora Foundry Company.
 Murray, Rev. John, and others, the Presbyterian Congregation of Leeds: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against; Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
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- Nassagaweya, Municipality, Township of: vide Clergy Reserves, 3.
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 Neilson, Ellenor, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Nelligan, Rev. J., and others: vide Education (Upper Canada), 8.
 Nelson, Municipality, Township of: vide Nelson; Education (Upper Canada), 6.
 Newcomb, Simon, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

- Newell, William, and others: vide Quebec (City), 15.
- Niagara, Municipality, Township of: vide Niagara (Township); Erie and Ontario Railroad Company, 3.
- Niagara, Town Council, Town of: vide Assessments, 5; Niagara (Town), 2.
- Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company.
- Niagara Harbour and Dock Company and Clark Gamble: vide Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, 1, 2.
- Niagara Methodist Episcopal Conference: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Nichol, W.B., and others: vide University of Toronto, 3.
- Nichols, Warren, and others: vide Wilkes, J.A., 3.
- Nicol, Municipality, Township of: vide Guelph and Owen Sound Railway, 3.
- Nixon, William, and other youths: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Norfolk, Municipal Council, County of: vide Municipalities (Upper Canada), 8; Juries, 3; Inspectors.
- Normand, François, and others: vide Bridges, 2.
- Northumberland and Durham, Municipal Council, United Counties of: vide Juries, 3; Lunatic Asylum (Upper Canada), 4; Municipalities (Upper Canada), 9, 15.
- Notman, William, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
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- O'Brien, Frederick, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Ogden, John R., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Oliphant, Andrew.
- Ontario, Peel and York, Municipal Council, United Counties of: vide Municipalities (Upper Canada), 8, 10; Surveys, 2.
- Ontario, Provisional Municipal Council, County of: vide Municipalities (Upper Canada), 9; Georgina, 3.
- Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad Company.
- Ops, Municipality, Township of: vide Grand Trunk Railway, 5.
- O'Reilly, H.R., and others, of Halton County: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- O'Reilly, H.R., and Robert Spence, of Wentworth and Halton: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- O'Reilly, John B., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Orillia, Municipality, Township of: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Ormiston, Rev. William, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Osborne, J.B., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Osgoode, Free Presbyterian Congregation of: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Ossaye, F.M.F.: vide Agriculture, 11.
- O'Sullivan, Cornelius, and others: vide Seamen, 7.
- Ottawa, Municipal Council, Municipality Number Two, County of: vide Roads, 14; Ottawa (County).
- Ottawa Glass Company: vide Glass.
- Ouellet, Joseph, and others: vide Notarial Profession, 2.
- Ouellette, V., and others: vide Great Western Railroad, 4.
- Quimet, Benjamin, and others: vide Acton, 1.
- Oxford, Municipal Council, County of: vide Municipalities (Upper Canada), 8; Juries, 3.
- Oxford, Municipality, Township of: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against; Bytown and Prescott Railway Company, 3.
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- Pacaud, Théophile H.: vide Turcotte, Joseph, 1.
- Pagé, J.L., and others: vide Montreal Harbour, 4.

- Pageot, Charles, Jr., and others: vide Seigniorial Tenure, 16.
- Painchaud, A., and others: vide Magdalen Islands, 2.
- Painchaud, Joseph, M.D., and others: vide Quebec (City), 12.
- Panet, Hon. Philippe, and others: vide Education (Upper Canada), 8.
- Papineau, A.B., and W.B. Leonard: vide Isle Jesus and Isle Bizard.
- Paquet, Antoine, and others: vide Seamen, 7.
- Paquet, Pierre, and others: vide Bridges, 11.
- Paradis, Rev. D., and others: vide Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2.
- Paradis, P., and others: vide Bridges, 10.
- Parent, J.W., and others: vide Beauharnois Canal, 1.
- Paris, Municipality, Village of: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against; Assessments, 5; Municipalities (Upper Canada), 9; Roads, 3.
- Parish, Arza, and others: vide Medical Profession, 6.
- Parker, A.J., and William Scott: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Patrick, James, and others: vide Commissioners Courts (Lower Canada), 4.
- Patton, William, and others: vide St. Thomas, District of.
- Pearson, Benjamin, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Peel, York and Ontario, Municipal Council, United Counties of: vide Municipalities (Upper Canada), 8, 10; Surveys, 2.
- Pelham, Municipality, Township of: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against; Lunatic Asylum (Upper Canada), 4; Post Office, 2; Division Courts (Upper Canada), 5; Welland, 3; Thorold.
- Pelletier, Rev. T.B., and others: vide Masson College.
- Pemberton, Hon. George, and others: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads, 4; Quebec and St. Andrew's Railway Company; St. Lawrence Mining Company.
- Pentland, Charles, and others: vide Roads, 14.
- Pepin, J.B., and others: vide St. Antoine de la Baie, Common of, 1, 2.
- Perrin, Firmin: vide Rebellion Losses (Lower Canada), 5.
- Perry, Charles, and others: vide Little Lake Cemetery Company, 2.
- Perry, Charles, and others: vide Cobourg and Peterborough Railway, 1.
- Perth, Municipal Council, Town of: vide Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal, 3; Auction Duties;
- Olden, Oso, Clarendon and Palmerston.
- Peterborough, Town Council, Town of: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against; Peterborough and Rice Lake Railway; Monaghan, 4.
- Peterborough and Victoria, Municipal Council, United Counties of: vide Municipalities (Upper Canada), 8; Juries, 3; Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against; Education (Upper Canada), 7; Township Lines.
- Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company: vide Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, 1, 3; Railroads, 6; Cobourg and Peterborough Railway, 2.
- Petitclerc, Louis, and others: vide Roads, 14.
- Petrie, Archibald, and others, of Cumberland: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against; Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal, 3.
- Phillpots, George A., and others: vide Toronto Locomotive Manufacturing Company.
- Pickering and Scarborough, Municipalities, Townships of: vide Small, Charles Coxwell, 3.
- Pickering Harbour and Road Company.
- Pierce, Wilder, and others: vide Stanstead Seminary.
- Pittsburgh, Municipality, Township of: vide Kingston and Pittsburgh (Townships), 1.
- Plamondon, Ignace, and others: vide Beauharnois Canal, 1.
- Plamondon, J.B., and others: vide St. Hyacinthe (Town), 3.
- Plante, Joseph, and others: vide Pilots, 4.
- Playter, Rev. G.F.: vide Sunday Labour, Petitions Against.

- Pleau, J.B., and others: vide Roads, 14.
- Pogue, William, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Poirier, Garnino: vide Seigniorial Tenure, 12.
- Poirier, Rev. J., and others: vide Beauharnois Canal, 1.
- Polette, A., and others: vide Three Rivers Mechanics' Institute.
- Port Burwell Harbour Company: vide Port Burwell Harbour.
- Port Hope, Municipal Council, Town of: vide Port Hope Harbour, 1, 2; Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, 1; Railroads, 6.
- Portelance, N., and others: vide Montreal Harbour, 4.
- Porteous, Rev. John, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Porteous, W.S., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Porter, John, and Andrew Stuart: vide St. Maurice Iron Works Company.
- Porterfield, William, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Portneuf, Municipal Council, County of: vide Quebec (City), 11; Municipalities (Lower Canada), 4.
- Poulin, François, and others: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads, 4.
- Power, John, and others: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads, 4.
- Prentiss, Thomas B., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Prescott, Town Council, Town of: vide Bytown and Prescott Railway Company, 3; Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal, 3.
- Prescott and Russell, Municipal Council, United Counties of: vide Juries, 3; Municipalities (Upper Canada), 5.
- Prévost, Rev. T.H., and others: vide Montreal Congregation des Hommes de Ville-Marie.
- Price, William, and others: vide Bic Harbour; Quebec and Trois Pistoles Navigation Company.
- Priest, John, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Prince Edward County electors: vide Elections Controverted, 18.
- Pringle, Thomas, and others: vide Guelph and Owen Sound Railway, 3.
- Pringle, William, Jr., and others: vide Education (Upper Canada), 7.
- Proctor, J.H., and others: vide Brighton.
- Provençal, Rev. J.A., and others: vide Rouville.
- Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company of Toronto.
- Purdy, Thomas F., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Puslinch, Municipality, Township of: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
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- Quebec, Archbishop of, and others: vide Nicolet Seminary; Bridges, 23; St. Roch, Roman Catholic Institute of.
- Quebec, Archbishop of, and the officers of the Institute of St. Roch: vide Education (Upper Canada), 8.
- Quebec Bank.
- Quebec Board of Trade, Council of: vide Seamen, 3; Forma Pauperis, 2; Montreal Harbour, 4; Pilots, 5; Timber, 3.
- Quebec British and Canadian School Society.
- Quebec Charitable Association of Catholic Ladies, Directresses of: vide Quebec Roman Catholic Charitable Association.
- Quebec, Corporation of Pilots for the Harbour of: vide Pilots, 1.
- Quebec, Mayor and Councillors, City of: vide Quebec Water Works, 1, 2; Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2; Quebec (City), 6. 9.
- Quebec, Municipal Council, County of: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads, 4; Quebec Registry Office; Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2.
- Quebec, Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Quebec Library Association.

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Quebec Turnpike Roads Trustees: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads, 5.

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Ramsay, John, and J.W. Marston: vide Agriculture, 9.

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Redpath, J., and others: vide Montreal Provident and Savings Bank, 2.

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Reid, James, and others: vide Beauharnois (County), 3.

Reid, Rev. William, and others, of Picton: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against; Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Reid, Rev. William, and others, of Prince Edward County: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

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Renwick, Thomas, and others: vide Romney, 1.

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Ribble, Anthony, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

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Riddell, Andrew, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

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Ritchie, Edmund, and others: vide Hamilton and Toronto Railway.

Roaf, Rev. John: vide British American Institute for the Education of Persons of Colour.

Robert, Rev. R., and others: vide Representation, Increase of, 3.

Robillard, P.R., and others: vide St. François Du Lac, 2.

Robins, Rev. Paul, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against; Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Robinson, Charles, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Robitaille, Joseph.

Robitaille, Marie Anne: vide Belleville, Mrs. Marie Anne.

Robitaille, O., and others: vide Quebec Fire Loan, 2.

Robson, Robert: vide Education, (Upper Canada), 6.

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Robson, Thomas, and others, of London (Township): vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Roche, John K.: vide Hamilton (Township), 3.

Rogers, Rev. James, and George Boulter: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against; Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Rogers, Rev. James, and William Gregg, for Kingston Presbytery: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against; Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Rogers, Rev. John M., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

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Rose, Lewis E., and others: vide Stanstead County Bank, 1.

Rose, Robert H., and others: vide Roads, 14.

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Ross, A., and others: vide Bridges, 7; Roads, 14.

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Ross, Dunbar, and others: vide Quebec Ice Bridge, 2.

Ross, George M., and others: vide Montreal Harbour, 4.

Ross, George, and J.C. McDougall, for a meeting of inhabitants of Renfrew County: vide Renfrew.

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Rouleau, J., and others: vide Bridges, 8.

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Routier, Rev. H., and others: vide St. Louis de Kamouraska, 1.

Rowed, Henry, and others: vide Georgian Bay & St. Lawrence Railway.

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Russell, Andrew, and others: vide Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal, 3.

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Ryerson, Rev. J.E., and Rev. George Willson: vide Clergy Reserves, 3.

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Saguenay, Municipal Council, First Division of County of: vide Saguenay, 2.

Saguenay, Municipal Council, Second Division of County of: vide Roads, 14.

St. Andrew's Church, Corporation of: vide Quebec St. Andrew's Church.

Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, College of.

St. Catharines, Municipal Council, Town of: vide Municipal Loan Fund (Upper Canada), 3; St. Catharines, 2.

St. Gabriel Street Church (Montreal), Kirk Session of: vide Presbyterians, 2.

- St. Germain, Rev. J.B.: vide St. Laurent, Académie Industrielle de.
- St. Hyacinthe College, Corporation of: vide St. Hyacinthe, College of, 2.
- St. Hyacinthe, Town Council, Town of: vide St. Hyacinthe (Town), 1.
- St. Hyacinthe and Montreal, Roman Catholic Bishops of: vide Intemperance.
- Ste. Jeanne de Chantal, Sister, and others: vide Montreal Hospice de la Maternité.
- St. John, Council of Corporation, Village of: vide Seigneurial Tenure, 12.
- St. John's, Municipality, Town of: vide Roads, 14.
- St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company: vide St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, 1; Bridges, 19; Stanstead, Shefford, and Chambly Railway, 2.
- St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Company: vide Montreal and Bytown Railway, 3.
- St. Louis, Augustin, and Gédéon Durocher: vide Elections, Controverted, 19.
- St. Michel de Vaudreuil, Municipality, Village of the Parish of: vide Education (Lower Canada), 9.
- St. Pierre de Chambly, Corporation, College of: vide Chambly College.
- St. Thomas Branch of the Agricultural Society, United Counties of Middlesex and Elgin: vide London, 3.
- St. Thomas, Municipality, Village of: vide Malden and Brantford Railway; Representation, Increase of, 4.
- St. Viateur, Corporation of: vide St. Viateur.
- Sakoiennenhasi, Tier, and others: vide Beauharnois Canal, 1.
- Sandilands, T., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Sandwich, Municipality, Township of: vide Sandwich, 2.
- Sanson, Rev. Alexander, and others: vide Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society.
- Sarnia, Municipality, Township of: vide Clergy Reserves; Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Sauvé, Cyprien, and others: vide Seigniorial Tenure, 12.
- Savage, Thomas, and others: vide University of Toronto, 4.
- Sax, Rev. P., and others: vide Roads, 14.
- Scanlan, John.
- Scarlett, Charles, and others: vide Education (Upper Canada), 12.
- Schofield, L.H., and others: vide Port Whitby and Lake Huron Railway.
- Schyler, Moses, and others: vide Indians and Indian Lands, 5.
- Scott, A., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Scott, F. George, and others, for Kingston Sabbath Reformation Society: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Scott, John, and others: vide Indians and Indian Lands, 6.
- Scott, Michael, and others: vide Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2.
- Scott, Reuben, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Scott, Rev. William, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Scott, William, and A.J. Parker of St. Francis District: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Scott, William S., and others: vide University of Toronto, 4.
- Scott, W.H., and others: vide Rebellion Losses (Lower Canada), 3.
- Segbert, Rev. John, Bishop, and others, for Evangelical Association in Conference at Berlin: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Segmullar, Elizabeth, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Serviss, Gordon, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Shade, Absalom, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Shafer, Michael, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Shanks, Rev. David, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

- Sharples, John: vide Quebec St. Patrick's Church.
 Sharrard, Nathaniel, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Shauffee, Aaron R., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Shaver, Peter, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Shaw, Richard J., and others: vide Quebec Temperance Hall Association.
 Shefford, Municipal Council, Municipality of: vide Roads, 14; Shefford.
 Sheppard, William, and others: vide Bridges, 27.
 Sherbrooke, Episcopal Congregation of: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Sherbrooke, Municipal Council, Municipality of: vide Municipalities (Lower Canada), 7.
 Sherwood, George, and others: vide Brockville Gas Light Company.
 Shillinton, Thomas, and others: vide Bridges, 25.
 Shoff, Daniel, and others: vide Medical Profession, 7.
 Sicard, Julie, and Rose Moraud: vide Rebellion Losses (Lower Canada), 2.
 Sidey, David.
 Simard, Rev. A., and others: vide St. Etienne de la Malbaie.
 Simard, L.T., and others: vide Bridges, 6.
 Simard, Thomas, and others: vide Seamen, 7; Pilots, 5.
 Simcoe, Municipal Council, County of: vide County Courts (Upper Canada), 5; Simcoe (County); Division Courts (Upper Canada), 5; Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 2; Georgian Bay and St. Lawrence Railway; Assessments, 5; Township Lines; Ontario, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad Company, 4.
 Simcoe, Municipality, Town of: vide Niagara and Detroit Railroad Company.
 Simmerman, Mrs. A., and others ladies: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Simmonds, Herbert, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Simmons, Joseph, and others: vide Montreal Water Works, 1.
 Simpson, A., and others: vide Canadian Loan Company.
 Simpson, W., and others: vide British North American Provinces, 2.
 Sincennes, J.F., and others: vide Montreal Harbour, 4.
 Sirois, Rev. J.H., and others: vide Caxton; Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2.
 Sirois, Rev. Z., and others: vide Roads, 14.
 Skinner, Rev. James, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Small, Charles Coxwell.
 Smith, George, and others, of Thorah: vide Thorah, 2.
 Smith, George K., of Lake Superior: vide Michipicoten Mining Company.
 Smith, Henry.
 Smith, J.S., and others, of Port Hope: vide Cobourg and Peterborough Railway, 4.
 Smith, John, and others, of St. George: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Smith, John, and others, of Paris: vide Brantford and Buffalo Railroad; Paris Hydraulic Company.
 Smith, Rev. John, and others of Bowmanville: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Smith, John W., and others, of Grafton: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Smith, Rev. Philander, and Rev. Samuel Morrison, for Niagara Methodist Episcopal Conference: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Smith, Thomas, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Smith, William, and Thomas L. Davidson: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Smith, William H.: vide Smith's "Canada".
 Snyder, Daniel, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Solomon, Thomas, and others: vide Haldimand (Township), 3.
 Somerville, R.B., Esq., and others: vide Huntingdon Academy.

- South Monaghan, Municipality, Township of: vide Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, 1; Railroads, 6.
- Sparks, N., and others: vide Bytown and Pembroke Railway.
- Spence, Robert, and others, of Dundas: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Spence Robert, for a public meeting of inhabitants of Halton: vide Halton, 2.
- Spence, Robert, and H.R. O'Reilly, of Wentworth and Halton: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Spreull, Samuel, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Sproat, A., and others: vide Education (Upper Canada), 7.
- Sproston, A., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Stamford, Municipality, Township of: vide Stamford.
- Stanley, William, and John Black: vide Chancery, Court of, 2.
- Stark, Rev. M.Y., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Stevens, B.W., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Stevens, Henry: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Stevenson, James, and others: vide Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal, 3.
- Stevenson, John, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Stevenson, Walter, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Stewart, John, and others, of Halton County: vide Nelson and Nassagaweya Road Company, 2.
- Stewart, John, and others, of Orford, Kent County: vide Indians and Indian Lands, 7.
- Stewart, W.A., and others: vide Orleans, Island of, 2.
- Stinson, A., and others: vide Compton Academy.
- Stormont, Dundas and Glengary, Municipal Council, United Counties of: vide Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada; Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against; Juries, 3; Inspectors; Clergy Reserves, 3; Rectories, 2; Bridges, 24; Roads, 14; Education (Upper Canada), 6; Municipalities (Upper Canada), 9; University of Toronto, 2.
- Stoughton, H.G., and others: vide Timber, 8.
- Strachan, John: vide Elections, Controverted, 15.
- Stratford Division, Sons of Temperance: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Street, George C., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Strong, Josiah, and others: vide Sandwich, 1.
- Strong, Rev. S.S., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Struther, Robert C., and others: vide Murray.
- Stuart, Andrew, and John Porter: vide St. Maurice Iron Works Company.
- Stuart, Rev. Archdeacon, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- Sutherland, Elizabeth, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
- T.
- Tait, George, and others: vide Small, Charles Coxwell, 4.
- Tanguay, Reverend Cyprien, and others: vide St. Germain; Grand Trunk Railway, 17.
- Tardif, Ref. J., and others: vide Orleans, Island of, 1.
- Taylor, Eliza: vide Quebec Protestant Female Orphan Asylum.
- Taylor, Henry.
- Taylor, John, and others: vide Protective Duties.
- Taylor, Thomas M., and Jacob DeWitt, for a meeting of the Montreal American Presbyterian Church: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
- Taylor, Rev. W., and others of Montreal: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against; Clergy Reserves, 3.
- Taylor, William, and others of Durham County: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Teed, Eleanor.

Terrebonne, Municipal Council, County of: vide Masson College; Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, College of; Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2; Municipalities (Lower Canada), 9.

Terrill, Laura.

Thibodeau, Joseph, and others: vide Education (Lower Canada), 9.

Messrs. Thibaudeau, Masson, Langevin, and Company, and others: vide Quebec (City), 16.

Thom, Rev. James, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Thompson, Francis, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Thompson, J.H., and others, of Brock: vide Thorah, 2; Grand Junction Railway.

Thompson, Philip, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Thomson, John, and others: vide Quebec (City), 19.

Thomson, Rev. R.H., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Thorah, Municipality, Township of: vide Thorah, 2.

Thornton, John F., and others: vide Stanstead County Bank, 2.

Thorold, Municipality, Township of: vide Thorold.

Thorold, Municipality, Village of: vide Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway, 2.

Three Rivers, Municipal Council, Town of: vide Fires, 2.

Tiffany, George S., and George J. Grange: vide Hamilton College.

Timlin, Rev. Michael, and others: vide Medical Profession, 7.

Tiny and Tay, Municipality, United Townships of: vide Georgian Bay and St. Lawrence Railway; Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad Company, 5.

Tloa, Right Reverend, Bishop of, and others: vide St. Michel, Ecclesiastical Society of.

Tooth, George.

Toronto, Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, City of: vide Municipalities (Upper Canada), 9, 14; Toronto, 3, 4, 6.

Toronto, Rt. Rev. Bishop of: vide Education (Upper Canada), 11.

Toronto and Guelph Railway Company: vide Toronto and Guelph Railway Company, 1, 2; Guelph and Owen Sound Railway, 4; Railroads, 8.

Toronto Board of Trade: vide Trade, 3.

Toronto Consumers' Gas Company.

Toronto electors: vide Elections Controverted, 20.

Toronto Gas Light and Water Company.

Toronto House of Industry, Corporation of: vide Toronto House of Industry.

Toronto Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society.

Toronto, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Union Company: vide Ontario, Simcoe and Lake Huron Railroad Company, 1.

Toussaint, F.X., and others: vide Quebec Library Association.

Townsend, M., and others: vide Clarenceville Academy.

Townsend, Municipality, Township of: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against (2 petitions).

Trafalgar, Esquesing, and Erin Road Company.

Trafalgar, Municipality, Township of: vide Halton, 2.

Treadwell, Charles P., for Agricultural Society of Prescott and Russell: vide Agriculture, 8.

Treadwell, Charles P., and others, of L'Orignal: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Tremblay, Frederic: vide Roads, 10.

Trepannier, Prisk, and others: vide Rebellion Losses (Lower Canada), 3.

Troup, Rev. William, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Trudel, J., and others, of Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan: vide Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway, 2.

Trudel, J.P., and others, of Ste. Ursule: vide Roads, 14.
 Trustees of Protestant Burying Ground, Quebec City: vide Quebec City, 14.
 Truteau, Rev. A.F., and Jacques Viger: vide Montreal St. Jacques School.
 Tucker, J.L., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Tucker, Rev. R.L., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Turnbull, James, Jr., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Two Mountains, Municipal Council, County of: vide Two Mountains (County).

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University of Toronto House of Convocation: vide University of Toronto, 5.
Upper Canada Mining Company.

Usher, Rev. James C., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Uxbridge, Municipality, Township of: vide Grand Trunk Railway, 5.

V.

Valin, Joseph, and others: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads, 4.

Valiquette, Hypolite, and others: vide St. Joachim de la Pointe Claire.

Vallée, J.S., and others: vide Roads, 14.

Vallerand, Flavien: vide Municipalities (Lower Canada), 8.

Van Norman, Benjamin, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Vaudreuil, Municipal Council, County of: vide Beauharnois Canal, 1; Vaudreuil (County), 1; Municipalities (Lower Canada), 6.

Verchères de Boucherville, Thomas: vide War of 1812, 3.

Verronneau, Denis, and others: vide St. Zotique.

Vidal, William P., and others: vide Moore.

Viger, Jacques, and Rev. A.F. Truteau: vide Montreal St. Jacques School.

Viger, Josephine.

Vincent, Louis: vide War of 1812, 3.

Voyer, Pierre.

W.

Waddell, R.N., and others: vide Port Hope Harbour, 1.

Wainfleet, Municipality of: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Walker, John, and others: vide Guelph and Owen Sound Railway, 3.

Walker, Hon. William, and others: vide Grand Trunk Railway, 14.

Walkley, James: vide Armstrong, Judge, 1.

Wallace, Rev. Robert, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Walsh, William, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Walton, Joseph S.: vide Municipalities (Lower Canada), 8.

Ward, John, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Ward, W.H., and others: vide Banking.

Warner, Henry E.: vide Rebellion Losses (Lower Canada), 4.

Warren, Matthew H.: vide Labrador.

Warren, Matthew H., and others: vide Labrador.

Waterloo, Municipal Council, County of: vide Territorial Divisions (Upper Canada), 2.

Waterous, Martha J., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Watkins, John, for Kingston Board of Trade: vide Assessments, 5.

Messrs. John Watkins and Company, and others: vide Bills of Exchange, 3.

Watt, John, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Watt, William, and others: vide Guelph and Owen Sound Railway, 3.

Watts, Mary Ann, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

Webb, W.H., and others: vide Education (Lower Canada), 11.

Webster, William, and others, of Escott Township: vide Yonge and Escott, 2.
 Webster, William, and others, of Euphemia and Dawn Townships: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Wellington, Waterloo, and Gray, Municipal Council, United Counties of: vide Juries, 3; Municipalities (Upper Canada), 8.
 Wells, Leonard, and others: vide Shefford.
 Wells, William B., and others, of County of Kent: vide Tavern Licenses, 4.
 Wells, William B., and others, of Town of Chatham: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Wentworth and Halton, Municipal Council, United Counties of: vide Roads, 13.
 Wentworth, Halton, and Brant, Municipal Council, United Counties of: vide Inspectors; Statutes, 3; Grand River Navigation Company, 1.
 Wescott, James, and others: vide Trent River.
 Whale, Robert, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Wheeler, Rev. J., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 White, Rev. E., and others, of Port Sarnia: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 White, Reverend Edward, and others, of Sarnia Township: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 White, Helen Maria: vide Gairdner, Mrs.
 White, John, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 White, Silas H., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Whitelaw, Francis M., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Whittemore, E.F., and S. Alcorn: vide Toronto Metropolitan Gas and Water Company, 2.
 Wicksteed, G.W.
 Widmer, Hon. C., M.D., and others: vide Medical Profession, 4.
 Wightman, Rev. Thomas, and others, for Synod of Presbyterian Church in Canada: vide Intoxicating Liquors; Sunday Labor; Marriage, 6; Holidays, 1.
 Wightman, Rev. Thomas, and others, Presbyterians of York Mills and Scarborough: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Wilkes, George S., and James Kerby: vide Grand River Water Power.
 Wilkes, Rev. Henry, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Wilkes, John A.
 William Henry, Municipality, Town or Borough of: vide Sorel.
 Williams, J.J., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Williams, J.T., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Williams, Milton, and others: vide Timber, 8.
 Williamson, Rev. James, and others: vide Quebec St. Andrew's School.
 Willson, Rev. George, and Rev. J.E. Ryerson: vide Clergy Reserves, 3.
 Willson, John, and others: vide Hamilton and Port Dover Railway Company.
 Wilson, Alexander, and others: vide Onslow.
 Wilson, Andrew, and others, of Cumminsville: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Wilson, Rev. Andrew, and others, of Port Dover: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Wilson, Charles, Esq., and others: vide Lunatic Asylum (Lower Canada), 2.
 Wilson, J., and others, masters of vessels: vide Seamen, 7.
 Wilson, James, and others, of Frampton: vide Roads, 14.
 Wilson, Sarah A.E., and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Wilson, William, and others, of Oakville: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Wilson, William, of Quebec: vide Wilson, William.
 Wilson, William, of the District of St. John's: vide Municipalities (Lower Canada), 8.

Wood, Anna, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Wood, Leonard, and others: vide Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal, 3.
 Wood, Mary, and other ladies: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Wood, Rev. Samuel S., and others: vide Three Rivers Academy.
 Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company: vide Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway Company.
 Workman, Alexander, and others: vide Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal, 3.
 Workman, William, and others: vide Montreal and Bytown Railway, 1.
 Wright, George, and P. McPhail: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Wright, William, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Wrong, Gilbert: vide London, 3.
 Wylie, James, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.
 Wyllie, Robert, and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.

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Yale, C., and others: vide Intoxicating Liquors, Petitions Against.
 Yamaska, Municipal Council, County of: vide Bridges, 28, 32.
 York, Ontario and Peel, Municipal Council, United Counties of: vide Municipalities (Upper Canada), 8, 10; Surveys, 2.
 Young, J., and others, of Halton: vide Halton, 1.
 Young, Hon. John, and Hon. William Badgley: vide Montreal Exchange.
 Young, Thomas A.

Young, William, and others: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

Z.

Zealand, Edward: vide St. Lawrence, Tug-Boats on, 3.
 Zone and Camden, United Townships of: vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

11. Petitions presented but not read:
- Birney, L., and others, (333) 1184.
 - Chatham, Municipal Council, Town of, (1024) 3357.
 - Christie, Thomas, and others, (387) 1395.
 - Cohoe, Nathan S., and others, (321) 1125.
 - Fairchild, Hiram, and others, (321) 1125.
 - Goderich, Municipality, Township of, (360) 1277.
 - Hamilton, Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of, (307) 1060.
 - Hamilton Mercantile Library Association, (602) 2211.
 - London, Town Council, Town of, (889) 3135.
 - McClellan, Rev. W., and others, (321) 1125.
 - Nichol, Alexander, and others, the Municipality of the United Townships of Dummer and Burleigh, (347) 1237. Vide Clergy Reserves, 6.
 - Réaume, Jacques, and others, (1116) 3472.

PEUPLE, BANQUE DU:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 3.

PHYSICIANS:--Vide Medical Profession.

PICKERING HARBOUR AND ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of, for an Act of Incorporation, (62) 218, (83) 252. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (85) 254. Report thereon, (99) 272.
 Bill presented and read, (99) 273. Second reading postponed, (215-216) 717. Read second time; Referred, (289) 1005. Reported, with amendments; Committed; Considered, and amended, (440) 1512. Reported; Motion, to recommit Bill, negatived; Bill passed, (458-459) 1548. Message from

Council, desiring evidence and proofs on which Bill is founded, (551) 1885. Communicated, (573) 1976. Bill returned from the Council, with amendments, (758-759) 2767. Considered, and agreed to, (763-764) 2773-2774. Royal Assent, (885) 3124. [16 Vic., c. 141.]

PICKERING (TOWNSHIP) ROAD ALLOWANCES:--Vide Small, Charles Coxwell, 2.

PICTON HARBOUR:--Petition of P. Low and others, for aid to improve the same, (214) 715, (222) 744.

PIERS:--Vide Harbour Companies.

PILOTS:--

1. Petition of the Corporation of Pilots for Quebec, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, (152) 446, (160) 524. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (173) 586. Report thereon, (189) 643. Bill presented and read, (199) 665. Read second time; Referred, (378) 1380. Notice of motion, that the 79th Rule be suspended as regards the Bill, 1785. Reported, (619-620) 2272. Committed, (620) 2273. Considered; Reported, (999) 3330. Passed, (1016) 3348. By the Council, with an amendment; Considered, and agreed to, (1122) 3477. Royal Assent, (1129) 3485. [16 Vic., c. 258.]
2. Bill to regulate the pilotage for and below Quebec. Presented and read, (215) 716. Second reading postponed over recess, (441) 1513-1514. Read second time; Referred, (747-748) 2738-2739. Petitions on the subject (Vide below, 4, 5.) referred, (793) 2847. Report, with Bill as amended; Printed; Bill and report committed, (898) 3174. Motion, to postpone consideration until Bill is printed in French as amended, negatived; Considered, (1109) 3463.
3. Petition of Joseph Plante and others, in favor of the foregoing Bill, (686) 2501, (696) 2546. Referred to select committee on the Bill, (793) 2847.
4. Petitions against above Bill: Of Thomas Simard and others, (578) 2006, (581) 2069. Of Archibald Campbell and others, of Quebec, (618) 2271, (649) 2329. Of Alexander Davis and others, (769) 2788, (777) 2815. All referred to select committee on the Bill, (793) 2847. Of Quebec Board of Trade, (802) 2900, (824) 2944.

PITTSBURCH:--Vide Kingston and Pittsburgh (Townships).

PLAINTIFFS' SECURITY:--

1. Bill to require plaintiffs to give security for costs, in certain cases. Presented and read, (760-761) 2770. Order for second reading, discharged, (1004) 3334.
2. Petition of Hector L. Langevin, of Quebec, for repeal of the Law requiring parties in Upper Canada to give security for costs, before prosecuting actions in Lower Canada, (103) 280, (118) 333. Referred, (133) 374.

PLEADING:--Bill to allow all persons to plead for themselves in the different courts, and to abolish the title of Queen's Counsel. Notice of motion, for leave to present Bill, 15. Presented and read, (66) 221. Second reading postponed six months, (202-203) 670-671.

POINTE LEVI COLLEGE:--Petition of Rev. P.H. Jean and others, for aid to complete an Agricultural and Industrial College in the Parish of Pointe Levi, (25) 89, (46) 174.

POINT PLATON WHARF:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 79; Addresses To His Excellency, 55.

POLICE:--Bill to repeal the Act for employing military pensioners as a local police. Presented and read, (66) 222. Question for second reading postponed six months, (109) 295.

Vide also Quebec and Richmond Railway Company, 3.

POOR:--Vide Municipalities (Upper Canada), 6, 7.

PORT BURWELL HARBOUR:--

1. Petition of President and Directors, for amendments to their charter, (13) 39, (27) 90. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (39) 126. Report insufficient notice, but recommending suspension of 64th Rule, (154) 448. Rule suspended, (174) 597. Bill presented and read, (181) 618. Read second time; Referred, (290) 1005.
2. House goes into Committee to consider of altering the tolls collected at the Harbour; A debate, (269) 952-955. Report a resolution, for allowing the Company to rearrange their tariff; Agreed to; Referred, (285) 996.

PORT DALHOUSIE:--Vide Hamilton and Toronto Railway, 1.

PORT DALHOUSIE AND THOROLD RAILWAY:--

1. Petition of Hon. J.S. Macdonald and others, for an Act of Incorporation, presented, (679) 2455. Rules suspended; Petition read, (679) 2456. Rules relative to notice suspended, (683-684) 2478. Bill presented and read, (684) 2478. Read second time; Referred, (798) 2885. Reported, (814-815) 2922. Committed, (815) 2922. Considered; Reported, (828) 2967. Passed, (840) 2996. By the Council, (870) 3099. Royal Assent, (886) 3125. [16 Vic., c. 136.]
2. Petitions in favor: Of Municipality of Thorold; Of Jacob Keefer and others, (814) 2922, (824) 2944.

PORT HOPE HARBOUR:--

1. Petition of Municipal Council of Port Hope, for an Act to vest the rights of the Harbour Company in Commissioners, (62) 217, (82) 251. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (98) 272. Report thereon, (106) 282. Petition of R.N. Waddell and others, to vest the same in the Town Council or in commissioners, (204) 677, (221) 744. Bill presented and read, (121) 337. Read second time; Referred, (289) 1005. Reported, with amendments, (340) 1202. Committed, (343) 1229. Consideration postponed over recess, (444) 1516. Again postponed, (528) 1779. Considered; Reported with amendments, (756) 2755. Passed, (758) 2766. By the Council, (787) 2838. Royal Assent, (885) 3124. [16 Vic., c. 140.]
2. Petition of Town Council of Port Hope, for amendments to the Bill (549) 1883, (567-568) 1941.

PORT STANLEY AND LONDON RAILWAY:--Vide London and Port Stanley Railway.

PORT WHITBY AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY:--Petition of L.H. Schofield and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (549) 1882, (567) 1940. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, that the notice embraces County of Ontario only, and recommending that 64th Rule be suspended as regards the County of Simcoe, (582) 2069. 64th Rule suspended, (599) 2203. Bill presented and read, (600) 2203. Read second time; Referred, (651) 2332. Reported; Committed; Considered; Reported, (675) 2432. Passed,

(682) 2470. By the Council, with amendments, (724) 2660. Considered, and agreed to, (726) 2695. Royal Assent, (766) 2776. [16 Vic., c. 105.]

PORTRAITS OF SPEAKERS:--Order for procuring, from Théophile Hamel, artist, portraits of the Speakers of Assemblies of Upper and Lower Canada, and of United Canada, and of those distinguished persons whose portraits were in possession of the Province before the burning of the Parliament House at Montreal, (1119-1120) 3474-3475.

POST OFFICE:--

1. Bill to make further provision for the management of the Post Office. From the Council. Read, (336) 1186-1187. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (346) 1232. Reported amended; Amendment agreed to, (402) 1440. Motion for third reading postponed, 1484-1485. Recommited; Considered; Resolution reported rescinding amendment; Bill further amended; Agreed to; Bill passed, as amended, (445) 1517-1518. Amendment agreed to by Council, (461) 1550. Royal Assent, (473) 1584. [16 Vic., c. 8.]
 2. Petition of Municipality, Township of Pelham, for a further reduction of the rates of postage, (249) 867, (262) 914.
 3. Petition of H. Glass and others, of Sarnia, in favor of Ocean Penny Postage, (581) 2068, (589) 2168.
 4. Motion, for an Address, for a Return of the balance of revenue at the time when the Department was transferred to the control of the Provincial Government, and copy of correspondence relative to the said transfer, negatived, (423) 1492.
 5. Motion, for an Address, for a Return of resignations or removals of postmasters or clerks in the Department since 5th April, 1852, and of pensions, retiring allowances, etc., granted them, negatived, (863-864) 3083-3084.
 6. Notice of motion, for a Committee of the whole to consider a reduction in the rate of postage, 377. Stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1595. Withdrawn motion, 1842.
 7. Notice of question, relative to the reduction of Ocean Postage, 1605. Question; Answer, 1646.
- Vide Accounts and Papers, 80.

POSTAGE OF MEMBERS:--Vide Members, 2.

POSTMASTER TO THE HOUSE:--Vide Defries, R.

POTASH AND PEARL-ASH:--

1. Bill to regulate the inspection of pot and pearl ashes. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce Bill, 1660. Presented and read, (525) 1773. Read second time; Referred, (591) 2170. Members added, (692) 2539-2540. Reported; Committed, (1026) 3360. Considered, (1047) 3389. Reported; Passed, (1053) 3401-3402.
2. Petition of Patrick Brennan and others, for amendments to the Act regulating the inspection of pot and pearl ashes, (63) 218, (84) 253.

PREROGATIVE, WRITS OF:--Vide Corporate Rights.

PRESBYTERIANS:--

1. Bill to allow Presbyterian clergymen in Lower Canada to keep registers of marriages, baptisms, and burials. Presented and read, (657) 2374-2375. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported, (1000) 3331.

Passed, (1017) 3348-3349. By the Council, with an amendment, (1105) 3459. Considered, and agreed to, (1106) 3460. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 216.]

2. Petitions in favor: Of David Inglis, Moderator, and the Kirk Session of St. Gabriel Street Church, Montreal, (679) 2456, (687) 2502. Of Rev. D. Fraser and others, Kirk Session of Free Church, Coté Street, Montreal, (690) 2538, (700) 2577.
3. Petition of William F. Lighthall and others, of Durham, for an Act to legalize the registers kept by Rev. Alexander McWattie, Presbyterian minister, (883) 3122, (889) 3135.

Vide also Holidays, 1.

PRESQU'ISLE:--Vide Murray.

PRESQU'ISLE CANAL:--Petition of Municipal Council, County of Hastings, for construction of a canal at Presqu'isle from Bay Quinté to Lake Ontario, (14) 39, (27) 90.

PREVIOUS QUESTION:--Vide Questions, 9.

PRIMOGENITURE:--Bill to abolish the Law of primogeniture in the succession to estates held in free and common soccage in Lower Canada. Notice of motion, for leave to bring in Bill, 212. Presented and read, (140) 385. Order for second reading, discharged, (384-385) 1388.

PRINCE EDWARD RAILWAY:--

1. Petition of P. Low and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (741) 2716, (750) 2743. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (765) 2774-2775.
Bill presented and read, (760) 2770. Read second time; Referred, (781) 2819. Reported, (826) 2960. Committed; Considered, (870) 3099. Reported, (886) 3125. Passed, (891) 3137. By the Council, with amendments, (944) 3249. Considered, and agreed to, (960) 3285. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 245.]
2. Petition of James T. Lane and others, for amendments to the Bill, (827) 2966, (842) 3003. Referred to Committee on Railroads, (842) 3003.

PRINTING:--

1. STANDING COMMITTEE on Printing appointed, (10) 21. Concurred in, (18) 54.
Instruction, to inquire into the causes of delay in printing the Journals of last Session; and into the efficiency of the distribution of the same to the various municipalities, (350) 1241.
So much of Second Report on Contingencies (Vide Contingencies, 3.) as relates to printing referred, (450) 1531.
Instruction, to inquire into the distribution of the Statutes, and the means of rendering the same more expeditious, (512) 1716.
Instruction, to ascertain what surplus printed papers remain on hand, and how they may be best disposed of, (792) 2847.
Reports of School Inspectors, Lower Canada, referred for condensation, (788) 2841.

FIRST REPORT of Committee on form of Journals; Printed; Day appointed for consideration, (53) 181. Committed; Considered; Resolution reported for altering the size and form of the printed Journals; Agreed to, (85) 254-255. (Vide Orders, Standing, 2.) Notice of motion, that the House go

into Committee, to consider of rescinding the said Resolution, 702. Motion negatived, (226) 748-749.

SECOND REPORT recommending a division of the printing; Printed; Day appointed for consideration, (153) 447. Order for consideration discharged, and Report committed; Considered; Resolution reported concurring in Second Report; Agreed to, (179) 608-609.

THIRD REPORT on Tenders for Printing, Binding, and Paper; Concurred in, (282-283) 993-994.

FOURTH REPORT on instruction relative to Journals of last Session, and recommending an alteration in the Third Report, (365-366) 1313-1314. Concurred in, (374) 1369.

FIFTH REPORT on printing of certain documents, (387-388) 1396. Printed, (389) 1397. Committed; Considered; Resolution reported concurring in Report; Agreed to, (429-230) 1501.

SIXTH REPORT on distribution of Statutes, (550-551) 1884.

SEVENTH REPORT on details of expenses of printing, (717-718) 2653-2654. Printed, (718) 2654. Notice of motion, for a Committee on the Report, 2872. Committed; Considered, (816) 2923-2924.

EIGHTH REPORT on School Reports, Lower Canada, and instruction relative to surplus papers; Concurred in, (842-843) 3003-3004.

2. Instruction to Committee on Printing, to ascertain what surplus printed papers remain on hand, and report what may be the best mode of disposing of the same, (792) 2847. Vide Eighth Report above.
3. Documents ordered to be printed, (6) 12, (40) 127, (53) 181, (63) 219, (64) 220, (68) 224, (78) 242, (84) 254, (85) 254, (98) 272, (107) 283, (112) 308, (113) 308, (121) 338, (126) 353, (127) 353, (132) 373, (139) 384, (140) 385, (153) 447, (155) 448, (155) 449, (158) 503, (178) 608, (188) 642, (195) 655, (197) 661, (200) 667, (205) 679, (206) 680, (225) 747, (238) 809, (239) 810, (240) 811, (247) 835, 836, (255) 893, (268) 951, (279) 966, (283) 995, (284) 995, (289) 1005, (293) 1017, (311) 1067, (312) 1068, (318) 1085, (319) 1088, 1089, (324) 1129, (335) 1186, (347) 1237, (362) 1281, (367) 1315, (389) 1397, (391) 1403, (394) 1419, (410) 1462, (413) 1465, (424) 1495, (437) 1509, (453) 1534, (458) 1548, (463) 1553, (470) 1581, (484) 1611, (490) 1638, (503) 1684, (511-512) 1714-1715, (512) 1715, (534) 1794, (537) 1818, (545-546) 1866, (554) 1889, (569) 1942, (573) 1976, 1977, (574) 1978, (579) 2009, (583) 2070, (586) 2134, (599) 2202, (605) 2214, (621) 2274, (636) 2291, (645) 2317, (653) 2363, (675) 2431, (676) 2432, (679) 2456, (701) 2578, (702) 2579, (708) 2625, (716) 2652, (718) 2654, (726) 2695, (738) 2711, (739) 2711, (742) 2717, (743) 2719, (746) 2737, (751) 2744, (757) 2765, 2766, (771) 2790, (774) 2807, (788) 2840, (791) 2846, (793) 2848, (799) 2885, (809) 2908, (818) 2926, (828) 2967, (833) 2990, (841) 2998, (862) 3082, (863) 3083, (869) 3098, (870) 3099, (879) 3111, (898) 3174, (951) 3259, (961) 3286, (968) 3293, (985) 3312, (989) 3319, (990) 3320, (1020) 3351, (1051) 3399, (1069) 3420, (1077) 3431, (1079) 3433, (1107) 3462, (1117) 3472, (1119) 3474.

Documents ordered to be printed under superintendence of Printing Committee: (139) 384, (225) 748, (503) 1684 (an abstract). Certain portions ordered to be omitted: (289) 1005, (743) 2719, (791) 2846.

4. School Reports for Upper Canada to be printed and copies sent to each municipal council, school corporation, and local superintendent, (225) 748.
5. School Reports for Lower Canada to be printed and copies sent to each

school municipality, (239) 810.

6. Return to be condensed by Printing Committee, previous to printing, (788) 2841.
7. Notice of motion, that commercial and educational institutions be sent copies of documents printed by order of the House, 1693.
8. A Return referred to Committee on Printing, with a view of preventing the reprint of such parts thereof as then appeared on the Journals of the House, (509) 1712.

PRINTING PRESSES:--

1. Petition of A. Coté and others, of Quebec, for abolition of the duty on foreign printing presses, (267) 950, (287) 1002.
2. Notice of motion, that the House go into Committee to consider the propriety of abolishing duties on presses and type, 1145. Stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1593.

PRISONS:--Vide Penitentiary, 2.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS:--STANDING COMMITTEE on Privileges and Elections appointed, (9-10) 21. Concurred in, (18) 54.

PRIVILEGE, QUESTIONS OF:--

1. Notice of motion, that a newspaper paragraph containing an insult to the Speaker be considered a breach of the privileges of the House, 1785. Motion; Withdrawn, 1802-1811.
2. Question of privilege regarding the Gavazzi riot in Quebec; Declared out of order, 3375-3377.

PROCTORS:--Vide Vice-Admiralty Court.

PROMISSORY NOTES:--Vide Bills of Exchange.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION:--Vide Members, 13, 14.

PROROGATION:--

1. Announcement, that the Legislature would be prorogued on the 10th of June, 3223.
2. Mr. Speaker communicates a letter from the Governor's Secretary, announcing His Excellency's intention of proroguing the Legislature on the 14th of June, (1046) 3388.
3. His Excellency prorogues the Legislature, (1132) 3488.

PROTECTIVE DUTIES:--Petition of John Taylor and others, of Brockville, for adoption of measures for protecting the manufactures of the Province, (86) 259, (105) 281.

PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO:--Petition of, for amendment of charter and increase of capital, (72) 236, (97) 269. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (137) 383. Report thereon, (154) 447. Bill presented and read, (186) 641. Read second time; Referred, (290) 1010. Reported, with amendments, (329) 1156. Committed, (330) 1157. Considered, and amended; Reported; Passed, (454) 1536. By the Council, (471) 1582. Royal Assent, (474) 1585. [16 Vic., c. 69.]

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:--

STANDING COMMITTEE on the Public Accounts appointed (10) 21. Concurred in, (18) 54. Accounts for 1851 referred, (199-200) 666. Accounts for

1852, (792) 2847. Message sent to the Council, for leave to Hon. Joseph Bourret to attend Committee, (301) 1028. Leave granted, (320) 1089.

FIRST REPORT on payments for which a Supply is required; Printed, (390-391) 1402-1403.

SECOND REPORT on Accounts of 1851, (663-675) 2419-2431. Printed, (675) 2431.

THIRD REPORT on payments for 1852, for which a Supply is required; Printed, (1051) 3400.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 82-85; Supply.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 110; Toronto, 1, 2.

PUBLIC DEBT:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 55, 56, 86-88; Addresses To His Excellency, 16, 17, 37, 38, 56-58.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BOARD OF:--Vide Municipalities (Upper Canada), 10.

PUBLIC LANDS:--Vide Lands, 3.

PUBLIC MONEYS:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 86-88; Addresses To His Excellency, 56-58.

PUBLIC OFFICERS:--Motion, for a Committee of the whole to consider of fixing, by law, the emoluments of public officers; Negatived, after a debate, (752-753) 2749-2752.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 50, 87; Addresses To His Excellency, 32, 57; Salaries; Sunday Labor, 4; Sunday Labor, Petitions Against.

PUBLIC RECORDS:--Vide Addresses To His Excellency, 59.

PUBLIC REVENUE:--Notice of motion, to resolve that the practice of depositing the Public Revenue in one bank is injurious, 797. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1592.

PUBLIC SERVICE:--Vide Supply, 8.

PUBLIC SPENDING:--

1. Question, whether Government will introduce a measure to prevent expenditure without the sanction of the Legislature; Answer, 246-247.
2. Question, whether Government will submit a detailed Statement of retrenchments to be effected; Answer, 246-247. Motion, that it is expedient that such a Statement be submitted; Withdrawn, 319-325.

PUBLIC WORKS:--

1. Bill to repeal 24th section of 9 Vic., c. 37, relating to the Board of Works, and further to amend the laws relative thereto. Presented and read, (283-284) 995. Second reading postponed over recess, (443) 1515. Order for second reading, discharged, (963-964) 3288-3289.
2. Bill to make more effectual provision for enforcing the rights of the Crown in regard to public works in Lower Canada. Presented and read, (429) 1501. Motion for second reading, (465) 1558-1560. Motion, that consideration be postponed, negatived; Read second time; Committed; Considered, and amended; Reported, (465-466) 1560-1561. Rules of the House suspended; Passed, (466) 1561. By the Council, (470) 1581. Royal Assent, (474) 1585. [16 Vic., c. 12.]
3. Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to public works. Presented and read, (894) 3142. Read second time; Committed; Considered;

Reported, (1048) 3390. Passed, (1057) 3405. By the Council, (1105) 3459. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 160.]

4. Motion, that it is expedient to dispose of the public interest in all merely local works in Lower Canada, as in Upper Canada, negatived, (920-921) 3207.
5. Mr. Young announces his resignation as Commissioner, 586-590.
6. Notice of question, relative to the acceptance of office by the present Commissioner, 1299.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 89; Addresses To His Excellency, 17; Intoxicating Liquors, 4; Joint Stock Companies, 3; Municipalities (Upper Canada), 6, 7, 13-15.

Q.

QUARANTINE:--Vide Emigration, 1, 2.

QUEBEC (CITY);--

1. Bill to afford relief and compensation to persons who, as tenants under emphytéotique leases, improve their houses in obedience to bylaws of the Corporation for prevention of accidents by fire. Notice of motion, for leave to bring in Bill, 1841. Presented and read, (546) 1867. Read second time; Committed (on division), (965) 3290.
2. Bill to repeal an Ordinance regulating the markets in Quebec and Montreal. Presented and read, (743) 2719. Read second time; Referred, (782) 2820. Reported, amended so as to apply to Quebec only, (786) 2836. Committed, (810) 2908. Considered; Reported, (1005-1006) 3336. Passed (applying to Quebec only), (1018-1019) 3350. By the Council, (1059) 3407. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 231.]
3. Bill to authorize the employment of convicts in the streets and other public places of Quebec and Montreal. From the Council, (761) 2771. Read, (762) 2771. Order for second reading, discharged, (1004) 3334.
4. Bill to repeal a certain ordinance providing for the appointment of peace officers in Quebec and Montreal. From the Council, (761) 2771. Read, (762) 2771. Ordered for second reading, (775) 2808. Second reading postponed three months, (1004-1005) 3335.
5. Bill to render the office of Mayor of Quebec elective by the people. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce Bill, 2872. Presented and read, (809-810) 2908. Order for second reading discharged, (1005) 3336.
6. Petition of Mayor and Councillors of Quebec, against the above Bill, (869) 3098, (878) 3111.
7. Bill to authorize the Corporation to raise a loan to consolidate their debt. From the Council. Read, (994) 3325. Read second time; Referred, (1034) 3368. Reported with amendments, (1052) 3401. Agreed to; Passed, as amended, (1052-1053) 3401. Amendments agreed to by the Council, (1071) 3423. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 232.]
8. Bill to provide a remedy against the Corporation of Quebec, for recovery of property destroyed by any mob, or during riots, or civil commotions. Presented and read, (1070) 3421-3422. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Passed, the Rules being suspended, (1107) 3461. By the Council, (1124) 3480. Royal Assent, (1129) 3485. [16 Vic., c. 233.]
9. Petition of Mayor and Councillors of Quebec, for amendments to their Acts of Incorporation, (171) 584, (185) 640. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (232) 774.

- Bill presented and read, (247) 835-836. Second reading postponed over recess, (455) 1536. Read second time; Referred, (526) 1775.
10. Petition of the Corporation of Quebec, praying that the Cul-de-Sac Harbour may be placed under their control, (578) 2006, (581) 2069. Bill to transfer the control of the same from the Trinity House of Quebec to the Corporation of Quebec. From the Council, (761) 2771. Read, (762) 2772. Ordered for second reading, (775) 2808. Read second time, (1005) 3335. Petition of N. Allard and others, against the Bill, presented and read, the Rules of the House being suspended, (1024) 3357. Read third time, and passed, (1045) 3387. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 234.]
Vide Quebec Trinity House.
 11. Petitions praying that the Corporation may not be allowed to tax farmers bringing their produce to market: Of Municipal Council, County of Portneuf, (14) 39, (28) 91. Of Municipal Council, County of Bellechasse, (253) 891, (268) 950.
 12. Petition of Joseph Painchaud and others, for indemnity for the blowing up of their houses, to check the progress of the fire in Quebec on 26th December, 1851, (26) 89, (47) 175. Motion, to refer petition; Amendment, to refer so much thereof as asks for an inquiry; Speaker declares both motion and amendment out of order, (125-126) 350-352. Petition withdrawn, (126) 353.
Another Petition presented, (130) 371, (137) 382. Printed, (139) 384. Referred to committee on blowing up houses to check the progress of fires, (192) 653.
Vide Fires, 1.
 13. Petitions for an Act to prevent any further interments in the Protestant burial ground, St. John's Suburbs, of the Hôtel Dieu burial ground, in the Upper Town: Of M.G. Mountain and others, (72) 236, (97) 269. Referred to a select committee, (161) 524. Of J. Douglas and others (and to prevent interments in Cities and Towns generally), (171) 584, (186) 640. Referred to the same committee, (192) 653.
 14. Petition of Rev. John Cook on behalf of the Trustees of the Protestant burial ground, St. John's Street, praying that in any Bill forbidding interments within the city, provision may be made for compensating those whose rights are affected thereby, (696) 2546, (701) 2578.
 15. Petition of William Newell and others, traders and petty chapmen of Quebec, for removal of certain restrictions on their trade in that city, (87) 260, (106) 282. Petition of Mayor and Councillors of Quebec, for the like, (171) 584, (186) 640.
 16. Petition of Langevin, Masson, Thibaudeau and Company, and others, against above petition, (246) 826, (254) 892.
 17. Petition of Baptiste Deroche and others, praying that the Corporation may not be allowed to prohibit the erection of wooden buildings in the said City, (156) 501, (172) 585.
 18. Petition of Rev. J. Auclair and others, for suppression of houses of ill fame within the said City, (235) 806, (249) 867.
 19. Petition of John Thomson and others, of the Banlieue of Quebec, against any alteration of the limits of the city, (597) 2201, (603) 2212.
 20. Petition of H. LeMesurier and others, Protestants of Quebec, referring to an attack on a Protestant church therein, on the delivery of a lecture by Father Gavazzi, and praying for an Act to secure to them the enjoyment of religious liberty, and to make the city liable for

damages committed during breaches of the peace. Presented and read, the Rules being suspended, (1061) 3412.

Vide above, 8.

21. Question, whether government intends to erect a new post office, an extension to the Marine Hospital, and a custom house at Quebec; Answer, 673.
22. Question of privilege, what steps had been taken by the Government with regard to the riot at Quebec in connection with the speech of Father Gavazzi; Answer; Mr. Speaker decides that the discussion is irregular, 3375-3377.

Vide Elections, 3; McKenzie, Murdoch; Maguire, John.

QUEBEC (COUNTY):--Petition of William Henderson and others, of Frampton, Buckland, and other townships in that county, for exemption from a certain proposed tax, (219) 742, (236) 806.

QUEBEC (PARISHES):--

1. Petition of Joseph Bedard and others, for an Act to extend the right of voting for churchwardens (marguilliers) for the Parish of St. Roch's, Quebec, (72) 236, (97) 269. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (590) 2169. (Vide below, 3.)
2. Petition of R.G. Belleau and others, for an Act to invest the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the Parish of Notre Dame de Québec with the rights of "notables" with regard to the administration of the affairs thereof, (394) 1419, (421) 1489. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (590) 2169. (Vide below, 3.)
3. Bill to regulate election of churchwardens (marguilliers) in the above parishes and elsewhere. Notice of motion, for leave to present Bill, 797. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1592. Presented and read, (591) 2169-2170. Second reading, postponed three months, (999) 3330.

QUEBEC AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD:--Vide Addresses To His Excellency, 60.

QUEBEC AND LIVERPOOL STEAMERS:--Vide Steamers Between Quebec and Liverpool.

QUEBEC AND MONTREAL (NORTH SHORE) RAILWAY:--

1. Bill to authorize formation of a company to construct the same. Motion; Postponed, 610-611. 64th Rule suspended; Bill presented and read, (181) 617-618. Read second time; Referred, (259) 901. Reported; Committed, (595) 2196. Considered; Reported, (662) 2412. Motion, to postpone third reading six months, negatived; Bill passed, (677) 2440-2441. By the Council, with amendments, (761) 2771. Considered, and agreed to, (762-763) 2772-2773. Royal Assent, (767) 2777. [16 Vic., c. 100.]
2. Petitions for the passing of a Bill for the above purpose: Of Rev. L. Aubry and others, of St. Léon, (480) 1607, (487-488) 1633. Of Auguste Bourbeau and others, of St. Augustin; Of Rev. N. Kéroack and others, of Cap de la Madeleine, (485) 1617, (489) 1637. Of Michel Naud and others, of Deschambault; Of Baptiste Lépine and others, of Pointe aux Trembles; Of Rev. L.E. Bois and others, of St. Joseph de Maskinongé; Of Mayor and Councillors, City of Quebec, (491-492) 1650, (501) 1679. Petitions printed, (511-512) 1714-1715. Of Rev. D. Paradis and others, of Pointe du Lac; Of Amable Archambeault and others, of Leinster, (499) 1666, (507) 1710. Petitions printed, (534) 1794. Of Municipal Council, County of Terrebonne, (also petitioning for power to take Stock therein), (507) 1710, (521-522) 1769. Of J. Trudel and others, of Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan, (521) 1769, (536) 1818. Petition of J. Trudel and others

printed, (545-546) 1866. Of Aimé Desilets and others, of Three Rivers, (548) 1882, (566) 1939. Of Antoine Légaré, of Ste. Foye; Of Michael Scott and others, of Cap Rouge; Of Rev. Antoine Gosselin and others, of Isle of Orleans, (549) 1882-1883, (566) 1939. Of Joseph Gosselin and others, of the same place, (559) 1911, (571) 1974. Of Rev. S.J.N. Dumoulin and others, of Yamachiche; Of G. Joly and others, of Quebec, (566) 1939, (578) 2006. Of Augustin Gauthier and others, of Quebec, (570) 1974, (581) 2068-2069. Of D. Lemaître Augé and others, of Rivière du Loup, (577) 2006, (581) 2068-2069. Of Municipal Council of Quebec (County); Of Rev. J.A. Mayrand and others, of Ste. Ursule, (585) 2133, (593-594) 2194. Petition of Municipal Council of Quebec (County) printed, (621) 2274. Of Julien Guérin and others, of St. Joachim, (589) 2168, (598) 2202. Of Rev. T.Z. Gingras and others, of St. Basile, (593) 2194, (602) 2212. Of Rev. Joseph Laberge and others, of L'Ancienne Lorette, (602) 2211, (619) 2272. Of Rev. J.H. Sirois and others, (658) 2396, (679) 2456.

All such petitions received on or before 10 March 1853 referred to Committee on Railroads, (590) 2169. Several later petitions referred, (619) 2272.

3. Petition of Louis Champagne and others, of Berthier, against increasing the public debt for the construction of the railway, (491) 1650, (501) 1679.
4. Notice of motion, for a Committee of the whole to consider of extending the Provincial guarantee for the construction of the said railroad, 1904. Motion, negatived after a debate, (702) 2579-2607.
5. Motion, for certain documents relative to the North Shore Railway, 987. Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 76.

QUEBEC AND RICHMOND RAILWAY COMPANY:--

1. Motion, for an Address, for a copy of the contract of Messrs. Jackson and Company with the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company, and of any protest, correspondence, etc., connected therewith,--and information respecting an amalgamation of the company with the Main Trunk Line; A debate thereon, 2720-2729; Negatived, (744-745) 2729.
2. Question, whether Government will encourage the said company to construct branch lines to various settlements and seigniories; Answer, 1013.
3. Notice of motion, for copies of correspondence between the Provincial Government and any departments or directors of the company relative to the establishment of a police force on the line, 1762.
4. Notice of motion, for an Address for copies of correspondence between the company and the Railway Commissioners, stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1593.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 90, 106; Addresses To His Excellency, 61.

QUEBEC AND ST. ANDREW'S RAILWAY COMPANY:--Petition of Hon. George Pemberton and others, for an Act to amend and continue the Act of Incorporation, (231) 773, (237) 808. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, recommending that notice be dispensed with, (250) 868.

QUEBEC AND TROIS PISTOLES NAVIGATION COMPANY:--Petition of William Price and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (584) 2133, (593) 2194. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, recommending that 64th Rule be suspended, (605) 2214. Bill presented and read, (726) 2695. Read second time; Referred, (798)

2885. Reported; Committed, (815) 2923. Considered; Reported, (1036) 3371. Passed, (1045) 3387. By the Council, (1124) 3479. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 247.]

Vide St. Lawrence Navigation Company.

QUEBEC BANK:--Petition of, for increase of capital stock, and facilities for the transfer of their stock in certain cases, (507) 1710, (522) 1770. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (535) 1794. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce Bill, 1841. Bill presented and read, (546) 1867. Read second time; Referred, (754) 2753. Reported, (778) 2816. Committed, (779) 2817. Considered, (796) 2880-2883. Reported; Motions to recommit Bill, negatived, (796-798) 2883-2884. Bill passed, (810) 2908. By the Council, (847) 3029. Royal Assent, (885) 3124. [16 Vic., c. 143.]

Vide Accounts and Papers, 3.

QUEBEC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY:--Petition of Olivier Fiset and others, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, (171) 584, (185) 640. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (198) 665. Bill presented and read, (199) 665. Read second time; Referred, (378) 1380. Reported, (396) 1424. Ordered for third reading, (397) 1425. Passed, (413) 1465-1466. By the Council, (460) 1549. Royal Assent, (473) 1584. [16 Vic., c. 63.]

QUEBEC BRIDGE COMPANY:--Vide Bridges, 23.

QUEBEC BRITISH AND CANADIAN SCHOOL SOCIETY:--Petition of, for aid, (116) 332, (131) 372.

QUEBEC CUSTOM HOUSE:--

1. Motion, for an Address for information relative to the erection thereof, negatived, (743-744) 2719-2720.
2. Question, relative to the site of the Custom House; Answer, 2617.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 91; Addresses To His Excellency, 62; Quebec (City), 21.

QUEBEC ENGLISH CATHOLICS, CONGREGATION OF:--Vide Quebec St. Patrick's Church.

QUEBEC FABRIQUES MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY:--Petition of Rev. J.D. Deziel and other priests, for an Act of Incorporation as a mutual insurance company, for churches in the Diocese of Quebec, (9) 20, (21) 63. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (39) 126. Report thereon, (52) 180. Bill presented and read, (101) 274. Second reading postponed, (216) 717. Read second time; Referred, (290) 1010. Reported, so amended as to incorporate one association for Dioceses of Quebec and Three Rivers, and one for Montreal and St. Hyacinthe; Committed, (619) 2272. Considered, Reported, (799) 2885-2886. Passed, (811) 2909. By the Council, (858) 3058. Royal Assent, (885) 3124. [16 Vic., c. 149.]

QUEBEC FERRY:--

1. Petition of Julien Chabot and others, of Pointe Levy, for an amendment of the Navigation Act, so as to dispense with the inspection of their steam ferry and tow boats, (102) 279, (116) 332. Referred to select committee, (173) 586.
2. Petition of James McKenzie and others, for an Act to regulate the ferry between Quebec and Pointe Levy, (235) 806, (249) 867.
3. Question, whether government intends to introduce a measure to regulate the ferries between Quebec and Pointe Levy; Answer, 821. Bill presented

and read, (890) 3136. Second reading postponed three months, (1033-1034) 3367.

QUEBEC FIRE LOAN:--

1. Bill to amend the Act authorizing the issue of debentures on account thereof. Presented and read, (200) 666. Read second time; Committed; Considered, and amended; Reported; Rules of the House suspended; Passed, (453) 1535. By the Council, (470) 1581. Royal Assent, (474) 1585. [16 Vic., c. 28.]
2. Petitions from parties to whom debentures were issued to enable them to rebuild their houses, praying for a remission of the whole or a portion of their debt: Of E. Rousseau and others, (476) 1599, (486) 1617-1618. Of O. Robitaille and others, (545) 1866, (550) 1884. Printed, (573) 1976.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 92; Addresses to His Excellency, 63, 64; Girard, Michel; McKenzie, Murdoch; Quebec (City), 12.

QUEBEC FRIENDLY SOCIETY:--Petition of Grégoire Darveau and others, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, (171) 584, (185) 640. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (198) 665. Bill presented and read, (199)--The text of the Journal entry recording the presentation of this Bill, which was omitted in error from our transcription, can be found in the Errata, on page 3755 of this volume. Read second time; Referred, (378) 1380. Reported, (396) 1424-1425. Passed, (398) 1426. By the Council, (460) 1549. Royal Assent, (472) 1584. [16 Vic., c. 64.]

QUEBEC HARBOUR:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 93, 94; Addresses to His Excellency, 65, 66; Pilots; Quebec (City), 10.

QUEBEC HOTEL:--Petition of Joseph Cauchon and others, for an Act of Incorporation for building and managing a hotel at Quebec, (307) 1061, (323) 1127. Bill presented and read, (437) 1509. Read second time; Committed, and amended; Reported; Rules of the House suspended; Passed, (466) 1561-1562. By the Council, with amendments, (544) 1857. Amendments considered, and agreed to, (553-554) 1888-1889. Royal Assent, (596) 2197. [16 Vic., c. 79.]

QUEBEC ICE BRIDGE:--

1. Notice of motion, that a select committee be appointed to report on the construction of a periodical ice bridge across the St. Lawrence at Quebec, and the erection of breakwaters on the Pointe Levy Reef and Beauport Flat, 1646. Motion; Carried, (493) 1652-1653. Petition of Dunbar Ross and others (below, 2) referred, (502) 1683. Notice of motion, that an instruction be given to the committee to inquire into the practicability of establishing a communication by steamers during the winter months, 1905. Motion; Instruction ordered, (570) 1943-1946. Report; printed, (878-879) 3111.
2. Petition of Dunbar Ross and others, for adoption of measures for the formation of an ice bridge over the St. Lawrence at Quebec during each winter, (491) 1650, (501) 1679. Referred to above committee, (502) 1683. Printed, (503) 1684.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 95; Addresses to His Excellency, 67.

QUEBEC INFANT SCHOOL:--Petition of Emily Mackie and others, for aid, (33)

120, (48) 176.

QUEBEC INSTITUT CANADIEN:--Petition of F.X. Garneau and others, for aid, (124) 349, (136) 381.

QUEBEC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION:--Petition of F.X. Toussaint and others, for aid, (307) 1060, (322) 1126. Another petition, (489) 1637, (492) 1651.

QUEBEC LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY:--

1. Petition of, for the usual aid, (204) 677, (221) 744.
2. Petition of, for aid to defray expenses incurred in removing from the Parliament House, and arranging their collections anew, (204) 677, (221) 744.

QUEBEC MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM:--Petition of Mrs. H.M. Mountain and others, for aid, (81) 250, (105) 281.

QUEBEC MARINE AND EMIGRANT HOSPITAL:--

1. Question, whether Government will erect a wing of the Marine Hospital at Quebec; Answer, 229.
2. Notice of motion, for Address for copies of correspondence between Government and Dr. James Douglas in reference to the Marine Hospital, 28.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 96-100; Addresses To His Excellency, 68-71; Quebec City, 21.

QUEBEC MARKET:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 94; Addresses To His Excellency, 66; Quebec (City), 2.

QUEBEC NATIONAL SCHOOLS:--Petition of Rev. Dr. George Mackie and others, for aid, (87) 260, (106) 282.

QUEBEC OBSERVATORY:--Petition of J.H. Lefroy and others, for a continuance of the scientific observations thereat, under Provincial authority, (485) 1617, (489) 1637. Printed, (490) 1638.

QUEBEC PILOTS:--Vide Pilots.

QUEBEC PROTESTANT FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM:--Petition of Eliza Taylor, for aid, (63) 218, (84) 253.

QUEBEC PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS BANK:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 3.

QUEBEC RAILWAY BRIDGE:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 101; Addresses To His Excellency, 72; Bridges, 23.

QUEBEC REGISTRY OFFICE:--Petition of Municipal Council, County of Quebec, praying that a safer registry office may be provided, (534) 1793, (543) 1854.

QUEBEC ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION:--Petition of the Directresses, for aid, (180) 616, (192) 653.

QUEBEC ROMAN CATHOLIC ENGLISH CONGREGATION:--Vide Quebec St. Patrick's Church.

QUEBEC ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH:--Petition of the Corporation thereof, for authority to sell or mortgage their property to build a new church, (679) 2455, (686) 2501. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (691) 2539.

Bill presented and read, (701) 2578. Read second time; Referred, (755) 2754. Reported, (778) 2816. Ordered for third reading, (779) 2817.

Passed, (790) 2842. By the Council, with amendments, (974) 3299. Considered and referred, (990-991) 3320-3321. Reported, (1039) 3380. Amendments agreed to, (1039-1040) 3381. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 259.]

QUEBEC ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL:--Petition of Rev. James Williamson and others, for aid, (214) 715, (222) 744.

QUEBEC ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH:--Petition of John Sharples, for the Congregation of Roman Catholics of Quebec speaking the English Language, for an Act of Incorporation, (231) 773, (237) 808. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (250) 868.
Notice of motion, for leave to bring in Bill, 1863. Bill presented and read, (569) 1942. Motion, to postpone second reading six months, negatived; Bill read, and referred, (968-969) 3294. Reported, (1024) 3357. Committed, (1025) 3358.

QUEBEC SCHOOL OF MEDICINE:--Petition of P.M. Bardy, for aid, (45) 173, (73) 237.

QUEBEC SCHOOL OF NAVIGATION:--Question, whether Government intend to establish a school of navigation at Quebec; Answer, 318.
Vide also Addresses to His Excellency, 62.

QUEBEC SISTERS OF CHARITY:--Petition of Sister M.A.M. Mallet and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (46) 174, (74) 238. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (78) 242. Report thereon, (99) 272.
Bill presented and read, (99-100) 273. Second reading postponed, (216) 717, (383) 1386 (over recess), (505) 1688. Read second time; Referred, (525) 1773-1774. Reported; Committed, (620) 2273. Considered; Reported, (999-1000) 3330. Passed, (1017) 3348. By the Council, (1112) 3466. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 264.]

QUEBEC TEMPERANCE HALL ASSOCIATION:--Petition of Richard J. Shaw and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (33) 120, (48) 176. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (52) 180. Report thereon, (99) 272.
Bill presented and read, (99) 273. Read second time; Referred, (215) 716. Reported, with amendments; Committed, (254) 892. 70th Rule (fee) suspended, (281) 973. Bill considered; Reported amended, (344) 1230. Passed, (371) 1359. By the Council, (395) 1423. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., c. 62.]

QUEBEC TRINITY HOUSE: Notice of question, relative to the transfer of the powers and duties of the Trinity House to the Harbor Commissioners, 658.
Vide Accounts and Papers, 102; Quebec (City), 10.

QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS:--

1. Select committee appointed to inquire into the manner in which the Acts providing for the improvement of the said roads have been carried out; Petitions relative to roads near Quebec referred, (523) 1771, (585) 2133. Instruction, to inquire into the reason why the works on the road from Hough's Farm to St. Augustin have not been performed, as required by the Law of 1850, (552-553) 1888.
2. House goes into Committee, to consider of authorizing the Trustees to effect a new (preferential) loan; And of extending the roads under their control (His Excellency's recommendation being signified), (894-895) 3143. Six resolutions reported; Amendment, that it is expedient to dispose of the interest of the Province in all merely local works, negatived, and resolutions agreed to, (920-922) 3206-3209.

3. Bill to authorize the Trustees to issue debentures to a certain amount, and to place certain roads under their control. Presented and read, (922) 3209. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported, (1022) 3353-3354. Passed, (1029) 3363. By the Council, (1124) 3479. Royal Assent, (1129) 3485. [16 Vic., c. 235.]
 4. Petitions for improvement of certain roads under direction of the Quebec Turnpike Trustees: Of Charles Ménard and others (Bourg Royal Road, for 3½ miles from Beauport Road); Of William McBain and others, and of Municipal Council, County of Quebec (Road and Bridge from St. Ambroise to north side of Jacques Cartier River), (13) 39, (26) 89-90. Of A. Derousselle and others (Laval Road), (103) 279, (117) 333. Of Municipal Council of County of Quebec (St. Claire Road), (124) 349, (136) 381. Of Hon. George Pemberton and others (Road from Ste. Foye Road to Lorette Road, and that the Belvedere and Sauvageau Hill Roads be placed under the control of the Trustees), (156) 501, (171-172) 584-585. Of Joseph Déry and others, and of Charles Langevin and others (Road from Déry Bridge leading in direction of Bélair), (196) 660, (205) 678. Of Very Rev. C. Cazeau and others (Road from Sillery Cove to St. Louis Road), (220) 742, (236) 807. Of François Poulin and others (Petit Village Road, and thence to main Beauport Road near the Asylum), (307) 1060, (322) 1126. All referred to the above Committee (Vide above, 1.), (523) 1771, (585) 2133.
Of John Power and others (Road from Hough's farm to the Trait Quarré de St. Augustin, instead of another road), (549) 1882-1883, (568) 1941. Motion, to refer petition, negatived, (585) 2133-2134. Printed, (701) 2578. Question, relative to consideration of said petition; Answer, 2617. Of Joseph Valin and others (the same), (566) 1939, (578) 2007. Of Rev. Augustin Millette (also Milette) and others (the same), (581) 2068, (589-590) 2168-2169. Vide also Roads, 6.
 5. Petition of A.C. Buchanan, and others, Trustees, for power to borrow money to construct a suspension bridge in place of the Montmorency Bridge, (214) 715, (221) 744.
 6. Notice of motion, for a select committee to amend the Ordinance providing for the improvement of roads in the neighborhood of the City of Quebec, 885. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1589.
 7. Notice of motion, for a select committee to inquire into certain negligence on the part of the Trustees, 1197. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1589.
- Vide Accounts and Papers, 103; Addresses to His Excellency, 73. Vide also Roads.

QUEBEC WATER WORKS:--

1. Petition of Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec, for amendments to Acts relating to the Quebec Water Works, and an extension of the amount authorized to be raised therefor, (593) 2194, (603) 2212. Rules relative to Notice suspended, (657) 2374.
Bill to enable the Corporation to borrow an additional sum. From the Council. Read, (697) 2547. Read second time; Referred, (754-755) 2753. Reported, with an amendment, (786) 2836. Committed; Considered; Reported, (788) 2840. Passed, as amended, (793) 2848. Amendment agreed to by the Council, (811) 2909. Royal Assent, (885) 3124. [16 Vic., c. 129.]
2. Petition of the same, for exemption of the iron castings imported for the Water Works, from duty, (180) 616, (192) 653.

QUEEN'S BENCH (LOWER CANADA):--

1. House goes into Committee to consider of amending certain provisions relating to the said court, and to make better provision for appointment of judges

of the Superior Court to supply the place of judges of the Queen's Bench in certain cases; Resolution reported; Agreed to, (395-396) 1424.

2. Bill to amend certain provisions relating to the said court. Presented and read, (396) 1424. Read second time; Referred, (529) 1781.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 20; Addresses to His Excellency, 14.

QUEEN'S BENCH AND COMMON PLEAS (UPPER CANADA):--

1. Bill for the more equal distribution of business, and to improve the practice, in the Superior Courts of Common Law. Notice of motion, for leave to bring in Bill, 1392. Presented and read, (396-397) 1425. Second reading postponed, (529) 1781. A debate thereon; Read second time; Referred, (794) 2852-2855. Two other Bills (Vide below, 2, 3.) referred, (794) 2855-2856. Reported; Committed, (989) 3318-3319. Considered; Reported, (1047-1048) 3389-3390. Passed, (1056-1057) 3404-3405. By the Council, (1112) 3467. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483-3484. [16 Vic., c. 175.]
2. Bill to simplify the practice and proceedings in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in Upper Canada (Mr. Richards). Presented and read, (230-231) 757. Two hundred and fifty additional copies printed, (362) 1281. Second reading postponed over recess, (442) 1514. Read second time; Referred to committee on Bill relative to business of said courts, (794) 2855-2856. Reported; Printed, (989) 3319.
3. Bill to amend and consolidate the provisions of certain Acts, and to simplify the proceedings in the said courts (Mr. J.A. Macdonald). Notice of motion, for leave to present Bill, 1904. Bill presented and read, (646) 2318. Referred to committee on above Bill, (794) 2856. Reported, (989) 3318.

Vide Chancery, Court of, 1, 3.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON:--Petition of, for an endowment, (111) 306, (125) 350.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL:--Vide Pleading.

QUEEN'S PRINTER:--Question, whether Government intend to abolish the office of Queen's Printer; Answer, 247.

Bill to abolish the office of Queen's Printer, and to provide for the public printing and advertising. Presented and read, (121) 337. Second reading postponed, (384) 1387 (over recess), (505) 1688. Second reading moved; Motion postponed at the suggestion of the Government, (799) 2886. Second reading postponed six months after a debate, (828-829) 2967-2972.

Vide Canada Gazette.

QUESTIONS:--

1. Resolution, that two days notice be given on all motions, and that such notices be laid on the table each day before 5 o'clock, and be printed with the Votes and Proceedings, (183) 630.
2. A certain Bill having been read a third time, and recommitted for a future day, and being then considered, and reported without amendment, and a motion made that it do pass, an objection was made to the motion, on the ground that it should appear on the Orders for a future day, but the objection was overruled by Mr. Speaker, and his decision sustained by the House, upon appeal, (892-893) 3138.
3. A motion being made to recommit the Lower Canada Jury Bill, for the purpose of providing for the payment of petit jurors, Mr. Speaker declines to receive the same, on the ground that it should have originated in a Committee of the whole; His decision appealed from and confirmed, (1057) 3405.
4. A resolution, reported from a Committee of the whole, amended by the House, (1102) 3456.

5. Debate on certain Questions adjourned: (18) 54, (25) 81, (32) 113, (44) 168, (152) 440, (155) 494, (159) 520, (231) 765, (248) 857, (565) 1935, (611) 2231, (849) 3034.
6. Further consideration of questions postponed sinê die: (312) 1073, (498) 1659.
7. Superseded by the Orders of the day being called: (331) 1162, (1026) 3360.
8. Orders of the day called, and consideration of question under discussion resumed on a future day, (350-351) 1246.
9. Previous Question moved, (350) 1246.
10. Motions withdrawn: (362) 1286, (876) 3107.
11. Amendment to an amendment: (562) 1920, (1066) 3417.
12. A motion being proposed and seconded, the seconder withdrew his support. The member, claiming that the motion had been made in jest, attempted to withdraw it, but a member opposed to the motion then again seconding it, Mr. Speaker ruled that it was in order, and it was put, (954) 3267-3268.

QUESTIONS NEGATIVED OR SUPERSEDED:--

1. That the Committee of the whole on reciprocity have leave to sit again, (108) 295.
2. For the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Act for employing military pensioners as a local police, (109) 295.
3. For the second reading of the Bill to restrict the acceptance of office, (114-115) 317.
4. That Mr. Johnson be excused from serving on election committees, on account of holding an office which requires his attendance during the sittings of the Court of Queen's Bench, (122) 339.
5. To postpone six months the second reading of the Conciliation Courts Bill, (122-123) 342.
6. To refer the petition of Dr. Painchaud and others, for indemnity for the blowing up of their houses to check the recent fire at Quebec; Also, amendment thereto; Both ruled out of Order, (125-126) 350-352.
7. That it is expedient to confer on the county councils in Upper Canada the appointment, etc., of sheriffs, registrars, and clerks of the peace and county courts, (141) 401-402.
8. That it is expedient to provide for the periodical election of sheriffs, coroners, and registrars, in Upper Canada, (141) 402.
9. For an Address for correspondence on the subject of a Royal charter for Trinity College, Toronto, (173) 596.
10. That the 64th and 68th Rules be suspended as regards the Bill to regulate the business of stevedore at the Port of Quebec, (175) 598.
11. To postpone six months the second reading of the Bill to authorize appointment of Assistant Judges of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, (183) 633.
12. To recommit the Bill to authorize the appointment of Assistant Judges of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, (201) 669.
13. For the second reading of the Bill to allow Her Majesty's subjects to plead for themselves in the various courts, (202-203) 671.
14. For the second reading of the Bill to provide for the election of sheriffs in Upper Canada, (211) 697.
15. For the second reading of the Bill to provide for recording the votes of members on the passage of Bills, (212) 699.
16. For the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Sault Ste. Marie Canal Company, (213) 700-701.
17. For going into Committee to consider of rescinding the resolution adopting the First Report of Committee on Printing (in relation to the form of the printed Journals), (226) 748-749.

18. That the payment of £200 into the hands of the Clerk by the petitioners in the Richelieu controverted election be considered equivalent to the Recognizance declared by Mr. Speaker to be objectionable, (228) 754.
That the said motion be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, (228-229) 755.
19. For an Address for copy of an Instrument appointing the line of the Main Trunk Railway, and other documents relative thereto, (233) 780.
20. To refer petition of Donald Cameron, of Thorah, (240) 810.
21. To refer petition of Thomas Appleton, of King, (240) 810-811.
22. To postpone six months the second reading of the Bill to modify the Usury Laws, (251) 873-874. Three months, (251) 883.
23. For going into Committee on the expediency of bridging the rivers between Gaspé Basin and the Ristigouche, (258) 900.
24. For an Address for despatches communicating the views of the Imperial Government as to the composition of the Legislative Council, and for Information as to the appointment of new members, (280-281) 973.
25. That, excepting on Mondays, Orders of the day take precedence of notices, (302) 1028.
26. To recommit the Montreal Fire Loan Bill, (303-304) 1030.
27. For appointment of a committee to inquire into the best means of preventing any new incumbents being placed on the list of recipients from the Clergy Reserve Fund, (325) 1132.
28. For referring the petition of the Municipal Council of Lincoln and Welland, complaining of the non-payment of claims connected with the administration of criminal justice, (326) 1133.
29. For the second reading of the Bill to extend provisions of the Act for securing the independence of the Legislative Assembly, (327) 1144.
30. For an Address for copy of correspondence between members of the Government relative to construction of roads, piers, and lighthouses, in the County of Huron, and a reduction of the price of lands therein, (331) 1162.
31. For the second reading of the Bill to regulate the business of stevedore at Quebec, (332) 1173.
32. For the second reading of the Bill to prohibit the payment of mechanics in goods, by way of truck, in cities in Upper Canada, (332) 1176.
33. For referring petition of William Wilson, relative to a lot of land in Cul-de-Sac Street, Quebec, of which he has been deprived by the Quebec Trinity House, (334) 1185.
34. For referring to a Select Committee the Bill to establish a Bureau of Agriculture, (337) 1196.
35. For Committee of the whole to consider of adopting a Standing Order that no petition shall be rejected because it is printed instead of manuscript, (349) 1240.
36. Various motions for recommitting the Grand Trunk Railway Bill for further amendment, (351-359) 1246-1269. Other motions relative thereto, (372) 1359-1360.
37. For receiving a petition from the Municipality, United Townships of Dummer and Burleigh, complaining of the present disposition of the Clergy Reserves, etc., (364-365) 1313.
38. For referring the petition of J.B. Miville de Chêne, relative to the loss of his schooner, (369) 1327.
39. For a Committee of the whole to consider of addressing Her Majesty, for certain amendments to the Union Act, (376) 1371.
40. To postpone twelve months, the second reading of Verrault's Bridge Bill,

(379) 1381.

To postpone six months, consideration of amendments of Council thereto, (1012) 3344, (1040) 3381.

41. For agreeing to the amendments of the Council to the Bill for confirming the title of the Middlesex and Elgin Agricultural Society to certain land, (389) 1397.
42. For a Committee of the whole to consider of addressing Her Majesty for a Royal Amnesty to Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher, Frost, and others, who were conficted of being concerned in the insurrections in Ireland and Wales respectively, (390) 1401.
43. Various amendments on the second and third readings of the Lower Canada Rebellion Losses Bill, (403-405) 1446-1449.
44. To recommit the Brantford and Buffalo Railway Bill, (407) 1451.
45. For the passing of Verrault's (Etchemin) Bridge Bill, (409-410) 1462.
46. To postpone six months, the second reading of the Bill to amend the Surveyors' Act, (410) 1462.
47. To recommit the Hamilton Orphan Asylum Bill, (415) 1473. To postpone consideration of Bill, (415) 1477.
48. To recommit the Bill to establish a Consolidated Loan Fund for Upper Canada, to limit the amount to be raised for local works, (419) 1481.
49. For an Address for a Return of the balance of Post Office revenue at the time when the control of the Department was transferred to the Provincial Government, and correspondence relative to the said transfer, (423) 1492.
50. Two motions for recommitting the resolutions relative to a Main Trunk Line of railway through British North America, (447) 1527-1528.
51. To recommit the Pickering Harbour Bill, (459) 1548.
52. To refer the Upper Canada Registry Bill to a select committee, to take evidence as to the best mode of equalizing the remuneration of registrars, (463) 1553. To recommit the Bill, to provide for the regulation of the fees by county councils, (464) 1553-1554. To postpone the third reading of the Bill, (464) 1554.
53. To recommit the Supply resolutions, to consider of resolving that from the late period at which the Estimates were sent down, it is inexpedient to vote the Supplies en bloc, (468-469) 1580. To recommit the same to consider of appropriating £30,000 for roads and bridges, (469) 1580.
54. For recommitting the fifth Report of the Committee on Contingencies, (474) 1585.
55. That Mr. Leblanc be discharged from further attendance on the Kamouraska election committee, (476) 1600.
56. For an Address for copies of correspondence relative to the withdrawal of the Imperial Branch of the Customs for Montreal and Quebec, (503-504) 1686-1687.
57. To postpone six months, the second reading of the Bill to vest in certain inhabitants of Moore a road allowance therein, (506) 1690.
58. To recommit the Bill to incorporate the Charitable Ladies of St. Etienne de la Malbaie, (517) 1729.
59. To suspend 64th, 66th and 74th Rules, relative to a Bill for increasing the capital of the Montreal Manufacturing Company, (524) 1772.
60. For the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act regulating election of members, (526) 1776.
61. For the second reading of the Bill to secure to occupiers of lands, compensation for ameliorations made by them, (527) 1779.
62. That leave be not given to bring in a Bill to confirm certain proceedings of the Catholic inhabitants of Three Rivers, (538) 1826-1827.

63. That the representation of the people in Parliament should be based on population, and the number be gradually enlarged, (539) 1839.
Various amendments to the Representation Bill: (588) 2146-2147, (607-610) 2218-2222, (637-639) 2292-2295.
64. That a certain resolution of the Megantic election committee in reference to their proceedings be concurred in; Decision of Mr. Speaker, that the House should not interfere therein, (544) 1854.
65. Various amendments to the Bill to amend the Usury Laws: (251-252) 873-883, (554-558) 1899-1903, (562-563) 1920.
66. To postpone three months the second reading of the Charitable Societies Bill, (574-575) 1994-1995.
67. To refer petition of Louis C. LeFrançois, relative to his expenses on the Montmorency election inquiry, to the Committee on Contingencies, (568) 1941-1942.
68. To refer the petition of John Power and others, for improvement of the road from Hough's farm to St. Augustin by the Quebec Road Trustees, (585) 2133-2134.
69. For an Address for copies of the Commission, and instructions given to the Rebellion Loss Commissioners in 1845, and their original Minutes, (605) 2214-2215.
70. To postpone six months, the third reading of the Georgina separation Bill, (641) 2299.
71. To postpone one week the third reading of the Niagara Dock Company Bill, (641-642) 2300-2301. To recommit the Bill, (642) 2303-2304.
72. For an Address to Her Majesty, relative to the tariff of fees in the Vice Admiralty Court at Quebec, (646-647) 2319-2320.
73. For a select committee to consider an Address to Her Majesty, relative to the free admission of Canadian products into Great Britain, and free inter-colonial intercourse, (655) 2370-2371.
74. To postpone six months the third reading of the Quebec and Montreal North Shore Railway Bill, (677) 2440.
75. For a Committee of the whole to consider of demonstrating to the Imperial Government the injustice of the Union, and praying for its repeal, (680) 2457.
76. For an Address for copies of correspondence, etc., relative to the dismissal of T.C. Dixon, Esq., from the Commission of the Peace, (680) 2468-2469.
77. That on Wednesdays, the House meet at ten o'clock, (680) 2469. Again, (744) 2720.
78. To suspend the 64th Rule in relation to the incorporation of a company to construct a railway from Brantford to Malden, (681) 2469-2470.
79. To refer the petition of Charles C. Small, relative to arrears of salary, to a select committee, (684) 2479.
80. For the second reading of the Bill to abolish the Rectories, (689) 2533.
81. Various amendments in relation to Mr. Drummond's Bill for facilitating redemption of seigniorial rights: (697-698) 2569-2570, (819-821) 2927-2929, (834-839) 2990-2996.
82. For a Committee of the whole to consider of extending the provincial guarantee to a railroad between Quebec and Montreal on the North Shore, (702) 2606-2607.
83. For referring to a select committee the Return relative to damages on the Beauharnois Canal, (703-704) 2613.
84. That for the remainder of the Session, Orders of the day take precedence

- of notices of motions (with certain exceptions): (703) 2607-2608, (902) 3180-3181. On Mondays and Wednesdays, (764) 2774.
85. For the second reading of the Bill to authorize a survey of a certain concession line in the Township of Hamilton, (710) 2627.
 86. That the 64th and 66th Rules be suspended, on the petition for revival of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Act, (716) 2652.
 87. Various amendments to the resolutions and Bill on the customs duties, (720-723) 2656-2660, (748-749) 2740.
 88. For the second reading of the Bill to restrain the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, (724) 2687.
 89. Various amendments to the Toronto University Bill, (727-730) 2696-2701.
 90. For an Address for information relative to applications for timber berths on the Gatineau, and for a copy of the Report of the Commission appointed in 1845 to inquire into the management of the Crown Timber Office at Bytown, (742-743) 2718-2719.
 91. For an Address for information relative to the erection of a custom house at Quebec, (743-744) 2720.
 92. For an Address for the contract between Messrs. Jackson and Company with the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company, (744-745) 2729.
 93. For a Committee of the whole, to consider of addressing Her Majesty for a Royal Pardon to W.S. O'Brien and others concerned in the insurrection in Ireland in 1848, (752) 2749.
 94. For a Committee of the whole, to consider of fixing by law the salaries of public officers, (752) 2751-2752.
 95. That the Bill relative to the practice of physic and surgery in Lower Canada be the second Order on Monday next, (753-754) 2752. The first, (880) 3113.
 96. For the second reading of the Bill to increase the jurisdiction of Division Courts, (755-756) 2755.
 97. For an Address for copies of all correspondence on trade, the commercial policy of the Province, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, the fisheries, and the establishment of a line of ocean steamers to Liverpool, (774) 2807.
 98. Various amendments to the resolutions providing an indemnity for the seigniors, under the Bill to define seigniorial rights, etc., (783-784) 2821-2826.
 99. That for the remainder of the Session, all Orders of the Day not proceeded with, be placed at the foot of the list, (792) 2847.
 100. To sit on Saturdays, for the remainder of the Session, (792) 2847.
 101. To postpone six months the reading of the Cataraqui and Peterborough Railway Bill, (793) 2848.
 102. To recommit the Quebec Bank Bill, (796-797) 2883-2884.
 103. For the second reading of the Bill to provide for collection of claims against owners of Vessels, (800) 2889.
 104. To postpone six months the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Ecclesiastical Society of St. Michel, (800-801) 2890.
To refer the said Bill to a committee, with an instruction to prepare a general measure for all religious bodies; And that the Clerk do procure a copy of the rules of this society, and a Return of its property, and receipts and expenditure for the past year, (801-802) 2894.
 105. To postpone six months the second reading of the Bill to amend the ordinance concerning the erection of parishes, etc., (821-822) 2931. To postpone six months the third reading, 2975.

106. To postpone six months the Bill to facilitate the building of churches, (822) 2932.
107. To postpone six months the second reading of the Bill relative to the church property of the Parish of Three Rivers, (823) 2935-2936.
108. To postpone consideration of indemnity to members of Legislative Council, until the scheme for altering the constitution of the Council has been decided on, (825) 2959-2960.
109. For the second reading of the Bill to abolish the office of Queen's Printer, (828) 2972.
110. To recommit the Upper Canada Jurors' Bill, (830) 2974.
111. For the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the discharge of hypotecs, etc., on real property, (832) 2977.
112. That the Committee of the whole on the Bill to provide for certain annual Returns have leave to sit again, (832) 2977.
113. To postpone three months the second reading of the Bill relating to causes in formâ pauperis, (832-833) 2978.
For the third reading of the Bill (superseded by referring it), (840-841) 2997-2998.
114. For appointment of a select committee to report by Bill or otherwise, for the abolition of the Court of Chancery, (844-845) 3022.
For an Address to His Excellency to appoint a Commission on the subject, (844) 3020.
For appointment of a select committee to report as to the propriety of abolishing the Court of Chancery and conferring equity jurisdiction on the Common Law Courts, (844) 3022.
115. For leave of absence to Mr. McLachlin, (846) 3028.
116. For an Address for a Return of Postmasters and Clerks in the Post Office Department who have retired since 5th April, 1852, with the retiring allowances, etc., awarded them, (863-864) 3084.
117. For appointment of a Committee to prepare a Bill to provide for voting by ballot in all parliamentary elections, (864) 3084.
118. That the third reading of the Bill to place the Grand River navigation under the control of the Government, be postponed six months, (873) 3102. That the Bill be recommitted, (873-874) 3103.
119. That the Committee of the whole on the Bill to amend the General Railway clauses Consolidation Act have leave to sit again, (880) 3114.
120. To recommit the Upper Canada Assessment Bill, (881) 3114, (947) 3253. Amendment reported after recommitment negatived, (948) 3253-3254.
121. That it is inexpedient to place the emoluments of the County Judges at the discretion of the Executive (in amendment to a resolution relative to their travelling expenses), (887) 3126.
122. For an Address to Her Majesty for the repeal of the proviso in the Union Act requiring a two-thirds vote upon any Bill for altering the number of representatives in the Assembly, (899) 3176.
123. For an Address to His Excellency to take steps for the construction of a canal at Sault Ste. Marie, (901) 3178.
124. Various amendments to Supply resolutions, (917-919) 3203-3205.
125. Amendment to resolutions on Quebec Roads: That it is expedient to dispose of the public interest in all merely local works, (920-921) 3207.
126. Various amendments to the resolutions on the constitution of the Legislative Council, (925-933) 3212-3219, (935) 3221.
127. That the report of the Committee on Beresford's Divorce Bill be not received, 3227-3228.
To postpone six months consideration of amendments to the Bill, (940) 3228.

128. That it is expedient to discontinue the system of alternate parliaments (in amendment to resolutions on erection of public buildings at Toronto), (953) 3266-3267.
Amendments, that the Seat of Government be fixed at Bytown; Kingston; Toronto; Montreal; And Montreal and Toronto alternately, (953-955) 3267-3269. That it is expedient to inquire as to the sufficiency of the present buildings at Toronto, (955) 3270.
129. For instructions to the Committee of the whole on the Bill supplementary to the Upper Canada School Act: To provide for the repeal of all enactments authorizing separate schools; And to provide against any teaching, etc., in any public school, to do violence to the religious feeling of any child, (958) 3279.
Motions for recommitting the Bill, (992-993) 3323-3324. To postpone third reading six months, (993-994) 3324-3325.
130. To refer amendments of Legislative Council to Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Bill to the Railroad Committee, (960) 3284.
131. To postpone six months the second reading of the Bill to Incorporate La Congrégation des Hommes de Ville Marie, in Montreal, (962-963) 3288.
132. To refer to a Committee of the whole the Bill to provide for election of mayors in Upper Canada by the municipal electors, (968) 3294.
133. To postpone six months the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Catholics in Quebec speaking the English language (St. Patrick's Church), (969) 3294.
134. To postpone three months the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Law AEde, (973) 3299.
135. To postpone three months the reception of the report on the St. Hyacinthe Parish Property Bill, (975) 3300. Motions to recommit the Bill, (996-997) 3327-3328, (1044) 3396. To refer the Bill to the Committee on Standing Orders, (1042) 3384-3385.
136. For a Committee of the whole to consider the expediency of affording encouragement to the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, (991) 3321.
137. For the second reading of the Bill to allow the recusation of judges who are seigniors, in cases affecting seigniorial rights, (998) 3329.
138. For the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act relating to the duties of justices in Lower Canada respecting summary convictions, (998-999) 3329.
139. For the second reading of the bill to regulate the election of churchwardens in certain parishes at Quebec, (999) 3330.
140. To postpone six months the second reading of the Bill granting certain road allowances to Mr. Small, (1000) 3331.
141. For the second reading of the Bill to lessen law costs in Upper Canada, (1000-1001) 3331-3332.
142. For the second reading of Mr. Dubord's Bill to amend the Act regulating the measurement of timber, (1001-1002) 3332.
143. To discharge the Order for the second reading of the Bill to prevent Sunday labor in certain departments, (1003) 3334.
144. For the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Ordinance respecting the appointment of peace officers in Quebec and Montreal, (1004-1005) 3335.
145. To recommit the Bill to amend the Act for securing the independence of the Legislative Assembly, (1013) 3345, (1014) 3346.
146. To postpone six months the third reading of the St. Michel Ecclesiastical Society Bill, (1019) 3350.
147. To postpone the third reading of the Halton Separation Bill, (1021-1022) 3353.

148. For a Committee of the whole on addressing His Excellency relative to the construction of a canal to connect the waters of Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence, (1026) 3359.
149. To refer back to the select committee the Bill relative to the illegal detention of real property in Lower Canada, (1026) 3360.
150. To recommit the Halton Separation Bill, (1029) 3362-3363.
151. To recommit the Bill for extending the jurisdiction of the Division Courts, Upper Canada, (1030-1031) 3364.
152. To recommit the Bill for extending the elective franchise, (1032) 3365.
153. For the second reading of the Bill to regulate the ferries at Quebec, (1033-1034) 3367.
154. For the second reading of the Bill to prevent Sunday labor in certain public departments, (1035) 3368.
155. That the Committee of the whole on the Stanstead Bank have leave to sit again tomorrow, (1035) 3371.
156. For the second reading of the Bill to secure to married women certain rights of property, (1036-1037) 3372.
157. To postpone six months the consideration of the Metropolitan Gas and Water Company Bill, (1037) 3372.
158. To postpone three months the third reading of Mr. Egan's Bill to amend the Act relative to the measurement of timber, (1046-1047) 3388-3389.
To recommit the Bill, (1047) 3389.
159. That the Petition of Rev. E. Chartier be printed, (1052) 3401.
160. To recommit the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Loan Company, (1053-1054) 3402-3403, (1056) 3404. To postpone third reading three months, (1054-1055) 3403.
161. To recommit the Lower Canada Jury Bill, to provide for the payment of petit jurors, (declined by Mr. Speaker), (1057) 3405.
To postpone the third reading three months, (1057) 3406.
162. To recommit Mr. Rolph's Bill to amend the Law relative to the solemnization of matrimony, (1058) 3406.
To postpone the third reading three months, (1064) 3415-3416.
163. To recommit the Bill for exempting tools, etc., from seizure under execution for debt, to confine its operation to Upper Canada, (1066) 3417-3418.
To confine its operation to Lower Canada, (1066) 3417.
164. To recommit the Bill for the better management of the Upper Canada Lunatic Asylum, (1068) 3419-3420.
165. To postpone three months the third reading of the Bill to encourage the issue of bank notes secured under the General Banking Law, (1070) 3421.
166. For the second reading of the Bill to change the place of sitting of the Beauharnois Circuit Court, (1072) 3424.
167. To strike out a certain paragraph of the Second Report of the Joint Committee on the Library (on a motion for concurring in the Report), (1072-1073) 3424.
168. Various amendments to Supply Resolutions for 1852, (1094-1101) 3450-3455.
169. To postpone consideration of the Quebec Pilotage Bill until it is reprinted in French, as amended by the select committee, (1109) 3463.
170. To postpone six months the consideration of the Council's amendment to the Joint Stock Companies Bill, (1114) 3469.
171. To refund the fee paid on the Bill to incorporate the Lake Superior Silver Company, (1121) 3477.
172. For calling up certain Orders of the Day, (694-695) 2542-2543.
173. For adjourning debate on a question, (698) 2569.

174. For postponing the remaining Orders: (178-179) 608, (393) 1412, (420) 1482, (455-456) 1537, (850) 3046, (949) 3254, (974) 3299.
175. For adjournment of the House: (367-368) 1321, (404) 1447, (1037) 3372, (1037) 3373, (1038) 3373, (1115) 3469 (twice), (1116) 3470 (twice).

QUORUM:--Vide Legislative Assembly, 9; Union Act, 1.

R.

RAILROADS:--

1. Bill to repeal the 5th and 6th clauses of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act. Leave to present Bill requested and a debate thereon, 793-795. Bill presented and read, Rules of the House suspended, (234) 795. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported, (243) 814-815. Read third time and passed, (243) 815-816. By the Council, (251) 869. Royal Assent, (255) 89. [16 Vic., c. 2.]
2. Bill to amend the General Railway Clauses Consolidation Act. Notice of motion for leave to bring in Bill, 1904. Bill presented and read, (570) 1943. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads, (705) 2615. Reported; Committed, (774-775) 2808. Considered; Report progress; Referred back to the Committee on Railroads, (880) 3113-3114. Reported; Committed, (1011) 3343. Considered; Reported; Passed, the Rules being suspended, (1076) 3428. By the Council, (1123) 3479. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 169.]
3. Bill to empower the Municipality of Two Mountains to take stock in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railway Company. Notice of motion for leave to present Bill, 1841. Bill presented and read, (546) 1867. Read second time; Referred, (705) 2614. Reported with amendments; Committed, (751) 2744-2745. Instruction, to consider of extending its provisions to Terrebonne; Considered; Reported, (765-766) 2775. Passed (as relating to Two Mountains and Terrebonne, and any railways passing through the same), (780-781) 2819. By the Council, amended so as to apply also to Rouville and Missisquoi, (862) 3082. Amendments referred, (863) 3083. Reported; Agreed to, (866) 3089. Royal Assent, (886) 3125. [16 Vic., c. 138.]
4. Bill to amend the foregoing Act. Presented and read, (961) 3286. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Passed, the Rules being suspended, (1106-1107) 3461. By the Council, (1124) 3480. Royal Assent, (1129) 3485. [16 Vic., c. 213.]
5. Bill to authorize Municipalities of Stanstead, Shefford, and Chambly, to take stock in railway companies. Presented and read; Rule requiring Private Bills to be based on a petition, suspended, (961-962) 3286-3287. Order for second reading, discharged, (1034) 3367-3368.
6. Petitions for amendment of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act so as to enable municipal corporations to subscribe for stock in the Peterborough and Port Hope and other railway companies incorporated before the passing of that Act: Of Municipality, Township of Cavan; Of Municipality, Township of South Monaghan; Of Municipality, Township of Hope; Of Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company; Of the Municipal Council, Town of Port Hope, (191) 652, (204-205) 678. Vide Peterborough and Port Hope Railway, 1.
7. Petition of Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, for exemption of railroads from municipal taxation, (499) 1666, (507) 1710.
8. Petition of Toronto and Guelph Railway Company, for the passing of an Act to empower railway companies to acquire lands, (679) 2455, (687) 2501-2502.

9. Petition of John Mewburn and others, of Lincoln and Welland, praying that railroad companies may be compelled to sow the sides of their track with grass seed, (833) 2990, (846) 3028.
 10. Order, that railway, canal, and telegraph Bills on the Orders for Second reading, be the first Orders of the day on Thursday next, (247) 836.
- Vide also Accounts and Papers, 11, 22, 41, 63, 73-75, 90, 101, 104-108, 119, 120; Addresses to Her Majesty, 3; Addresses to His Excellency, 15, 16, 60, 61, 72, 74-77; Brantford and Buffalo Railroad; Bridges, 19; Brockville and Ottawa Railway; Buffalo and Toronto Railway; Bytown and Prescott Railway Company; Canada Central Railway Company; Cataraqui and Peterborough Railroad Company; Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company; Cobourg and Peterborough Railway; Committees, 1; Erie and Ontario Railroad Company; Executive Council, 2; Galt and Guelph Railway; Georgian Bay and St. Lawrence Railway; Goderich and Great Western Railroad; Governor General, Messages from His Excellency, 2; Grand Junction Railway; Grand Trunk Railway; Great Northern Trunk Railway; Great Western Railroad; Guelph and Owen Sound Railway; Hamilton, 5; Hamilton and Port Dover Railway Company; Hamilton and Toronto Railway; Indians and Indian Lands, 8; Industry Village and Rawdon Railroad Company; Kingston and Toronto Railway; London, 6; London and Port Sarnia Railway; London and Port Stanley Railway; Malden and Brantford Railway; Megantic Junction Railway and Canal Company; Montreal and Bytown Railway; Montreal and New York Railroad Company; Niagara and Detroit Railroad Company; Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad Company; Perth and Kemptville Railway; Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company; Peterborough and Rice Lake Railway; Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway; Port Whitby and Lake Huron Railway; Prince Edward Railway; Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railway; Quebec and Richmond Railway Company; Quebec and St. Andrew's Railway Company; Railroads, Standing Committee on; St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company; Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway; Toronto and Guelph Railway Company; Toronto and Peterborough Railway; Two Mountains (County); Vaudreuil and Bytown Railway; Waterloo and Saugeen Railway; Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway Company.

RAILROADS, STANDING COMMITTEE ON:--

1. Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines appointed, (10) 21; Concluded in, (10) 21-27.
2. Subjects Referred:--Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Bill, (70) 226. Montreal and New York Railroad Bill, (85-86) 255. Petition of the Town Council, Town of Prescott (Bytown and Prescott Railway), (99) 272. St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Bill, (108) 285. Petition of Joshua Adams and others of United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew (for construction of a railway from Georgian Bay to St. Lawrence), (111) 307. Petitions of Peter Aylen and others (improvements on the Ottawa), of Joseph Aumond and others (Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal), and of A. Jeffry and others (Cobourg and Peterborough Railway), (119) 334; Order referring said petitions rescinded, (128) 362. Petition of A. Jeffry again referred, (293) 1017. Petition of the Town Council of Perth (Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal), (214) 715; Order referring said Petition rescinded, (230) 756. Of Municipality of Uxbridge (Grand Trunk Railway), (222) 745. Grand Trunk Railway Bill; Brantford and Buffalo Railroad Bill, (258) 901. Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company; Montreal and Quebec (North Shore) Railway; Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Union Railroad Company; Toronto and Guelph Railway Company (1st); Grand Junction Railroad Company; and Woodstock and

Lake Erie Railway Bills, (259) 901-902. Petitions for construction of a railway from the St. Lawrence to Lake Huron (Georgian Bay and St. Lawrence Railway); Petition of Municipal Council of St. John (Seigniorial Tenure), (262) 914-915. Petition of Hon. R.U. Harwood and others (Grand Trunk Railway bridges), (282) 993. Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Bill, (285) 996. Petitions relative to last mentioned Bill: (287) 1002, (329) 1156. Hamilton and Toronto Railway Bill (with instruction to consider of amending the same so as to authorize construction of a branch from Great Western Railway to Port Dalhousie), (290) 1011. Galt and Guelph Railway; Toronto and Guelph Railway Company (2nd), (291) 1011. Bytown and Prescott Railway Bill, (291-292) 1012. Petition of H. Jackson and others, shareholders in Ontario, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad Company; Petition of Montreal and Kingston Railway Company (Grand Trunk Railway), (301) 1027. Petitions of John and David Gilmour, and of J.S. Smith and others, against Cobourg and Peterborough Road Bill, (323) 1127. Of John McDonald and others (Toronto and Guelph Railroad), (360) 1277. Industry and Rawdon Railway Bill, (420) 1482. Bill to extend provisions of Railway Companies Union Act; Montreal Railway Bridge Bill, (546) 1869. Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Bill (2nd), (552) 1887. Montreal and Bytown Railway Company; Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company; Great Western Railroad Company; and Ontario and Huron Railway Company Bills, (576-577) 1999-2000. 74th Rule suspended in relation to above Bills, (584) 2071. All Petitions relative to Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railroad, (590) 2169, (619) 2272. Hamilton and Port Dover Railway Company Bill, (591) 2170. Petition of C.J. Forbes, relative to Montreal and Bytown Railroad, (595) 2196. Megantic Junction Railway and Canal Company Bill, (597) 2198. British North American Electric Telegraph Bill, (617) 2247. Bytown and Pembroke Road Bill, (647) 2323. Port Whitby and Sturgeon Bay (Lake Huron) Railroad Bill, (651) 2332. Petitions for extension of Toronto and Guelph Railway to Owen Sound: (659) 2397, (690) 2538, (714) 2650, (750) 2743. Cobourg and Peterborough Railroad Bill (2nd); Peterborough and Port Hope Railroad Bill (2nd), (678) 2450. Stanstead, Shefford, and Chambly Railroad Bill, (681) 2470. Bill to amend General Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, (705) 2615. Cataraqui and Peterborough Railway Bill, (706) 2615. Quebec Bridge Bill, (711) 2628. Erie and Ontario Railroad lands; and London and Port Stanley Railroad Bills, (747) 2738. Guelph, Georgian Bay, and Lake Huron; Toronto, Owen Sound and Saugeen; and Vaudreuil and Bytown Railway Bills, (754) 2753. Prince Edward Railway Bill, (781) 2819. Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway Bill (referred back), (786) 2833. Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railroad Bill, (798) 2885. Industry Village and Rawdon Railroad Bill (2nd); Perth and Kemptville Railroad Bill, (818) 2926. Montreal and New York Railroad Bill (2nd) (828) 2967. Petition of James T. Lane and others, for amendments to Prince Edward Railroad Bill, (842) 3003. Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad Bill (2nd), (847) 3029. Amendments of Council to Terrebonne and Two Mountains Municipalities (Railroad Stock) Bill, (863) 3083. General Railway Clauses Consolidation Amendment Bill referred back, (880) 3114.

3. FIRST REPORT of Committee on Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Bill, (126) 353. SECOND REPORT on Montreal and New York Railroad Bill, (132) 373. THIRD REPORT on St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Bill, (143) 406. FOURTH REPORT on Grand Trunk Railway Bill; Printed; Committed, (310-311) 1066-1067. (Vide Grand Trunk Railway, 12.). FIFTH REPORT on

Hamilton and Toronto; Cobourg and Peterborough; Peterborough and Port Hope; Galt and Guelph; and Grand Junction Railroads, (340) 1203. SIXTH REPORT on Brantford and Buffalo; and Toronto and Guelph (2nd) Railway Bills; Printed, (366-367) 1314-1315. SEVENTH REPORT on Ontario, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad Company Bill, (388-389) 1397. EIGHTH REPORT on Bytown and Prescott Railway Bill, (412) 1465. NINTH REPORT on Industry Village and Rawdon Railroad Bill, (428) 1499. TENTH REPORT on Railway Companies Union Extension Bill; and Montreal Railway Bridge Bill, (550) 1884. ELEVENTH REPORT on Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Bill (2nd), (560) 1912. TWELFTH REPORT on Ontario and Huron Railway Company Bill, (590) 2169. THIRTEENTH REPORT on Quebec and Montreal (North Shore) Railroad Bill, (595) 2196. FOURTEENTH REPORT on Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company, (599) 2202. FIFTEENTH REPORT on Hamilton and Port Dover Railway Company Bill, (612) 2242. SIXTEENTH REPORT on Montreal, Bytown and Ottawa Grand Trunk Railway Company, (612-613) 2242. SEVENTEENTH REPORT on Megantic Railway and Canal Company, (653) 2364. EIGHTEENTH REPORT on Great Western and Bytown and Pembroke Railway Bills, (660) 2397. According to the index to the Journals, the British North American Telegraph Association Bill was included in this Report, but the Journals proper do not mention it. NINETEENTH REPORT on Woodstock and Lake Erie; and Port Whitby and Lake Huron Railways, (675) 2431-2432. TWENTIETH REPORT on Stanstead, Shefford, and Chambly Railroad Bill, (690-691) 2538-2539. TWENTY-FIRST REPORT on Cobourg and Peterborough (2nd), and Peterborough and Port Hope (2nd) Railway Bills, (708-709) 2625-2626. TWENTY-SECOND REPORT on General Railway Clauses Consolidation Act; Quebec Bridge; Cataraqui and Peterborough Railroad; and London and Port Stanley Railway Bills, (774) 2807-2808. TWENTY-THIRD REPORT on Vaudreuil and Bytown Railway Bill, (778) 2816. TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT on Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway Bill, (814-815) 2922. TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT on Industry Village and Rawdon Railroad (2nd); Perth and Kemptville Railway; and Prince Edward Railway Bills, (826) 2960. TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT on Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Bill (recommitted), (833) 2990. TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT on Legislative Council's Amendments to Two Mountains and Terrebonne Railroad Stock Bill, (866) 3089. TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT on Montreal and New York Railroad Bill (2nd), (879) 3112. TWENTY-NINTH REPORT on Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Bill (2nd), (897) 3174. THIRTIETH REPORT on General Railway Clauses Consolidation Act Amendment Bill (recommitted), (1011) 3343.

RAISINS, RIVIERE AUX:--Vide Bridges, 24.

RAMA:--Vide Thorah, 2.

RANDALL, ROBERT:--

1. Petition of William Lyon Mackenzie, for an extension of time for receiving private petitions, to enable him to present a petition relative to the Will of the late Robert Randall, (231) 773, (237) 808.
A further petition, for an Act to enable the executors of Mr. Randall to carry out his intentions relative to the recovery and disposition of his real estate; Received and read; Printed, (347) 1237. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (361) 1280.
2. Petition of W.L. Mackenzie, complaining that a certain lot in Nepean, belonging to Mr. Randall's estate, is about to be granted by the Government,

and praying for an investigation into the matter, (589) 2168, (598) 2201. Referred, (599) 2202. Message sent to the Council, for leave to Hon. Mr. Boulton to attend committee, (742) 2717. Granted, (749) 2741. Report read; Received, on division; Printed, except for printed extracts from newspapers, (1116-1117) 3472.

REAL PROPERTY:--

1. Bill to regulate the proceedings relative to the seizure of real property in cases of folle enchère. Presented and read, (181) 617. Second reading postponed, (386) 1389 (over recess), (514) 1718 (after discussion). Read second time; Referred, (754) 2753.
2. Bill to facilitate the discharge of hypothecs, charges, and servitudes on real property. Presented and read, (181) 617. Second reading postponed, (386) 1389 (over recess), (514) 1718, (800) 2887. Second reading postponed three months, (832) 2976-2977.
3. Bill to amend an Act of Upper Canada, for rendering the proceedings for recovering possession of real property less difficult and expensive. Presented and read, (493) 1653. Second reading postponed, (531) 1784. Read second time; Debate thereon, (587) 2136-2138. Read third time, and passed, (616) 2246. By the Council, with amendments, (843) 3004. Considered, and agreed to, (845) 3023. Royal Assent, (886) 3124. [16 Vic., c. 121.]
4. Bill to amend the Act relating to the illegal detention of real property in Lower Canada. Presented and read, (744) 2720. Read second time; Referred, (1002-1003) 3333. Reported; Motion, to commit Bill; Amendment, to refer the Bill back; Both superseded by calling the Orders of the day, (1026) 3360. Committed; Considered; Reported; Rules suspended; Passed, (1043) 3385. By the Council, (1112) 3466. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 205.]

Vide Married Women.

REAL PROPERTY OF MINORS, SALE OF:--Vide Licitation, Voluntary.

REBELLION LOSSES (LOWER CANADA):--

1. Bill to give effect to certain proceedings under the Act for the payment of the Rebellion Losses in Lower Canada. Notice of motion, for leave to bring in Bill, 1013. Presented and read, (319-320) 1089. Motion, for second reading, (402) 1440-1442. Motions, for postponing second reading, negatived, and Bill read, (402-404) 1442-1447. Motion, for third reading; Amendment, for a Committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions on the subject, negatived, (404-405) 1447-1449. Bill read third time and passed, (406) 1449-1450. By the Council, (427) 1498. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., c. 17.]
2. Petition of Julie Sicard and Rose Moraud, praying that their loss during the Rebellion, which was proved before the first commission, but failed before the second, may be allowed, (19) 60, (34) 121.
3. Petitions for indemnification for losses during the Rebellion: Of Charles Fortin; Of Rev. A. Groulx and others, of St. Benoit, (111) 307, (125) 350. Of Joseph E. Mignault and others, of Richelieu, etc.; Of Prisk Trepannier and others, of Huntingdon; Of Rev. Louis A. Maréchal and others, of St. Cyprien; Of W.H. Scott and others, of Two Mountains, (859) 3079, (869) 3098. Petitions of Mignault and Maréchal printed, (870) 3099. Of P. Crevier and others, of Terrebonne, (875) 3106, (883) 3122. Of William Mountain, (878) 3111, (883) 3122. Of Rev. Etienne Chartier, (937)

3225, (949-950) 3258. Motion to print last petition, negatived, (1052) 3401.

4. Petition of Henry E. Warner for remuneration for services during the Rebellion, (292) 1016, (308) 1061.
 5. Petition of Firmin Perrin, stating that as a judgment creditor of Wolfred Nelson he filed a claim before the Commissioners, only part of which has been allowed, and praying relief, (347) 1237, (363) 1308. Another Petition, praying for appointment of a Committee to inquire into the matter, (802) 2900, (824) 2944.
 6. Notice of motion, for a Committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions declaring the intention of the Rebellion Losses Act to have been to pay the losses of all who were not convicted of high treason or banished to Bermuda, and that all exclusions of claims by the Commissioners are illegal, and their payment should be provided for by law, 1270-1271. Motion negatived, (404-405) 1447-1449.
 7. Notice of motion, for an Address for copies of the commissions and instructions given to the Rebellion Loss Commissioners in 1845, and their original Minutes, 1235. Stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1589. Motion negatived, (605) 2214-2215.
 8. Notice of questions, relative to the exclusion of parties from the indemnity provided by the Rebellion Losses Act, 1540-1542. Stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1590-1592. Question; Answer, 2232-2233.
- Vide Accounts and Papers, 109.

RECESS, CHRISTMAS:--Vide Legislative Assembly, 8.

RECIPROCITY:--Vide Trade.

RECTORIES:--

1. Bill to abolish the Rectories. Presented and read, (107) 283. Second reading postponed, (217) 725, (383) 1386, (479) 1604, (505) 1688, (513) 1716, (525) 1774. Motion for second reading and a debate thereon, (689) 2517-2533. Postponed six months, (689) 2533.
2. Petitions for the abolition of the Rectories: Of Municipality, United Townships of Dalhousie, North Sherbrooke, and Lavant, (14) 39, (27) 90. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengary, (33) 120, (48) 176. Of Municipality, Township of Dawn, (129) 370, (136) 382. Of Norman B. Fish and others, of London, (142) 405, (157) 502. Of William McAlpine and others, of Warwick, (156) 501, (172) 585. Of William Hepburn and others, of Chippawa, (220) 742, (237) 807.
3. Notice of question, what steps have been taken to abolish the Rectories, 30. Question and answer, 82-83.

RED PINE TIMBER:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 134, 135; Addresses to His Excellency, 103-105, 107; Timber, 6, 7, 15.

REGISTERS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS:--Vide Births, Marriages, and Deaths; Presbyterians; Ryan, John; Second Adventists.

REGISTRARS:--Petition of G.H. Ryland and others, registrars in Lower Canada, for a more adequate remuneration for their services, (859) 3079, (869) 3098. Vide Municipalities (Upper Canada), 6.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS:--Vide Elections, 5.

REGISTRY LAWS (LOWER CANADA):--

1. Bill to amend the ordinance concerning the registration of hypothecs in

Lower Canada. Presented and read, (128) 362. Second reading postponed over recess, (384) 1387-1388. Read second time; Referred, (506) 1690-1691. Bill to extend provisions of a certain ordinance (Vide below, 3.) also referred, (524) 1772. First Bill reported with provisions of the second incorporated; Committed, (961) 3285-3286. Considered; Reported with amendments; Amendments agreed to, (992) 3323. Passed, (1015) 3347. By the Council, with amendments, (1071) 3423. Considered, and agreed to, (1072) 3423-3424. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 206.]

2. Bill to enforce the registration of titles to lands in the Townships of Lower Canada. Presented and read, (175) 598. Second reading postponed over recess, (385) 1388. Read second time; Referred to select committee on settlement of the Townships of Lower Canada, (514-515) 1719.
3. Bill to extend provisions of 35th Section of Ordinance 4 Vic., cap. 30. Notice of motion, for leave to present Bill, 1762. Presented and read; Read second time, the Rules being suspended; Referred to committee on Bill relative to registration of hypothecs in Lower Canada, (524) 1772.
4. Bill to remove doubts as to the mode of making searches in the Registry Offices in Lower Canada. Presented and read, (865) 3085. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (1036) 3371-3372. Reported, (1043) 3386. Passed, (1053) 3402.
5. Petition for amendments to the Registry Laws: Of Hon. R.U. Harwood and others, of Vaudreuil, (203) 677, (220) 743. Printed, (225) 747. Of John Burke and others, of Newton (Twshp.), (679) 2455, (686) 2501.
6. Report from the Committee on the Library, recommending a grant of £25 to purchase copies of Mr. Bonner's Essay on the Registry Laws of Lower Canada, (715) 2650-2651. Concurred in, (1072-1073) 3424-3425.

Vide also Montreal Registry Act.

REGISTRY LAWS (UPPER CANADA):--Bill to amend the Registry Laws of Upper Canada. Presented and read, (230) 756-757. Read second time after a debate; Committed, (266) 922. Consideration postponed, (384) 1387. Considered, and amended, (459) 1549. Reported; Motion, to refer Bill to a committee, to take evidence as to the best mode of equalizing the remuneration of registrars, negatived; Motion, to recommit Bill to provide for establishment of registrars' fees by the county councils, negatived, (463-464) 1553-1554. Motion, to postpone third reading, negatived; Read third time; Rider added; Bill passed, (464) 1554-1555. By the Council, with amendments, (957) 3271. Considered, and agreed to, (960-961) 3285. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 187.]

RELATIONS AND FRIENDS:--Bill to explain and amend the Act to allow notaries to call meetings of relations and friends in certain cases. Presented and read, (399) 1427. Read second time, (529) 1782. Read third time, and passed, (561) 1913. By the Council, with amendments, striking out so much as amends the said Act, (724) 2660. Considered, and agreed to, (726) 2695. Royal Assent, (766) 2776. [16 Vic., c. 91.]

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES:--Bill to amend certain Acts for relief of religious societies. Presented and read, (207) 680-681. Second reading postponed over recess, (441) 1513. Read second time; Referred, (515) 1720. Reported; Committed, (708) 2625. Considered; Reported, (776) 2810. Passed, (780) 2819. By the Council, (824) 2944. Royal Assent, (885) 3124. [16 Vic., c. 126.]

Vide also Charitable Societies.

RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY:--Vide Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society.

RENFREW:--Petition of J.L. McDougall and George Ross, for a meeting of inhabitants, for aid to the sufferers by a great fire in that county, in May, 1853, (942-943) 3240, (959) 3284.

RENFREW MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:--Petition of William Jameson and others, for aid, (46) 174, (78) 241-242.

REPORTS, ANNUAL:--Bill to require annual Reports to be made to the Government, by the heads of public departments, etc. Presented and read, (242) 813. Second reading postponed, (516) 1721. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Progress reported; Motion for leave to sit again, negatived; Bill referred, (832) 2977. Members added to committee, (841) 3000. Reported; Committed, (866) 3089. Considered, (1036) 3372. Reported, (1044) 3386. Passed, (1053) 3402. By the Council, with amendments, (1113) 3467. Considered, and agreed to, (1114-1115) 3469. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 163.]

Vide Orders, Standing, 1.

REPRESENTATION, INCREASE OF:--

1. Bill to enlarge the representation of the people in Parliament. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce Bill, 610. Bill presented and read, (233) 780-783. 500 extra copies to be printed, (247) 836. Second reading postponed over recess, (442) 1514. Notice of motion, for a Call of the House relative to said Bill, 1613. Call of House ordered, (487) 1618. Second reading postponed, (516) 1721. House called; Motion for second reading and a debate thereon; Debate adjourned, (535-536) 1795-1800. Announcement relative to Government's intentions in the event of the failure of the Representation Bill, 1811. Debate resumed; Amendment moved and negatived; Read second time, (539-540) 1827-1840. Committed, (540) 1840. Petition (Vide below, 3.) for amendments to the Bill referred, (543) 1854. Considered, (547) 1870-1873. Discussion relative to the position of the Bill in the order of Government business on a certain day, 2136. Motion, that House go into Committee; A debate thereon; Motion, to postpone going into Committee three days, negatived; House resolves into Committee; Bill considered, (588) 2141-2161. Further considered, (592) 2171-2188, (597) 2198-2199. Motion, that a Call of the House be made for the third reading, (600-601) 2204-2205. Bill further considered, (601) 2205-2207. Reported; Various motions for recommitting the Bill, negatived, (606-610) 2216-2222. Recommitted; Considered; Reported, (610-611) 2222-2223. House called, (637) 2291. Motions, for recommitting Bill, negatived, (637-639) 2292-2298. Bill read third time, (639-640) 2298. Passed, (640) 2298-2299. By the Council, (894) 3143. Address informing His Excellency that the majorities required by the Union Act had been obtained, (894) 3143. (Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 78.) Royal Assent, (1125) 3481. [16 Vic., c. 152.]
2. Petition of Joseph D  ry and others, of L'Ancienne Lorette, in favor of the Bill, (549) 1882, (567) 1940.
3. Petitions for amendments to the Bill with respect to particular Townships, Parishes, etc.: Of Pierre Roy and others, of L'Acadie, (480) 1607, (487) 1633. Of Rev. J. Morin and others, of St. Jacques; Of Joseph Marceau and

- others, of St. Luc; Of J. Bissonnette and others, of St. Valentin; Of Rev. R. Robert and others, of Ste. Marguerite de Blairfindie; Of P.P. Demaray and others, of St. John; Of Joseph Laurin and others, of L'Ancienne Lorette, (521) 1769, (536) 1818. Petition of Joseph Laurin and others referred to Committee of the whole on the Bill, (543) 1854. Of Henry Hanna and others, of Osgoode (Twshp.), (618) 2271, (648) 2328.
4. Petition of Municipality, Village of St. Thomas, for such an amendment of the Bill as to make population the basis of representation, (533) 1793, (543) 1853.
 5. Petition of Municipal Council, Town of Guelph, praying (in reference to the changes proposed by the Bill) that the Town of Guelph may remain attached to Wellington for electoral as for other purposes, (368) 1326, (387) 1395.
 6. Petition of Edward Corcoran and others, of Rawdon, for a more equal system of representation, (246) 826, (253) 891.
- Vide also Union Act, 1, 1.

RESOLUTIONS:--

1. Resolutions under consideration by a Committee of the whole, referred to a select committee (without having been reported), (108) 285-295.
2. Reported from a Committee of the whole, and amended by the House, (1102) 3456.
3. Communicated to His Excellency, (687) 2516.
Communicated to the Legislative Council, (79) 244, (943) 3240.
Communicated to Her Majesty, (1121) 3476.

RETRENCHMENT:--Vide Public Spending.

RETURNS, ANNUAL:--Vide Reports, Annual.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 110; Addresses To His Excellency, 79; Supply.

REVENUE INSPECTORS:--Vide Inspectors.

REVISION OF THE STATUTES:--Vide Addresses To His Excellency, 48.

RICE LAKE:--Vide Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, 2.

RICE LAKE AND ONTARIO ROAD:--Notice of question, whether interest and instalments have been paid by the Town Council of Cobourg for purchase of said lake and road, and the town harbour, 1080.

Vide Addresses To His Excellency, 6.

RICHELIEU RAPIDS ICE BRIDGE:--Select committee appointed to consider the advantages that would result from the formation of an ice bridge, every winter, on the St. Lawrence above the Richelieu Rapids, and the means of securing the same, (606) 2216. Message sent to the Council, for leave to Hon. Mr. Dionne to attend committee, (765) 2774. Granted, (787-788) 2838. Report; Printed, (1077) 3431.

RICHELIEU RIVER:--

1. Petition of Hon. D. Mondelet and others, for construction of piers at the mouth of that river, to prevent the accumulation of ice, (548) 1882, (566) 1939. Printed, (573) 1976-1977.
2. Question, relative to the improvement of navigation on the said river; Answer, 2472.

RIDEAU CANAL:--

1. Bill to amend the Act conferring certain powers on the Crown for the construction of the Rideau Canal. Notice of motion, for leave to bring in Bill, 1841. Presented and read, (546) 1867. Order for second reading, discharged, (964-965) 3290.
2. Petition of Walter H. Denaut and others, for indemnity for damage done to their property by the Rideau Canal, (548) 1882, (567) 1940.
3. Notice of motion, for an Address for a statement of receipts and expenditure on the Rideau Canal, and for various other papers, 1453. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1592. Motion, withdrawn after discussion, 2305-2308. Motion presented in altered form and again withdrawn after discussion, 2388-2390.

Vide Accounts and Papers, III; Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, 8; Kingston and Pittsburgh (Townships).

RIDEAU RIVER:--Vide Bridges, 25.

RIMOUSKI:--

1. Petition of the Municipal Council, County of Rimouski (No. 1), for a division of the county for parliamentary purposes, and for the removal of the District Town of Kamouraska to a more central position, (8) 20, (20) 61-62. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, that notice has not been given, (189) 644.
2. Petition of the same, for the establishment of a circuit court in the Parish of St. Jean Baptiste de l'Isle Verte, (533) 1792-1793, (543) 1853.

RIVERS AND STREAMS:--Bill to extend provisions of 12 Vic., cap. 24, to companies formed for improving the navigation of the rivers and streams in Canada. Presented and read, (230) 756. Second reading postponed over recess, (442) 1514. Read second time; Referred, (516) 1720-1721. Reported; Committed, (701) 2578. Considered, (1001) 3332. Reported amended; Amendments agreed to, (1012) 3344. Passed (as a Bill for formation of companies for facilitating passage of timber down rivers and streams), (1028) 3362. By the Council, (1105) 3459. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 191.]

RIVIERE AUX RAISINS:--Vide Bridges, 24.

ROADS:--

1. Bill to amend the Act for the formation of road companies in Upper Canada, so as to compel them to keep their roads in repair. Presented and read, (68) 223. Read second time; Referred, (109) 296. Reported amended; Committed, (222) 745. Consideration postponed, (516) 1720, (812) 2917. Order for consideration discharged, (963) 3288.
2. Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts for the construction of roads by joint stock companies in Upper Canada. Presented and read, (331) 1158. Second reading postponed, (443) 1516 (over recess), (528) 1780. Read second time; Referred, (591) 2170. Reported; Committed, (803) 2900. Order for the House again in Committee, postponed, (858) 3058. Again considered, (865) 3085-3086. Reported; Recommitted, with an instruction to provide that the public mails shall continue to pass free on roads constructed by the Provincial Government; Considered, (867-868) 3090-3092. Reported, (904) 3188. Read third time; Amended; Passed, (951) 3259. By the Council, with amendments, (1027) 3361. Considered, and agreed to, (1051-1052) 3400. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 190.]

3. Petition of the Municipality, Village of Paris, for amendments to the above Bill, (570) 1974, (581) 2068.
4. Bill to empower municipal corporations and companies to take materials for the repair of roads. Presented and read, (79) 243. Read second time; Committed, (102) 275. Considered; Reported, (109-110) 297. Passed, (114) 314. By the Council, (251) 869. Royal Assent, (255) 893.
[16 Vic., c. 4.]
5. Bill to amend and consolidate the Road Laws of Lower Canada. Presented and read, (265) 918. Second reading postponed over recess, (442) 1514-1515. Question, whether the Bill will be proceeded with this Session; Answer, 3139. Order for second reading, discharged, (1019) 3351.
6. Petition of Rev. Augustin Milette and others, for aid to macadamize the Church Road in St. Augustin and Pointe aux Trembles, (62) 217, (82) 251. (Vide also Quebec Turnpike Roads, 4.)
7. Petition of the Municipal Council, County of Dorchester, No. 2, for authority to construct turnpike roads in that Municipality, (307) 1060, (322) 1126.
8. Petition of the Municipal Council, Village of Christieville, for aid to macadamize the road from Cowansville to St. Athanase, (559) 1911, (571) 1975.
9. Petition of the Municipality, County of Dorchester, No. 2, for aid for construction of turnpike roads in that Municipality, (662) 2418, (679) 2456.
10. Petition of Frederic Tremblay, for indemnity for loss in his contract for improving the "Chemin des Caps," in Saguenay, (9) 20, (22) 63.
11. Petition of the Municipal Council, United Counties of Lincoln and Welland, for authority to municipal councils to grant titles to concession roads to parties giving others lines of road in lieu thereof, (72) 236, (97) 270. Referred to a select committee; Other petitions from the same locality, on various subjects, also referred, (582) 2069-2070, (621) 2273-2274. Report, (851-857) 3049-3057. Printed, (961) 3286.
Petition of Town Council of Cobourg, for the same, (859) 3079, (869) 3098.
12. Petition of the Municipality, Township of Drummond, praying that all Roads established under Acts of 50 Geo. 3, cap. 1, and 4 Geo. 4, cap. 10, may be made of a certain width, (220) 742, (236) 807.
13. Petition of Municipal Council, United Counties of Wentworth and Halton, praying for authorization to sell a certain road in the County of Wentworth, (480) 1607, (488) 1633.
14. Petitions for aid for roads: Of R.H.J.B. McCummin and others, and of L. Roy and others (Road from Matane to Cap Chat, and along the coast to Grand Vallée), (6) 12, (9) 21. Of Anson Beebe and others (Road from Lake Memphramagog to Sherbrooke), (9) 20, (22) 63. Of Rev. P. de Villers and others (Gosford and Blandford Roads, and construction of a bridge over the River Bécancour), (13) 39, (26) 89. Of Rev. Z. Sirois and others (Road through St. Pierre and St. François, Counties of L'Islet and Bellechasse), (13-14) 39, (27) 90. Of Louis Petitclerc and others (Roads in Gosford, Colbert, etc.), (14) 39, (28) 91. Of Charles Pentland and others (Opening of a road through Tadousac, Bergeronnes, Escoumain, and Iberville, to be surveyed by Mr. George Duberger), (19) 60, (34) 121. Of Jean Renaud and others (Chemin des Caps), (26) 89, (47). (This petition is confused with another in our transcription of the Journals. Please see Errata, page 3755 of this volume, for correct text.)

Of Rev. E. Chabot (Opening of a road through Maddington), (33) 120, (47) 175. Of the Municipal Council, Second Municipal Division, County of Saguenay (Roads and bridges in Saguenay), (45) 173, (72) 236. Of Rev. Edouard Faucher and others; Of Rev. P.L. Lahaye and others; Of Rev. J.B. Chartré and others (Improvement of Blandford Road, and construction of a bridge over the River Bécancour), (45-46) 173, (73) 237. Of George Jirriac and others (Road between parishes of Ste. Catharine and St. Raymond (Portneuf), and a Bridge over the outlet of Lake Sergent), (62) 217, (82) 251. Of J.S. Vallée and others (Road and bridge in Monmini), (62) 218, (83) 253. Of James Wilson and others (Roads and bridges in Frampton), (62) 218, (84) 253. Of Antoine Monfet and others (Centre road in Ste. Croix), (71) 235, (89) 262. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengary (Bridge over Rivière aux Raisins in Charlottenburgh, and road leading thereto), (80) 250, (104) 280. Of Marcelle Michaud and others (Roads and bridges in Whitworth), (87) 259, (105) 282. Of Rev. F. Durocher and others (Improvement of the Sydenham Road, and construction of a bridge over Rivière à Mars), (102) 279, (116) 332. Of the Municipal Council, Municipality of Shefford (Road from Longueuil to Granby), (103) 279, (117) 333. Of André Brien and others (Roads in Kildare and Cathcart), (103), (118) 334. (The first mention of this petition in the Journals is omitted from our transcription. Please see Errata, page 3755 for the text of this entry). Of Joseph Fugère and others (Road from St. Stanislas to Lake Cosette, and a bridge over the River Batiscan), (124) 349, (135) 381. Of Rev. O. Larue and others (Road from Gentilly to River Bécancour), (129) 370, (136) 382. Of Denis Collins and others (Road between Maidstone Cross and Amherstburg, (134) 380, (153) 447. Of Alanson Cooke and others (Main road through Ottawa district, parallel with the river, with bridges), (142) 405, (157) 402. Of Rev. E. Quertier and others (Extension of St. Denis Road to the Province line), (160) 523, (173) 586. Of Rev. J.E. Cecil and others (Road from Cap St. Ignace to the Crown Lands), (171) 584, (185) 640. Of John R. Lambly and James Burray (Roads in Megantic), (191) 652, (205) 678. Of Louis Bertrand and others (Road from 4th Range of L'Isle Verte to River Toupikeé, (220) 742, (236) 807. Of J.B. Pleau and others (Road from Lake Beauport to Laval Church), (246) 826, (253-254) 891. Of Rev. Daniel Gordon and others (Opening of a road through Tingwick and Winslow), (246) 826, (254) 892. Of Municipal Council, County of Ottawa, No. 2 (Road from Grenville to Aylmer), (333) 1184, (339) 1202. Of Louis L'Hérault (also Louis L. Hérault) and others (Road from the Church Road of St. Ambroise to the River Jacques Cartier), (337) 1200, (347) 1237. Of Municipality, Township of Camden East; Of Municipality, Township of Ernesttown (Road from Ernesttown to River Madawaska), (363) 1308, (369) 1326. Of David Harrison and others (Road through Gloucester and Cumberland to Russell, and thence to Winchester), (394) 1419, (421) 1489. Of O.E. Casgrain and others (Road from Parish of L'Islet to the Province Line), (409) 1461, (421) 1490. Of George N. Ridgway and others (Road from Dudswell to the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway), (499) 1666, (508) 1711. Of Patrick McGuire and others (Road through Ashfield), (518) 1738, (522) 1770. Of John Fraser (Extension of the Cove Road to Cap Rouge), (533) 1792, (541) 1852. Of William Gunn and others (Roads leading through Bruce to Goderich), (536) 1818, (545) 1866. Of the Municipality, Town of St. John's (Road from thence to West Farnham), (548) 1882, (566) 1939. Of J.P. Trudel and others (Roads in the District of Three Rivers), (585) 2133, (594) 2195. Of Rev. P. Sax and others (Road from Laval Church to Beauport Church), (618) 2271, (648) 2328.

Of Rev. Etienne Hallé and others (Road through Ste. Claire and other parishes), (662) 2418, (679) 2456. Of Robert H. Rose and others (Road through Winchester to Russell), (707) 2624, (725) 2694. Of Richard Helmer and others (Road through Russell to a road running through Williamsburg and Winchester), (707) 2624, (725) 2694. Of A. Ross and others (Road through Frampton to Cranbourne), (725) 2694, (742) 2716. Of William Fraser and others (Roads in Bruce), (759) 2769, (769) 2788. Of F.F. Legendre and others (Road in Milton, and a bridge over the Rivière Noire), (769) 2788, (777) 2815.

15. Notice of question, whether Government intends to introduce a measure this Session to consolidate the Road Laws of Lower Canada, 1324. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1588.
16. Notice of question, if municipal authorities would be entitled to the control and management of the Main Eastern Townships Road, 2359. Question; Answer, 2413.
17. Question, whether the government will allocate funds for the completion of a road in the Seignior of Ste. Croix; Answer, 2732.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 42, 68-72, 103; Addresses to His Excellency, 46-48, 73; Bruce; Frontenac County; Highway Safety; Huron; Montreal Turnpike Roads; Municipalities (Upper Canada), 6; Nelson and Nassagaweya Road Company; Ottawa River, 1; Quebec Turnpike Roads; Small, Charles Coxwell, 2, 3, 4; Supply, 1; Township Lines.

ROAD ALLOWANCES:--Vide Roads, 11; Barton; Daniell, Stanous; Martin, Jean Baptiste; Monaghan; Moore; Niagara (Township); Small, Charles Coxwell, 2, 3, 4.

ROAD COMPANIES:--Vide Roads, 1-3.

ROBERTSON, HON. JOHN:--Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 110.

ROBITAILLE, JOSEPH:--Petition of, stating that for 22 years he represented the County of Cornwallis in the Assembly of Lower Canada, without compensation, and that he is now unprovided for, and praying relief, (171) 584, (186) 641. Petition of O. Martineau and others, of Kamouraska and Rimouski, in favor, (652) 2363, (662) 2418.

ROBSON, Thomas:--Petition of Thomas Robson, of New Brunswick, for a patent for an invention for warning vessels from rocks etc., in snow storms, (866) 3089, (875) 3106.

ROCHE, J.K.:--Vide Hamilton (Township), 3, 4.

ROMNEY:--

1. Petitions for separation of Romney from Tilbury East: Of Municipal Council, County of Kent, (14) 39, (27) 90. Of Thomas Renwick and others, (33) 120, (47) 175. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (281) 973.
2. Bill to separate Romney from East Tilbury, and to erect the said townships into independent corporations. Notice of motion, for leave to present Bill, 228. Presented and read, (281) 973. Read second time; Referred, (379) 1380. Reported, (388) 1396. Ordered for third reading, (388) 1397. Passed, (407) 1450. By the Council, (427) 1498. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., cap. 34.]

ROSS, JOHN:--Petition of, for repayment of the duties paid by him at Quebec, on certain articles imported from Nova Scotia, (87) 260, (106) 282.

ROSS, ROBERT:--Petition of Lieut. Robert Ross, R.N., for a grant of land in consideration of his services, and the destitute condition of his family,

(769) 2788, (777) 2815.

ROUSSEAU, LOUIS Z.:--Vide Census.

ROUTINE AND RECORDS:--Increase in the salary of Mr. Spink, an employee of the House in that office, (950) 3259.

ROUVILLE:--Petitions for the establishment of St. Césaire as the County seat of the proposed new County of Rouville: Of Rev. J.A. Provençal and others; Of T.N. Auger and others; Of F.H. Goddu and others, (598) 2201, (603) 2212. Vide Railroads, 3; St. Paul d'Abbotsford.

ROWAN, RIVER:--Petition of Frederick Fick and others, for improvement of the channel of that river, (517-518) 1738, (522) 1770.

ROYAL INSTITUTION:--Vide McGill College.

RUBIN, ALEXIS:--Vide Hoffay, Benoit.

RUISSEAU ST. HYACINTHE:--Vide Vaudreuil (County)

RULES OF THE HOUSE:--Select Committee appointed to revise the Rules, (79) 243. To report from time to time, (111) 307. Members added, (190) 645.

FIRST REPORT; Printed; Committed, (112) 307-308. Considered; Two resolutions reported; Agreed to, (183) 630. (Vide Orders, Standing, 3, 4.) Instruction, to consider of adopting a Standing Order, that no petition shall be rejected because it is printed instead of being in manuscript, (349) 1238-1240.

SECOND REPORT, (623-636) 2277-2291. Printed; Committed, (636) 2291. Considered; One resolution reported; Agreed to, (877) 3107-3108. (Vide Orders, Standing, 6.)

A series of revised Rules and Standing Orders reported, (975-985) 3300-3312. Agreed to; Printed, (985) 3312.

Vide also Orders, Standing.

RUTHVEN, WILLIAM:--Vide Agriculture, 10; Library, Parliamentary, 1.

RYAN, JOHN:--Petition of, for: Restoration of civil rights; Free registration of births, marriages, and deaths; Admissibility of witnesses, etc., free from spiritual inquisitions; Abolition of Vice-Admiralty Court; And for release of the sureties on his mail contract from liability, (521) 1769, (537) 1818.

RYERSE, SAMUEL:--Petition of George J. Ryerse and others, for power to dispose of certain lands devised to them as heirs of the late Samuel Ryerse, (63) 218, (84) 253. Referred, (111) 307. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, of insufficient notice, (119) 335.

Another Petition (after the recess), (517) 1738, (522) 1770. Report that notice is now sufficient, (535) 1794.

Bill presented and read, (683) 2477. Read second time; Referred, (719) 2655. Reported, (898) 3174. Committed; Considered; Reported, (938) 3226. Passed, (951) 3259. By the Council, (1027) 3361. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., cap. 266.]

RYLAND, GEORGE HERMAN:--Notice of question relative to the settlement of Mr. Ryland's case, 2189.

S.

SAGUENAY:--

1. Bill to prevent fishing with gill nets in the lakes in that County.

Presented and read, (101) 275. Read second time; Committed, (216) 717. Considered, and amended, (454) 1536. Reported; Passed, (459) 1548. By the Council with amendments, (565) 1925. Amendments disagreed to; Conference to be desired thereon; Committee appointed to draw up Reasons, (583) 2070-2071. Report of a Reason; Conference desired, (595) 2195-2196. Agreed to by the Council; Managers appointed; Reason delivered, (600) 2203-2204.

2. Petition of the Municipal Council, County of Saguenay (1st Division), for division of the said County into three Municipal divisions, (180) 616, (192) 653.

SAILORS:--Vide Seamen.

ST. ANDREW'S:--Vide Montreal and Bytown Railway, 2.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH:--Vide Quebec St. Andrew's Church.

STE. ANNE DE LA POCATIERE, COLLEGE OF:--Petition of, for aid, (521) 1769, (537) 1818.

STE. ANNE DES MONTS:--

1. Bill to detach, for judicial purposes, Ste. Anne des Monts and Cap Chat from Gaspé, and annex them to Kamouraska. Presented and read, (180) 617. Read second time, (290) 1005. Passed, (317) 1077. By the Council, (331) 1157. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., cap. 30.]
2. Bill supplementary to the above Act. Notice of motion, for leave to present Bill, 1731. Presented and read, (523) 1771. Read second time, (651) 2332. Read third time, and passed, (658) 2375. By the Council, with amendments, (731) 2701. Considered, and agreed to, (739) 2711. Royal Assent, (766) 2776. [16 Vic., cap. 93.]

STE. ANNE RIVER:--Vide Bridges, 26.

ST. ANTOINE DE LA BAIE, COMMON OF:--

1. Petition of J.B. Pepin and others, Trustees of the said Common, for an Act to define the rights of property therein, and to authorize the concession of portions thereof, for the better government of the same, (45) 173, (73) 236-237. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (126) 352-353. Report, that no notice has been given, but that petitioners are prepared to abandon so much of the application as relates to a partition of the Common, (131) 372. Petition exempted from operation of 64th Rule, as regards the rights of property in the Common, (175) 597. Bill to establish the rights of the co-proprietors of the said Common. Presented and read, (232) 774. Read second time; referred, (291) 1011. Reported (334-335) 1185. Ordered for third reading, (335) 1186. Passed, (344) 1230. By the Council, (389) 1397. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., cap. 61.]
2. Petition of J.B. Pepin and others, for an amendment to the above Act, (713) 2649, (732) 2704. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (746) 2737. Bill presented and read, (753) 2752. Read second time, (847) 3029. Read third time, and passed, (865) 3086. By the Council, (879-880) 3112. Royal Assent, (886) 3125. [16 Vic., cap. 150.]

ST. CASIMIR (PARISH):--Vide Bridges, 26.

ST. CATHARINES:--

1. Petition of the Hon. William H. Merritt and others, of St. Catharines, for incorporation of the Welland Canal Gas and Water Company, (577) 2006,

(581) 2069.

2. Petition of the Municipal Council, Town of St. Catharines, for an extension of the provisions of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Act to loans for supplying towns with water and gas, or a special extension thereof to St. Catharines in this respect, (548) 1882, (566-567) 1939-1940. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (594) 2195.
Bill to enable St. Catharines to borrow money for gas works, on the credit of the said Fund. Presented and read, (596) 2196-2197. Order for second reading, discharged, (973) 3298.

ST. CATHARINES GRAMMAR SCHOOL:--Petition of Rev. A.F. Atkinson and others, for aid, (541) 1852, (550) 1883. Referred to committee on petition of Municipal Council of Lincoln and Welland relative to road allowances, (582) 2070. (Vide Roads, 11.). Report thereon, (856-857) 3056.

ST. CATHARINES MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:--Petition of William Atkinson and others, for aid, (9) 20, (22) 63. Referred to Committee of the whole on petition of Hamilton Mechanics' Institute, (334) 1185. Order for consideration, discharged, (444) 1516.

ST. CESAIRE:--Vide Rouville.

ST. CHARLES RIVER:--Petition of Thomas C. Lee, for improvement of that river, (859) 3079, (869) 3098.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 117; Addresses to His Excellency, 65, 80; Bridges, 5.

ST. CROIX (SEIGNIORY):--Vide Roads, 17.

ST. DAMASE TOLL BRIDGE:--Vide Bridges, 31.

STE. ELIZABETH (BERTHIER):--Petition of Rev. L.J. Guyon and others, for aid for an establishment in that parish, for female education and the care of the sick, (491) 1650, (501) 1679.

ST. ETIENNE DE LA MALBAIE:--Petition of the Rev. A. Simard and others, for an Act to incorporate the Association of Charitable Ladies of that Parish, (45) 173, (72) 236. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (78) 242. Report thereon (99) 272.
Bill presented and read, (99) 273. Read second time; Referred, (110) 297-298. Reported, with amendments, (238-239) 809; Committed, (239) 809. House resolves into Committee and a debate thereon, (516) 1721-1729. Report amended; Motion, to recommit Bill, negatived; Amendment concurred in, (516-517) 1729-1730. Passed, (561) 1912. By the Council, with an amendment, (617) 2247. Considered, and agreed to, (621) 2274. Royal Assent, (645) 2316-2317. [16 Vic., cap. 84.]

ST. EUSTACHE:--Vide Montreal and Bytown Railway, 2.

STE. FOYE:--Petition of L. Fiset and others, for aid for a school in that parish, (566) 1639, (578) 2007.

ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT:--

1. Bill to remedy certain irregularities in preparing lists of jurors for that District. Presented and read; Read second time, rules being suspended, (858) 3058. Read third time, and passed, (865) 3086. By the Council, (876) 3106-3107. Royal Assent, (886) 3125. [16 Vic., c. 122.]
2. Question, whether Government intend to remedy the situation of administration of justice rendered inoperable by the illness of the judge; Postponed, 231.
3. Notice of question, relative to the appointment of a judge for that district, 1145. Stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1593.

4. Notice of question, relative to the appointment of officers of militia to fill the vacancies existing in the said District, 1660. Question; Answer, 1694.

Vide Justice, Administration of, 4, 5.

ST. FRANCIS RIVER:--Vide Bridges, 27, 28.

ST. FRANCOIS DU LAC:--

1. Petition of A. Bazin and others, for an Act of Incorporation, to enable them to manage the Common thereof, (232) 773, (238) 808. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (264) 916. Bill presented and read, (294) 1017. Read second time; Referred, (380) 1382. Reported, (522) 1770. Committed, (525) 1773. Consideration postponed, (705) 2614. Considered, (709) 2626. Reported, (719) 2655. Passed, (731) 2702. By the Council, (758) 2767. Royal Assent, (767) 2776. [16 Vic., cap. 114.]
2. Petition of P.R. Robillard and others, for aid to build a schoolhouse therein, (686) 2501, (696) 2546.

ST. GEORGE DE CACOUNA:--Vide Fontaine Claire.

ST. GERMAIN:--Petition of Rev. Cyprien Tanguay and others, for aid to complete a convent in that Parish, (220) 742, (236) 807.

ST. GREGOIRE (NICOLET):--Petition of Rev. J. Harper and others, for aid for a model school, and also for a high school for girls therein, (566) 1939, (578) 2007.

ST. HENRY, ACADEMY OF:--Petition of Rev. M.J.E. Chevigny and others, for aid, (14) 39, (27) 91.

ST. HYACINTHE (DIOCESE):--Petition of Rev. Edouard Crevier and others, for an Act to provide for the administration of the affairs of the said Diocese, (343) 1229, (360) 1277. Bill to authorize the Parishioners thereof to convey the property, etc., appropriated for divine worship. Presented and read, (398) 1427. Read second time; Referred, (591) 2170. Reported; Committed, (620) 2273. Considered; Reported amended; Motion, that report be received in six months, negatived; Amendments agreed to, (974-975) 3300. Motions, for recommitting Bill, negatived, (996-997) 3327-3328. A debate arising on the motion for third reading is adjourned because of uncertainty that proper notice had been given, (997) 3328. Motion, to suspend Rules relative to notice; Amendment, to refer Bill to Committee on Standing Orders, negatived after a debate; Main motion agreed to, (1042-1043) 3383-3385. Amendment, to recommit Bill, negatived, and Bill passed, (1044-1045) 3386-3387.

Vide Quebec (Fabriques) Mutual Insurance Companies.

— ST. HYACINTHE (TOWN):--

1. Petition of the Town Council, for an extension of the limits, and of the powers of the Corporation, (156) 501, (172) 585. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (361) 1280. Petition referred to Committee on Private Bills, (644) 2316. Petition of Etienne Migneault and others, in favour, (360) 1277, (364) 1309.
2. Bill to make more ample provision for the Incorporation of the said Town, and to extend the limits. Presented and read, (399) 1427. Read second time; Referred, (529) 1782. Reported (leaving out all relating to extension of limits), (870-871) 3099-3100. Committed, (903) 3188. Con-

sidered; Reported, (941) 3230. Passed, (951) 3260. By the Council, with amendments, (1071) 3423. Amendments considered, and the first of them amended, (1109-1110) 3463-3464. Amendments agreed to by the Council, (1125) 3481. Royal Assent, (1128) 3485. [16 Vic., cap. 236.]

3. Petitions against extension of limits: Of Jean B. Coté and others, (301) 1027, (308) 1061. Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (644) 2316. Of J.B. Plamondon and others, (387) 1395, (409) 1461.

ST. HYACINTHE CIRCUIT COURT:--

Bill to increase the terms of the St. Hyacinthe Circuit Court. Presented and read, (190) 645. Second reading postponed, (441) 1513 (over recess), (513) 1717, (689) 2533, (799) 2886. Read second time; Referred, (831) 2976.

ST. HYACINTHE, COLLEGE OF:--

1. Petition of Rev. Joseph S. Raymond and others, for aid, (62) 218, (84) 253.
 2. Petition of the Corporation thereof, for amendments to their charter, (301) 1027, (308) 1061. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (324) 1128-1129.
- Bill presented and read, (350) 1241. Second reading postponed over recess, (444) 1517. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported, (528) 1780. Passed, (561) 1913. By the Council, with amendments, (617) 2247. Considered, and agreed to, (620) 2273. Royal Assent, (645) 2316. [16 Vic., cap. 83.]

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DE L'ISLE VERTE:--Vide Rimouski, 2.

ST. JOACHIM DE LA POINTE CLAIRE:--Petition of Hypolite Valiquette and others, for aid to establish an academy in that Parish, (80) 250, (104) 280.

ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY:--Petition of Duncan Macdonald and others, for aid, (156) 501, (171) 584.

ST. JOHN'S CIRCUIT COURT:--Bill to increase the terms thereof. Presented and read, (294) 1017. Second reading postponed, (443) 1516 (over recess), (527) 1779. Order for second reading, discharged, (964) 3289.

ST. LAURENT, ACADEMIE INDUSTRIELLE DE:--Petition of Rev. J.B. St. Germain, for aid to establish a School of Arts in connection therewith, (116) 331, (130) 371.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 113.

ST. LAURENT, SOEURS DE STE. CROIX DE:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 114.

ST. LAWRENCE (RIVER):--

1. Notice of motion, for a committee to inquire into the strength of the wharves being erected below Quebec, 29. Motion; Withdrawn after discussion, 55.
2. Motion, for a Committee of the whole on a resolution relative to the navigation of the St. Lawrence; Withdrawn, 704-705.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 115-118; Addresses to His Excellency, 81-85; Customs, 3; St. Lawrence, Tug-Boats on; Montreal Harbour; Pilots, 2-4; Trade, 3.

ST. LAWRENCE, GULF OF:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 115; Addresses to His Excellency, 81.

ST. LAWRENCE, TUG-BOATS ON:--

1. Notice of motion, for the House in Committee on resolutions for steam tugs between Lachine and Kingston, 318. House goes into Committee; Resolutions considered; Rises and reports progress, (181-182) 618-626. Order for further consideration discharged, (386) 1389.

2. Notice of motion, for a select committee to consider the necessity of steam tugs between Lachine and Kingston, 15. Motion; Withdrawn, 231.
 3. Petition of Edward Zealand, complaining of loss, and the detention of his vessel in the canal, from the withdrawal of the steam tugs, and praying relief, (333) 1184, (340) 1202.
 4. Question, relative to calls for tenders for the tug line between Kingston and Lachine, and to advertisement of rates of toll; Answer, 2306.
- Vide Accounts and Papers, 116, 117; Addresses to His Excellency, 83, 84.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY:--

1. Petition of, for amendments to their charter, (14) 39, (27) 91. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (39) 126. Report thereon, (52) 180. Bill to amend Act, and extend powers. Presented and read, (53) 181. Second reading postponed, (101-102) 275. Read second time; Referred, (108) 284-285. Reported, (143) 406. Ordered for third reading, (155) 448-449. Third reading postponed, (200) 667. Motion, for third reading; Amendment, to recommit Bill, carried; Considered; Reported amended; Passed, (243-244) 816-819. By the Council, (326) 1133. Royal Assent, (471) 1582. [16 Vic., c. 47.]
2. Petition of Alexander Kilborn and others, stockholders, against the Bill, (171) 583, (185) 640.
3. Notice of motion, for an Address for a copy of a Report relative to the charter of the Company, stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1593.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 107, 108, 119.

ST. LAWRENCE AND LAKE HURON RAILROAD:--Vide Georgian Bay and St. Lawrence Railway.

ST. LAWRENCE AND INDUSTRY VILLAGE RAILWAY:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 120.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY:--Vide Montreal and Bytown Railway, 3; Railroads, 3, Two Mountains (County).

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS:--Petition of Jacob Brown and others, of Osnabruck, for compensation for damages to their property in the construction thereof, (71) 235, (89) 261.

ST. LAWRENCE INLAND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 44.

ST. LAWRENCE MINING COMPANY:--Petition of Hon. George Pemberton and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (897) 3174, (937) 3225. Rules relative to notice suspended on division; Bill presented and read, (900) 3177. Read second time; Referred, (1034) 3368. Report, that the parties have abandoned the Bill, and recommending that the fee be remitted, (1063) 3414.

ST. LAWRENCE NAVIGATION COMPANY:--Petition of Hon. A.N. Morin and others, for an Act of Incorporation for a company to construct steamboats to navigate the lower part of the St. Lawrence, (45) 173, (73) 237. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (78) 242. Report that Notice has not been given; Committee recommends that 64th Rule be suspended, (99) 272-273. 64th Rule suspended, (120) 336. Bill presented and read, (181) 617. Second reading postponed over recess, (385) 1389. Order for second reading, discharged, (962) 3287.

Vide Quebec and Trois Pistoles Navigation Company.

ST. LAWRENCE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE:--Vide Montreal St. Lawrence School of Medicine.

ST. LOUIS DE KAMOURASKA:--

1. Petition of Rev. H. Routier and others, for aid to complete a convent

for school purposes in that Parish, (160) 523, (173) 586.

2. Petition of Rev. N.T. Hébert and others, for aid to rebuild the school-house of the Frères de la doctrine chrétienne therein, (682) 2477, (690) 2538. Another Petition, (725) 2694, (741) 2716.

ST. LOUIS DE LOTBINIERE:--Bill to provide against any inconvenience which may result from the destruction of certain registers in that Parish. Notice of motion for leave to bring in Bill (which reads St. Thomas de Lotbinière), 14. Bill presented and read, (16) 42. Read second time, (69) 225. Third reading postponed, (80) 245. Passed, (85) 254. By the Council, (120) 335. Royal Assent, (255) 893. [16 Vic., c. 6.]

Vide Accounts and Papers, 57; Addresses to His Excellency, 39.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE:--Petition of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal and others, for an Act to Incorporate the said College, (33) 120, (52) 180. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (188) 643. Bill presented and read, (189) 644. Motion for second reading and a debate thereon; Adjourned, (290) 1005-1010. Resumed; Bill read second time; Referred, (379) 1380-1381. Reported, (388) 1396. Motion for third reading and a debate thereon; Bill read third time and passed, (400) 1428-1438. By the Council, (460) 1549. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., c. 57.]

ST. MAURICE FORGES:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 122, 123; Addresses to His Excellency, 87.

ST. MAURICE IRON WORKS COMPANY:--Petition of John Porter and Andrew Stuart, for an Act of Incorporation, (1049) 3398, (1061) 3412. Bill to incorporate the said company. From the Council. Read, (974) 3300. Read second time; Referred, (1023) 3354. Reported, with amendments, (1104) 3458. Committed; Considered; Reported amended; Passed, as amended, (1111-1112) 3465-3466. Amendments agreed to by the Council, (1125) 3481. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484-3485. [16 Vic., cap. 252.]

ST. MAURICE RIVER:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 121; Addresses to His Excellency, 86.

ST. MICHAEL'S COVE:--Petition of Rev. N.C. Fortier and others, for aid to construct a pier thereat, (87) 260, (106) 282.

ST. MICHEL, ECCLESIASTICAL SOCIETY OF:--Petition of Bishop of Tloa and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (46) 174, (74) 238. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (78) 242. Report thereon, (99) 272. Bill presented and read, (100) 273. Second reading postponed, (216) 717, (441) 1513 (over recess), (515) 1719, (526) 1774. Motion, to postpone second reading six months, negatived after a debate, (800-801) 2889-2890. Bill read; Motion, to refer it to a select committee, with an instruction to prepare a general measure for all religious bodies; and that the Clerk procure a copy of the rules of this society, and a return of its property, and receipts and expenditure for the past year; A debate thereon; Negatived; Bill referred to Committee on Private Bills, (801-802) 2891-2895. Reported; Committed, (815) 2923. Considered; Reported, (1006) 3336. Motion, to postpone third reading six months, negatived; Bill passed, (1019) 3350. By the Council, (1112) 3467. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., cap. 263.]

ST. MICHEL ACADEMY:--Petition of Rev. N.C. Fortier and others, for aid, (71) 235,

(89-90) 262.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH:--Vide Quebec St. Patrick's Church.

ST. PAUL D'ABBOTSFORD:--Petition of John Carden and others, praying that that Parish may be attached to the proposed new County of Rouville, (368) 1326, (387) 1395.

ST. PAUL'S BAY:--Petition of André Cimon and others, for construction of a wharf thereat, (129) 370, (136) 382.

ST. PETER LAKE:--Vide Montreal Harbour.

ST. RAYMOND DU BOURG-LOUIS:--Vide Bridges, 29.

ST. ROCH, FIEF AND SEIGNIORY OF:--Vide Seigniorial Tenure, 3.

ST. ROCH, PARISH OF:--Vide Quebec (Parishes), 1, 3.

ST. ROCH, ROMAN CATHOLIC INSTITUTE OF:--Petition of the Archbishop of Quebec and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (549) 1883, (568) 1941. Report from Committee of Standing Orders thereon, (572) 1976. Petition referred, (687) 2502. Report, (851) 3049. Bill presented and read, (857-858) 3057. Read second time; Referred, (1033) 3367. Reported, (1052) 3401. Committed, Considered; Reported; Passed, the Rules being suspended, (1076) 3428. By the Council, (1124) 3479. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., cap. 265.]

ST. ROCH'S READING ROOM:

1. Petition of Joseph Hamel and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (72) 236, (97) 269. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (188-189) 643. Bill presented and read, (458) 1548. Read second time; Referred, (529) 1781. Reported, (545) 1866. Committed, (595) 2196. Consideration postponed, (706) 2615. Reported, (711) 2628. Passed, (718) 2654-2655. By the Council, (758) 2767. Royal Assent, (767) 2777. [16 Vic., cap. 117.]
2. Petition of J. Hamel and others, for aid to that institution, (986) 3316, (1024) 3357.

STE. SCHOLASTIQUE:--Petition of Rev. F. Bonin, for aid to schools established by him in that Parish and the Village of St. Andrews, (184) 639, (196) 660.

ST. SULPICE, SEMINARY OF:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 124; Addresses to His Excellency, 89.

STE. THERESE:--Vide Terrebonne.

STE. THERESE DE BLAINVILLE, COLLEGE OF:--Petitions of the Municipal Council, County of Terrebonne, and of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal and others, for aid thereto, (8) 19-20, (20) 61.

ST. THOMAS, DISTRICT OF:--Petition of William Patton and others, for a more extended jurisdiction to the Judicial District of St. Thomas, (46) 174, (77) 241.

ST. THOMAS DE LOTBINIERE:--Vide St. Louis de Lotbinière.

ST. VIATEUR:--Petition of the Corporation of St. Viateur, for aid, (13) 39, (26) 90.

ST. ZOTIQUE:--Petition of Denis Veronneau and others, for aid towards erection of two schoolhouses in that Municipality, (420) 1489, (468) 1573.

Vide Scanlan, John.

SALARIES:--

1. Bill to authorize the attachment of official salaries for debt, by saisie arrêt after judgment. Notice of motion, for leave to present Bill, 1904. Presented and read, (569) 1942. Read second time; Referred, (969) 3294-3295.
2. Petition of John McMullen and others, of Quebec, for an Act to render official salaries liable to attachment for debt, (492) 1650, (502) 1683. Referred, (546) 1866. Printed, (586) 2134.

Vide Public Officers.

SANDWICH:--

1. Petition of Josiah Strong and others, for a division of that Township into two municipalities, (559) 1911, (571) 1975. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (582) 2069. Petition referred, (585) 2133. Petition against (Vide below, 2.) referred, (599) 2202. Report, (612) 2241-2242.
2. Petition of the Municipality, Township of Sandwich, against a division, but that the Town and Township may be formed into separate Municipalities, (559) 1911, (571) 1975. Referred to committee on above petition, (599) 2202.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL:--

1. Bill to provide for construction of a ship canal between Lakes Huron and Superior. Presented and read, (279) 967-968. Order for second reading discharged; Bill withdrawn, (443) 1515.
2. Petition of Allan Macdonnell and others, for an Act of Incorporation for the construction of a canal, (8) 19, (20) 61. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (65) 220. Report thereon, (78) 242. Bill presented and read, (79-80) 244. Second reading postponed six months, (213) 699-701.
3. Petition of the Hamilton Board of Trade, for construction of a canal to unite Lakes Superior and Huron, (235) 806, (249) 867.
4. Motion, for an Address to His Excellency, for adoption of measures for the construction of a ship canal at Sault Ste. Marie, negatived, (901) 3178.
5. Notice of question, whether Government intends to construct a canal, 15. Question; Answer, 55.
6. Question whether a measure would be proposed this Session for the construction of the canal; Answer, 3132.

SAVINGS BANKS:--Bill to amend the Law relating to savings banks. Presented and read, (740) 2712-2713. Order for second reading, discharged, (1020) 3351.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 3.

SCANLAN, JOHN:--Petition of, for compensation for loss in his emoluments as a schoolmaster, from the formation of the new Parish of St. Zotique, (545) 1866, (550) 1883.

SCHOOLS:--Vide Education.

SCHOOL REPORTS:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 25-27; Printing, 4, 5.

SCHOOLHOUSES:--Vide Education, 3.

SEAMEN:--

1. Bill to repeal the Act for regulating the shipping of seamen (Mr. Dubord). Presented and read, (294) 1017. Second reading postponed, (443) 1515 (over recess), (527) 1779, (765) 2775, (780) 2818, (829) 2972. Motion for second reading, and a debate thereon, (849) 3031-3034. Motion, to postpone second reading three months, (849) 3033. Debate adjourned, (849) 3034. Order to resume debate postponed, (871) 3100. Motion to postpone three months withdrawn; Bill read second time, and referred to committee on the Bill for amending the said Act (Vide below, 2.), (876) 3107. Reported; Committed, (1011) 3343. Considered; Committee rises without reporting, (1113-1114) 3468.
2. Bill further to amend the Act for the shipping of seamen at Quebec (Mr. Drummond). Presented and read, (335) 1186. Second reading postponed, (444) 1516 (over recess), (527) 1779. Read second time; Referred; Instruction concerning shipping masters, etc., (876) 3107. Bill to repeal the said Act referred, (876) 3107. Report in favor of the latter Bill; Committed, (1011) 3343.
3. Petition of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade, against the second of the above Bills, (387) 1395, (409) 1461.
4. Bill to prevent the desertion of seamen. Presented and read, the Rules of the House being suspended, (1011) 3343-3344. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Passed, the Rules being suspended, (1113) 3467-3468. By the Council, (1124) 3480. Royal Assent, (1129) 3485. [16 Vic., cap. 165.]
5. Bill to exempt certain vessels from the duty imposed to provide for the medical treatment of sick mariners. Notice of motion, for leave to bring in Bill, 1762. Presented and read, (524) 1772. Read second time; Committed, (813) 2918. Considered; Reported, (972) 3298. Passed, (996) 3327. By the Council, (1048) 3390. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., cap. 166.]
6. Petition of Nicholas Allard and others, proprietors of seagoing vessels, of Quebec, for exemption of Provincial vessels from the tax for the relief of sick mariners, (220) 743, (237) 807.
7. Petitions for repeal of the Act regulating the shipping of seamen at Quebec: Of Thomas Simard and others; Of Cornelius O'Sullivan and others; Of Thomas C. Lee and others, (63) 218, (84) 253. Of Antoine Paquet and others, (87) 260, (106) 282. All referred to committee on shipbuilding, (125) 350. Vide Shipbuilding, 1. Of J. Wilson and others, (337) 1200, (347) 1237.
8. Petition of Messrs. Allan Gilmour and Company, for amendment of said Act so as to make it operative in its effects, (308) 1061, (323) 1127. Printed, (324) 1129.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 125; Addresses to His Excellency, 90.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT:--Vide Toronto, 1, 2.

SECOND ADVENTISTS:--Petition of Richard Hutchinson and others, for power to ministers of the Second Adventists Conference to baptize, marry, and bury, and to keep baptismal, marriage, and burial registers, (9) 20, (22) 63. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (198) 665. Bill presented and read, (780) 2818. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported, (1005) 3335. Passed, (1018) 3349-3350. By the Council, (1105) 3459. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 217.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 110; Addresses to His Excellency, 79.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS:--Vide Education (Upper Canada), 1, 4, 8-11.

SECURITIES:--Bill to amend Act regulating the taking of securities in certain offices. Notice of motion, for leave to present Bill, 1413. Bill presented and read, (394) 1419. Ordered for second reading, (529) 1781. Read second time, (678) 2443-2444. Read third time, and passed, (684-685) 2479. By the Council, (703) 2607. Royal Assent, (766) 2776. [16 Vic., cap. 87.]

SEEDS:--Vide Grain.

SEIGNIORIAL TENURE:--

1. Bill to repeal so much of the Act providing for optional commutation, as allows the commutation of lods et ventes without commutation of other rights (Mr. Mongenais). Presented and read, (189) 644. Second reading postponed, (386) 1389-1390 (over recess), (514) 1719. Order for second reading, discharged, (785) 2832. Restored, (961) 3286. Bill read second time, (1023) 3355. Read third time, and passed, (1032) 3366. By the Council, (1112) 3466. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 207.]
2. Bill to facilitate the redemption of seigniorial rights in Lower Canada, to convert the tenure of lands chargeable therewith into franc aleu roturier, and to define the rights of seigniors and censitaires (Mr. Jobin). Presented and read, (199) 666. Second reading postponed over recess, (441) 1513. Order for second reading, discharged, (755) 2753-2754.
3. Bill to define the rights of seigniors and censitaires in Lower Canada (Mr. Drummond). Notice of motion, for leave to bring in Bill, 702. Bill presented and read, (233) 783-785. Notice of question, whether Government will proceed with the Bill this Session, 1080. Question; Answer, 1146. Question whether provision will be made in the Bill to relieve the censitaires of the Fief and Seignior of St. Roch de Québec, and also, whether a measure to relieve them from arrears will be introduced; Answer, 1484. Second reading postponed over recess, (442) 1514. Notice of motion for second reading, 1613. Question, relative to Bill's position in the order of business; Answer, 1694. Counsel to be heard thereon (Vide below, 5.), (509) 1712. Order for second reading postponed, (516) 1721. Counsel (Mr. Christopher Dunkin) called in, and heard, (580) 2009-2060; (584) 2071-2131. Further consideration postponed, (584) 2131. Request, that consideration of motion for second reading be postponed, 2247-2248; House resumes consideration; A debate ; Adjourned, (617) 2248-2268. Consideration postponed, (643) 2304. Debate resumed, (651) 2332-2358, (658) 2375-2387. Bill read second time; Committed, (658) 2387. Motion, that it is expedient to provide for the immediate abolition of the feudal system; Debate, (697-698) 2558-2569. Amendment, that the basis of any measure in regard to the tenure should be its extinction at a fixed period, negatived, (698-699) 2569-2670. Main motion negatived; His Excellency's consent to consideration of Bill, signified; Bill considered in Committee, (699) 2570. Again considered, (731) 2702, (740) 2713, (745) 2730, (749) 2741. Motion, that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill in order to reconsider certain clauses struck out in Committee, 2767. Bill considered in Committee, but without such instruction being given, (759) 2767. Order for consideration postponed, (767) 2777. Notice, of a resolution to make the Consolidated Fund guarantor of the indemnity to the seigniors, 2777. (Vide below, 4.) Bill again considered, (785) 2832, (790) 2842-2843. Order for receiving report postponed, (811) 2916. Re-committed; Reported; Motions, to recommit Bill again, negatived, (819-821)

2926-2929. Ordered for third reading, (830) 2974. Further motions to recommit Bill, negatived, (834-839) 2990-2996. Bill read third time, and passed, (839) 2996.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 128; Addresses to His Excellency, 94.

4. Notice of motion, for a resolution that the Consolidated Fund be guarantee of the indemnity to seigniors; and of a Bill for this purpose, 2777. House goes into Committee after a debate, to consider of the indemnity to be awarded to seigniors, and other expenses to be incurred under the foregoing Bill (His Excellency's recommendation being signified), (771) 2790-2804. Resolutions reported granting revenues from Crown dues on seigniories, seignior of Lauzon, and duties on auctions, tavern licenses, and shop licenses therefor, and authorizing issue of debentures for the amount required, (782) 2821. Several amendments proposed and negatived after debate, and resolutions agreed to, (783-785) 2821-2826.
5. Petition of John Fraser and others, to be heard by counsel upon the above Bill (Vide above, 3.), (499) 1666, (508) 1711. Dy appointed for hearing counsel, (509) 1712.
6. Petition of J.P. Déry and others, of St. Raymond, for amendment to the above Bill, (476) 1599, (486) 1617.
7. Petitions praying that legislation on the subject may be postponed, and a Commission appointed to determine the rights of the parties, and adjust the difficulties which interfere with the commutation thereof. Of Bartholomew C.A. Guty, Esq., Seignior of Grandpré, etc. Presented, (598) 2201. Rules of the House suspended, petition read, and printed, (599) 2202. Of Marguerite de Lanaudière and others, (652) 2363, (663) 2418.
8. Bill to allow the recusation of judges who are seigniors, in cases affecting seigniorial rights. Notice of motion, for leave to present Bill, 1614. Presented and read, (490-491) 1644-1645. Second reading postponed three months, (998) 3329.
9. Petition of Bartholomew C.A. Guty, Esq., Seignior of Grandpré, etc., praying to be heard by counsel against the foregoing Bill, (725) 2694, (741) 2716.
10. Petition of Hypolite Dubord, praying that judges who are seigniors may be declared incompetent to sit in cases affecting seigniorial rights, (231) 773, (237) 808.
11. House goes into Committee to consider certain resolutions relative to the repeal of certain provisions of the Canada Trade and Tenures Acts, empowering seigniors to commute all dues to the Crown, and to become absolute proprietors; 5 resolutions reported; Address ordered thereon, (1121) 3476-3477.
Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 96.
12. Petitions for an Act to define the rights and privileges of seigniors: Of M. Baret and others, of Ste. Magdelaine de Rigaud, (9) 20, (22) 63. Of Rev. J.P. Bedard and others, of Portneuf, (14) 39, (28) 91. Of Rev. A.J. Martineau and others, of the Parish of Ste. Marthe, (33) 120, (47-48) 175. Of J.A. Mathison and others, of Pointe à Cavagnal, (45) 173, (73-74) 237. Of Cyprien Sauvé and others, of Vaudreuil; Of Garnino Poirier and others, of Rigaud, (61-62) 217, (82) 251. Of Eleazar Hays and others, of Soulanges, (71) 235, (89) 261. Of Robert McIntire and others, of St. Zotique, (116) 331, (130) 371. Of Edward Cole and others, of Fief Petite Nation, (142) 405, (157) 502. Of Rev. Z. Gingras and others, of St. Basil, (179) 616, (191) 652. Of the Council, Corporation of the Village of St. John, (219) 742, (236) 807. The last referred to Standing Committee on Railroads, (262) 914. Of G. Beaudet and others, of Coteau du

Lac, (261) 914. Printed, (268) 951.

13. Petitions praying that in any plan of settlement adopted, the interest of the censitaires may be duly cared for: Of Louis Harvay and others, of L'Isle aux Coudres, (46) 174, (74) 238. Of Damase Dufour and others, of Saguenay, (62) 218, (84) 253.
14. Petition of François DaSylva and others, of the Seigniority of Cap de la Magdelaine, for exemption from payment of arrears of cens et rentes and lods et ventes, (231) 773, (237) 808. Another petition, from Louis Leduc and others, of the same Seigniority, (786) 2836, (795) 2879.
15. Petition of Hon. R.U. Harwood, representing that a certain Return to an Address for titles, etc., relating to the seigniorial tenure, as printed in English, does not contain a true translation of the title of the Seigniority of Vaudreuil and others, and praying that the error may be corrected, (267) 950, (287) 1002.
16. Petition of Charles Pageot, Jr., and others, for an Act to authorize the Government to retake, and concede anew, such lands in Belair and other seigniories as have been abandoned by those to whom they were originally conceded, (308) 1061, (323) 1127.
17. Petition of Rev. L.D. Maréchal and others, of Napierville, for a reduction of the rentes foncières on their lands, (487) 1633, (492) 1651.
18. Petition of Christopher Mullins and others, of Seigniority of Shoolbred, complaining of unjust exactions on the part of their seigniors, etc., and praying relief, (652) 2363, (663) 2418.
19. Petition of Stanislas Laporte and others, for an Act to define the rights of seigniors in certain ranges of Kildare, (883) 3122, (890) 3135. Referred to Committee on the settlement of the Townships of Lower Canada, (894) 3142.
Vide Townships of Lower Canada, 1.
20. Question, whether Government has received documents from the Imperial Government relative to seigneurial tenure and if they will be laid before the House; Answer, 658.
21. Question, whether Government intends soon to introduce a Bill to settle the question of seigniorial tenure; Answer, 703.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 126-128; Addresses to His Excellency, 91-96.

SEIGNIORIES:--Question regarding the intentions of the Government with respect to the seigniorial aveux et dénombrements required by law; Answer, 3313.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 50, 51, 129-132; Addresses to His Excellency, 35, 97-100; Seigniorial Tenure.

SEIZURE:--Vide Debt, Seizure for; Real Property, 1.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS:--

1. Leave of absence granted to him with permission to appoint a deputy, (161) 524. He appoints Mr. Burrage as his deputy, (170) 583.
2. Goes with the Mace to summon members, upon a call of the House, (377-378) 1379, (535) 1795, (637) 2291.
3. To take members into custody (absence on Election cases): (247) 835, (295) 1018, (326) 1134, (345) 1232, (371) 1359, (400) 1438, (420) 1482, (481) 1607-1608, (488) 1634, (494) 1654, (574) 1978, (747) 2738, (868) 3092, (895) 3152.
4. Places them at the Bar: (248) 867, (300) 1027, (330) 1157, (345) 1232, (475) 1599, (485) 1617, (487) 1618, (491) 1650, (494) 1654, (498) 1666, (504) 1687, (521) 1769, (574) 1978, (893) 3142, (896) 3152, (1064) 3416,

(1065) 3416.

5. Reports that a member, ordered to be arrested, is absent from the city: (373) 1368, (412) 1465, (420) 1489, (869) 3098.
6. Reports inability to arrest a member (Seneca Paige) because of that member's severe indisposition (769) 2788.

SERVANTS:--Vide Masters and Servants.

SERVITUDES:--Vide Real Property, 2.

SESSIONS OF THE PEACE:--Vide Kamouraska, 1.

SEYMOUR:--Vide Murray.

SHAWINIGAN:--Petition of Antoine Lajoie and others, complaining of injury to their lands in that Township, by the cutting of timber, through the negligence of the Government agent, and praying indemnity, (533) 1792, (541) 1852. So much as relates to alleged injuries, referred, (578) 2007.

SHEEP:--

1. Bill to provide a remedy for damages done by dogs to sheep. Presented and read, (901-902) 3179. Order for second reading, discharged, (1033) 3366.
2. Petition of John Lemon and others, of Welland, for an Act for the protection of sheep, and for a recourse against the owners of dogs destroying the same, (833) 2990, (846) 3028.

SHEFFORD:--Petitions for the establishment of criminal courts and quarter sessions within that County: Of the Municipal Council, Municipality of Shefford, (103) 279, (118) 333. Of Leonard Wells and others, (232) 773, (237-238) 808.

Vide Railroads, 5.

SHEFFORD ACADEMY:--Petition of S.S. Foster, for aid, (63) 218-219, (84) 253.

SHERBROOKE:--Notice of motion, for an Address to His Excellency, for a copy of letters patent appointing a judge to reside at Sherbrooke, and copies of documents respecting his salary, 1234-1235. Stands on Order Paper at adjournment, 1592.

SHERBROOKE ACADEMY:--Petition of R.D. Morkill and others, for aid, (19) 60, (34) 121. Another Petition, (644) 2315, (649) 2329.

SHERIFFS:--Bill to provide for the election of sheriffs in Upper Canada. Notice of motion, for leave to present Bill, 15. Presented and read, (69) 224. Motion for second reading; A debate thereon; Negatived (211) 690-697.

Vide Municipalities (Upper Canada), 6.

SHERIFFS' SALES:--Vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against, 2; Lands, 4.

SHIPBUILDING:--

1. Select committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of encouraging Shipbuilding, and the best mode of protecting the shipping interests, (65-66) 221. Petitions referred: Petition of Charles E. Levey and others (Vide below, 3.), and the following petitions for repeal of Act relative to shipping of seamen: Of Thomas Simard and others; Of Cornelius O'Sullivan and others; Of Thomas C. Lee and others; Of Antoine Paquet and others, (125) 350. Report, (262) 915. Printed, (788) 2840-2841. (Vide also Seamen.)
2. Notice of motion, for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the expediency of encouraging shipbuilding (2nd), with power to report from time to time, 1033. Committee appointed, (348) 1238.

3. Petition of Charles E. Levey and Company and others, shipbuilders of Quebec, for admission of articles imported for shipbuilding purposes, free of duty, (87) 260, (106) 282. Referred to committee on shipbuilding, (125) 350.
 4. Notice of question, relative to the reduction of duty on certain articles employed in the shipbuilding trade, 1731. Question; Answer, 1841-1842.
- Vide Customs, 3.

SHIPPING:--

1. Bill to provide for the collection of claims against owners of vessels. Presented and read, (177) 606. Second reading postponed, (385) 1389 (over recess), (514) 1718, (526) 1774. Second reading postponed six months after a debate, (800) 2887-2889.
2. House goes into Committee on the registration of foreign-built vessels. Report progress, (866) 3089-3090. Order for further consideration discharged, (1020) 3351.

SHOES:--Vide Boots and Shoes.

SHOOLBRED:--Vide Seigniorial Tenure, 18.

SHOP LICENCES:--Vide Excise Duties, 2; Seigniorial Tenure, 4.

SIDEY, DAVID:--Petition of, for compensation for a loss of £1,000 on his contract for improving the inland waters of the Newcastle district, (14) 39, (28) 91.

SIMCOE (COUNTY):--Petition of the Municipal Council thereof, for the control over all County expenditure which they are called on to sanction, (8) 19, (20) 61.

Vide Mono.

SINKING FUND:--Motion, for a Committee of the whole to consider appointing commissioners to administer the Sinking Fund; Withdrawn, 821-823.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 55, 36, 38; Addresses to His Excellency, 37, 56-58.

SISTERS OF CHARITY:--Vide Quebec Sisters of Charity.

SMALL, CHARLES COXWELL:--

1. Petition of, for payment of arrears due him as Clerk of Crown and Pleas for Upper Canada, (61) 217, (81) 250. Motion, to refer petition, negatived, (684) 2478-2479.
2. Petition of, for confirmation of a line of road through lots 33 and 34, 3rd Range of Pickering, and a grant of the original road allowance to him, (61) 217, (81) 250. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (85) 254. Report, that notice has not been given, (189) 644. Further report (after vacation) of sufficient notice, (613) 2242. Bill presented and read, (621) 2274. Motion, to postpone second reading six months, negatived; Read second time; Referred, (1000) 3330-3331. Report, recommending that consideration be deferred until next Session, (1039) 3380.
3. Petition of the Municipalities of Pickering and Scarborough, against the Bill, (643) 2315, (649) 2329.
4. Petition of George Tait and others, praying that a portion only of the said road allowance may be granted to Mr. Small, (643) 2315, (649) 2329.

SMALL CAUSES:--Vide Commissioners' Courts.

SMALL POX:--Bill to restrain the practice of inoculating with the small pox. From the Council; Read, (957) 3271. Read second time, (1038) 3373. Read

third time, and passed, (1047) 3389. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., cap. 170.]

SMITH, HENRY:--Petition of, complaining of his dismissal from the office of Warden of the Penitentiary, and praying relief, (45) 173, (74) 237-238.

SMITH'S "CANADA":--Petition of William H. Smith, for aid in the publication of his work, called "Canada: Past, Present, and Future," (368) 1326, (387) 1395. Referred to Committee on the Library, (394) 1419. Report thereon, (714-715) 2650. Concurred in, (1072) 3424.

SOLICITOR GENERAL:--Question, whether Government intends to abolish the offices of Solicitor General; Answer, 247.

SOREL:--Petition of Municipality, Town or Borough of William Henry, for incorporation of that town under the name of Sorel, (71) 235, (89) 261.

SOREL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION:--Petition of J. Baptiste Lamère and others, for aid, (548) 1882, (566) 1939.

SPEAKER:--

1. John Sandfield MacDonald, Esq., chosen Speaker; Returns his humble acknowledgments, (2) 2-5.
2. Speaker's Address to His Excellency in claiming the usual privileges; His Excellency's reply (through the Speaker of the Legislative Council), (3) 9.
3. Message from His Excellency, recommending an addition of £300 to the Speaker's salary for 1853; Referred to Committee of Supply, (1073) 3425. Vide Supply, 5.
4. Reports that he had claimed of His Excellency the usual privileges, and that His Excellency had been pleased to grant and allow the same, (3) 9.
5. Reports His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, (4-5) 9-11.
6. Reports a letter from the Clerk, requesting permission to appoint a deputy Assistant in consequence of the sickness of the Clerk Assistant, and that Mr. W.B. Lindsay, Jr., had been appointed, with his approbation, (7-8) 19.
7. Requested to report to the House any elections which had taken place during the recess; Responds that it is not his duty in the case of an election ordered by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, 30-31.
8. Acquaints the House that his Warrant for the appointment of members to serve on the General Committee of Elections was upon the Table, (84) 254. A member to supply a vacancy therein, (197) 661.
9. Decides that a motion for referring a petition of Dr. Painchaud and others, for indemnity for the blowing up of their houses at Quebec, and an amendment to the said motion, are out of order, (126) 352.
10. Calls a member by name, who persists in addressing the House after having been called to order, (126) 352.
11. A Motion being made for the appointment of a committee, and objection being made to the committee being named by the mover, Mr. Speaker decides that an objection by any one member is sufficient; His decision appealed from, and confirmed by the House, (127) 360-362.
12. Reports recognizances on election petitions to be unobjectionable: (121) 338, (129) 370, (137) 383. Reports that the recognizance on the Richelieu election petition is objectionable, (142) 405.
13. Unforms the House that the Sergeant-at-Arms has appointed Mr. Burrage as his deputy, (170) 583.
14. Reports certificates from Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, of election of members returned upon new writs: (218) 740, (240) 811, (475) 1599, (577) 2006, (802) 2900.

15. To send circular letters to absent members, informing them of the Calls of the House: (243) 814, (487) 1618, (601) 2205, (866) 3090.
16. Objects to the Grand Trunk Railway (at its second reading) as being inconsistent with the provisions of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act; His objection appealed from, and confirmed, (248) 841-842.
17. Announces His Excellency's intentions to proceed to the Legislative Council Chamber to give the Royal Assent to Bills: (253) 891, (463) 1552, (592) 2171, (637) 2291, (759) 2767, (882-883) 3119.
18. Reports that His Excellency has given the Royal Assent to certain Bills: (255) 893, (471) 1582, (596) 2197, (645) 2316, (766) 2776, (885) 3124.
19. Rejects a motion to suspend a Rule of the House, notice having not been given, 909.
20. Decides that a motion for reading the Orders of the day is in order; His decision appealed from, and confirmed, (320) 1090.
21. Decides that a motion for concurring in a certain resolution of the Megantic election committee should not be entertained, the committee having power to decide the question, (544) 1857.
22. Decides that the Bill for the more speedy distribution of the statutes cannot be proceeded with, as it contains an appropriation of money not recommended by the Crown, (832) 2976.
23. Reports Return to Commission on Prince Edward controverted election, and that he had directed the Committee to re-assemble, (850) 3049.
24. A certain Bill having been read the third time, recommitted for a future day, considered, and reported without amendments, a motion that Bill do pass was objected to, on the ground that it should appear on the Orders of a future day, but the objection was overruled by Mr. Speaker, and his decision confirmed, on appeal, (892-893) 3138.
25. Reports a letter announcing His Excellency's intention to prorogue the Legislature on the 14th June, (1046) 3388.
26. A motion being made to recommit the Bill for amending the jury laws, for the purpose of providing for the payment of petit jurors, Mr. Speaker declines to receive the same, declaring that it should have originated in a Committee of the whole; His decision appealed from, and confirmed, (1057) 3400.
27. Addresses His Excellency on presenting the Bills of Supply, (1129-1131) 3486-3487.
28. His decisions appealed from, and confirmed by the House: (127) 362, (248) 842, 3113-3114, (892) 3138.
29. Gives the casting vote: Affirmative, (652) 2363. Negative: (326) 1133, (792) 2847, (948) 3254.

SPEAKERS, FORMER:--Vide Portraits of Speakers.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE:--Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 101; Governor General, 1, 2; Supply, 1.

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SPINK, MR. (Office of Routine and Records):--Increase in his salary, (950) 3259.

STAMFORD:--Petition of the Municipality, Township of Stamford, for an Act granting them additional powers for the protection, etc., of visitors to the Falls of Niagara, (25) 89, (46) 174. Referred, (65) 220. Report, (119) 335.

Bill presented and read, (228) 753. Read second time; Referred, (291)

1011. Reported, with amendments, (329) 1156. Committed, (335) 1186. Considered and amended, (454-455) 1536. Reported; Passed, (459) 1548-1549. By the Council, (470) 1581. Royal Assent, (473) 1584. [16 Vic., cap. 35.]

STANSTEAD:--Vide Railroads, 5.

STANSTEAD COUNTY BANK:--

1. Petition of Lewis E. Rose and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (499) 1666, (507) 1710. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (535) 1794. Notice of motion, for leave to present Bill, 1785. Bill presented and read, (537) 1819. Read second time; Referred, (747) 2738. Reported with amendments, (786) 2836. Committed, after a discussion, (788) 2839-2840. Considered; Report progress; Motion for leave to sit again; Amendment, to add "in three months" carried, (1035-1036) 3368-3371. Fee refunded, (1039) 3380.
2. Petitions in favor: Of John F. Thornton and others, of the Township of Barnston; Of W.G. Cook and others of the Township of Hatley; Of C.W. Cowles and others, of Stanstead, (725) 2694, (741) 2716. Of William Brooks and others, (759) 2769, (770) 2789.

STANSTEAD SEMINARY:--Petition of Wilder Pierce and others, for aid, (517) 1738, (522) 1770.

STANSTEAD, SHEFFORD, AND CHAMBLY RAILWAY:--

1. Petitions for incorporation of a company to construct a railway from Montreal to the Province Line at Stanstead, via Chambly and Lake Memphremagog: Of Marcus Child and others, (103) 279, (117) 333. Of Stephen S. Foster and others, County of Shefford, (103) 279, (118) 333.. Both referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (126) 352-353. Report on the petition of Marcus Child and others, (535) 1794. Of Samuel Andres and others, (116) 332, (131) 371. Notice of motion, for leave to present Bill, 1299. Bill presented and read, (538-539) 1827. Read second time; Referred, (681) 2470. Reported, (690-691) 2538-2539. Committed, (691) 2539. Considered; Reported, (697) 2546-2547. Passed, (706) 2616. By the Council, with amendments, (761) 2771. Considered and agreed to, (762) 2772. Royal Assent, (767) 2777. [16 Vic., cap. 107.]
2. Petition of St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, to be heard by Counsel against the Bill, (533) 1792, (542) 1852.

STATE OF THE PROVINCE:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 7; Addresses to His Excellency, 2.

STATUTES:--

1. Bill to provide for the more speedy distribution of the Statutes. Presented and read, (101) 274. Second reading postponed, (216) 717, (383) 1387 (over recess), (505) 1688, (525) 1774, (689) 2517, (799) 2886. Motion for second reading; Amendment, to add "in three months"; Notice taken that the Bill contains an appropriation of money not recommended by the Crown; Speaker decides that the Bill cannot be proceeded with, (831-832) 2976.
2. Petition of the Municipal Council, United Counties of Wentworth, Halton and Brant, for a revision and simplification of the laws, and the sale of copies thereof at the cost of publication, (103) 280, (118) 334.
3. Notice of motion, that it be an instruction to Committee on Printing, to inquire into the distribution of the Statutes, and the means of

rendering the same more expeditious, 1693. Ordered, (512) 1716.
Report thereon, (550-551) 1884.

4. Notice of question, whether Government intend to revise the Provincial statutes, 229. Question; Answer, 299.
5. Question, whether before February 1854 a commission would be appointed to revise and consolidate the statutes of the Province of Canada, and of Upper and Lower Canada; Answer, 3185.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 133.

STATUTORY HOLIDAYS:--Vide Holidays.

STEAMERS BETWEEN QUEBEC AND LIVERPOOL:--

1. Notice of motion, that the House go into Committee, to consider of establishing a line of steamers between Quebec or Montreal and Liverpool, 1391. House resolves into Committee (His Excellency's recommendation being signified), (394) 1419-1420. Three resolutions reported, granting £19,000 sterling per annum for seven years, for a line of steamers, the same to be exempt from all light and other dues on the St. Lawrence; Agreed to, (416) 1477-1478.
2. Bill to establish a line of steamers between this province and the United Kingdom. Presented and read, (416) 1478-1479. Read second time; Rules of the House suspended; Read third time; Passed, (454) 1535. By the Council, (470) 1581. Royal Assent, (473) 1584. [16 Vic., c. 9.]

STEVEDORES:--

1. Bill to regulate the business of stevedore in the Port of Quebec. Presented and read, (22-23) 64. Second reading postponed, (80) 245, (128) 364. Motion, to suspend operation of 64th and 68th Rules as respects the Bill, negatived, (175) 598. Second reading again postponed, (202) 670. Second reading postponed six months, (331-332) 1173.
2. Petition of William Delo and others, stevedores, for passing of the Bill, (152) 446, (160) 523. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (222) 745. Report that notice has not been given, (232) 774.
3. Petition of Messrs. Allan Gilmour and others, against the Bill, (116) 332, (131) 371-372.

STRYCHNINE:--Bill to legalize the use of strychnine in Upper Canada for destruction of wolves and other noxious animals, and to repeal part of the Act for the preservation of game. Presented and read, (504) 1687. Read second time; Committed, (964) 3289-3290. Considered; Reported; Passed, the Rules being suspended, (1075-1076) 3427-3428.

SUCCESSION:--Vide Primogeniture.

SUNDAY LABOR:--

1. Motion, to appoint a committee to whom shall be referred all petitions on the subject of Sunday labor in the Post Office and on the canals (Vide Sunday Labor, Petitions Against, 3.), and a debate thereon, (127) 353-358. Objection made to the committee being named by the mover, (127) 358-359. Mr. Speaker decides that the objection of one Member is sufficient; His decision appealed from and confirmed by the House; Committee chosen by the House, (127) 359-362. Message sent to the Council, for leave to Hon. Mr. James Morris to attend the committee, (258) 900. Granted, (269) 952. Mr. Dumoulin added to committee, (258) 900. Report with a Bill (Vide below, 2.); Report printed, (757) 2765.
2. Bill to protect the employees of the Government in certain departments

from being compelled to labor on the Lord's Day. Reported by a Committee; Read, (757) 2765. Motion, to discharge Order for second reading, negatived, (1003) 3334. Motion, for second reading, negatived, (1034-1035) 3368.

3. Petition of George Arundel Hill, of Dummer Township, praying that the Sabbath may be considered as a human institution, and that before any legislative interference with regard thereto, he may be heard at the Bar, (86) 259, (105) 281.
4. Notice of motion, for a Bill to secure the observance of the Sabbath, 28.
5. Notice of motion, for leave to bring in a Bill for the discontinuance of Sunday labor in the Post Office, 228.

SUNDAY LABOR, PETITIONS AGAINST:--

1. Petition of Richard Ross and others, of Quebec, praying that Sunday baking may be prohibited, (507) 1710, (522) 1770.
2. Petition of Rev. Dr. John Cook and others, of Quebec, for prevention of sheriffs' sales on the Lord's Day, (578) 2006, (581) 2069.
3. Petitions for the abolition of Sunday Labor in the Post Office, and on the Canals (Vide Sunday Labor, 1, 2.):--Of Thomas Wightman, for Presbyterian Synod; Of Rev. William Jones and others, of Farnham (Twshp.), (8) 20, (21) 62. Of Rev. James Thom and others, of Three Rivers; Of Kenneth M. Fenwick and others, of Kingston; Of Duncan McColl and others, of Aldborough (Twshp.); Of Municipality, Township of Aldborough; Of John Moodie and others, of Glenelg and Bentinck, (33) 120, (47) 175. Of J. Easton and others, Town of Prescott; Of Rev. James Elliott, and others, Town of Prescott; Of Henry Stevens and others, Village of Warsaw; Of Rev. A.F. Atkinson and others, Town of St. Catharines; Of Rev. William Meldrum and others, of Puslinch; Of Rev. James Lore and others, of Mono Centre, (45, 46) 173, 174, (72) 236. Of Municipality, Township of Orillia; Of Rev. John McMurray and others, of Brockville; Of Norman Macdonald and others, Town of Brockville; Of John Farnsworth and others, of Hungerford; Of Rev. William Gundy and others, of the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church, (61, 62) 217, 218, (81) 250. The petitions of John Farnsworth and others and of William Gundy and others are run together in our transcription of the last named page. Please see Errata, page 3755 of this volume, for the correct text. Of Mayor and Town Council, Town of Cobourg; Of Rev. Charles Rollit and others, of Rawdon (Twshp.); Of William Brown and others, of United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew; Of John C. Ball and others, of Niagara (Twshp.); Of Rev. R.L. Tucker and others, of Ontario (County), (71) 235, (88) 260. Of the Municipality, Township of Sarnia; Of the Municipality, Township of Chatham, (81) 250, (105) 281. Of the Municipality, Township of Cramahé; Of Rev. G.F. Playter and others, of Huntingdon (Twshp.), (86) 259, (105) 281. Of Rev. John Gemley and others, Town of Peterborough; Of Rev. William King and others, of Buxton; Of Rev. John Corbett and others, of Wakefield (Twshp.); Of Robert Allan and others, of Plympton (Twshp.); Of Rev. George Cheyne and others, of Saltfleet and Binbrook; Of Archibald Petrie and others, of Cumberland (Twshp.), (103) 279-280, (117) 333. Of the Municipality, Township of Oxford; Of Rev. John McLachlan and others, of Acton, (111) 306, (125) 350. Of Rev. Frederick Mack and others, of Amherstburg; Of Rev. Robert Rogers and others, of Kingston, (123, 124) 349, (134) 380. Of Rev. William Fraser and others, of West Gwillimbury (Twshp.); Of Revs.

Philander Smith and Samuel Morrison, for Niagara Methodist Episcopal Conference; Of Rev. Joseph Gray and others, of Orillia (Twshp.); Of Duncan McKinlay and others, of Oro and Medonté (Twshps.), (129) 370, (134) 380. Of Rev. S.S. Strong and others, Town of Bytown; Of Rev. William Reid and others, of Picton, (134) 380, (152) 446. Of Rev. John Reynolds and others, for Bay Quinté Methodist Episcopal Conference, (142) 405, (157) 503. Of Jacob Cook and others, of Cooksville; Of Rev. J. Wheeler and others, of Albion (Twshp.); Of Alexander Munro and others, of Zorra (Twshp.), (152) 446, (160) 524. Of Municipality, United Townships of Camden and Zone, (156) 501, (172) 585. Of Rev. William S. Ball and others, of Woodstock; Of Rev. Duncan Morrison and others, of Beckwith; Of John Bell and others, of Balinahynch, (159) 523, (172) 585. Of the Town Council, Town of Peterborough, (170) 583, (185) 639. Of Rev. William Lohead and others, Free Presbyterian Congregation of Osgoode; Of Rev. William Lohead and others, Free Presbyterian Congregation of Gloucester; Of Archdeacon Stuart and others, of Kingston; Of Rev. Robert F. Burns and others, of the Session of Chalmers' Presbyterian Church; Of Rev. John Dempsey and others, of St. Andrew's, (179) 616, (191) 652. Of G.H. Boulter and others, of Roslin; Of Rev. J.W. Constable and others, of LaChute; Of Andrew Hudson and others, of Tyendinaga (Twshp.); Of Mary McCallum and others of Oro (Twshp.), (191) 652, (204) 678. Of Rev. Edward White and others, of Sarnia (Twshp.); Of Rev. James Gardiner and others, of Kingston Circuit of Methodist Episcopal Church, (204) 677, (221) 743. Of Rev. James Rogers and William Gregg for Presbytery of Kingston; Of Charles Robinson and others, of Ontario (County), (214) 715, (221) 743-744. Of R.S. Mann and others, of Beachville; Of William Edwards and others, of Clarence (Twshp.); Of Jannet Kippen and others, of Kenyon and Roxboro (Twshps.); Of Rev. Robert Wallace and others, of Ingersoll, (220) 742, (236-237) 807. Of Rev. Daniel Gordon and others, of Tingwick and Winslow (Twshps.), (246) 826, (254) 892. Of Rev. M.Y. Stark and others, Town of Dundas, (253) 891, (268) 950. Of Rev. D. Fraser and others, of Coté Street Free Church, Montreal; Of P. Low and others, Town of Picton; Of W.S. Macdonald and others, Town of Gananoque, (261) 914, (268) 950. Of Thomas Davis and others, of Stoney Creek; Of Samuel Spreull and others, Presbyterians of Toronto; Of William Houston and others, of Ramsay (Twshp.); Of the Municipality, Township of Puslinch; Of Rev. T.B. Fuller and others, of Thorold Rectory; Of Rev. Giffard Dorly and others, Wesleyans of St. Sylvester, (267) 950, (286-287) 1002. Of William Brooks and others, Town of Sherbrooke; Of Rev. George C. Street and others, of Port Stanley; Of J.P. Cushing and others, of Lennoxville; Of Rev. J. Hellmuth and others, Episcopal Congregation of Sherbrooke; Of Rev. L. Doolittle and others, St. George's Church, Lennoxville; Of Rev. James Rogers and George Boulter (or Boulton), for Presbyterian Kirk Session of Demorestville; Of Robert Esson and others, of Napanee; Of T. Sandilands and others, Town of Guelph; Of Rev. John Murray and others, Presbyterian Congregation of Leeds, (281-282) 993, (292-293) 1016. Of Rev. Francis Evans and others, Town of Simcoe; Of Rev. George Bell and others, Presbyterians, Town of Simcoe, (292) 1016, (308) 1061. Of John Calder and others, of Dorchester; Of Rev. John Ross and others, of Tuckersmith and Stanley (Twshps.); Of David Ferguson and others, of Metis (Twshp.); Of William Anderson and others, of Saltfleet (Twshp.);

Of Absalom Shade and others, Town of Galt; Of Rev. Henry Wilkes and others, Congregationalists of Montreal; Of William Hope and others, Town of Niagara; Of Rev. G.M. Armstrong and others, of Christieville; Of William Wilson and others, of Oakville; Of J.J. Williams and others, Town of Port Hope; Of Rev. Donald McLeod and others, Presbyterians, Town of Cobourg; Of William Anderson and others, of Beach Ridge; Of Eliza Fleming and others, of Christieville; Of Rev. C. LaRocque and others, of St. Johns; Of Silas H. White and others, of Sabrevois; Of Rev. James Fergusson and others, Presbyterians, Townships of Egremont, Normanby, and Arthur; Of Rev. Thomas Wightman and others, Presbyterians of York Mills and Scarborough; Of Robert Irvine and others, City of Toronto, (307) 1060, (321) 1125-1126. Of Paul Robins and others, Bible Christians, of Darlington, (318) 1085, (329) 1156. Of Rev. John Smith and others, Presbyterians of Bowmanville; Of Helen Fairbairn and others, Presbyterians of Bowmanville; Of Rev. Giffard Dorly and others, Wesleyans of Megantic; Of Dugald Campbell and others, of Inverness (Twshp.); Of John McKinnon and others, County of Megantic; Of Enos Alger and others, of Eaton and Clifton; Of Alexander Moffatt and others, of Pembroke; Of Francis Thompson and others, of Yorkville; Of Alexander B. McMillan and others, of Finch (Twshp.); Of J. Hamilton and others, Town of London; Of James George and others, of Scarborough (Twshp.); Of Elizabeth Sutherland and others, of Ekfrid and Mosa (Twshps.); Of Rev. W. Taylor and others, United Presbyterians, of Montreal, (320-321) 1125, (333) 1184. Of John Johnston and others, of Cornwall (Twshp.), (328) 1155, (339) 1201. Of W.S. Porteous and others, Baptists of Montreal; Of Frederick O'Brien and others, Town of Barrie, (333) 1184, (339) 1201. Of George S. Jarvis and others, Town of Cornwall, (337) 1200, (347) 1237. Of Rev. John McKennon and others, of Chalmers' Church, Sydenham; Of George Glover and others, of Fergus; Of Rev. John M. Rogers and others, Town of Peterborough; Of Rev. William Troup and others, of English River; Of Murdoch McMillan and others, of Kenyon; Of Rev. Richard Lonsdell and others, of Laprairie; Of Rev. Lachlan McPherson and others, Presbyterians of Lobo; Of William Wright and others, of Egremont (Twshp.); Of Thomas O. Adkins and others, of Arthur (Twshp.); Of Richard Arthur and others, of Binbrook (Twshp.), (360) 1277, (364) 1308-1309. Of Rev. David Shanks and others, of Buckingham; Of Lord Bishop of Quebec and others, of City of Quebec; Of Daniel Rose and others, of Williamsburgh (Twshp.); Of Jacob Brouse and others, of Matilda, (363) 1308, (369) 1326. Of Colin McKenzie and others, of Williams (Twshp.), (368) 1326, (387) 1395. Of Daniel McNab and Company and others, City of Hamilton; Of James Wylie and others, of Ramsay (Twshp.); Of Rev. David Dunkerley and others, of Durham, (387) 1395, (409) 1461. Of Rev. William Scott and others, (420) 1489, (468) 1573. Of Patrick Loughry and others; Of William King and others, of Bristol (Twshp.), (456) 1546, (476) 1600. Of Rev. Thomas Green and others, of Wellington Square; Of D.S. Miller and others; Of Andrew Wilson and others, of Cumminsville; Of Rev. Robert G. Minton and others, of St. Louis de Gonzague (Free Church), (475-476) 1599, (486) 1617. Of Rev. William T. Leach and others, of Montreal, (501) 1679, (518) 1738. Of Jacob DeWitt and others, of Montreal, (533) 1793, (543) 1853. Of Isaac B. Aylsworth and others, of Newburgh; Of Benjamin S. Cory and others, of Wellington; Of James Finlay and others, Presbyterians; Of F. George Scott on behalf of Kingston Sabbath Reformation Society; Of

Roderick Kennedy and others, of Bath; Of Rev. James C. Usher and others, of Brantford, (548-549) 1882, (567) 1940. Of R. McKinnon and others, of Caledonia, (566) 1939, (578) 2007. Of Sarah A.E. Wilson and others, of Quebec, (578) 2006, (581) 2069. Of Rev. J. McLachlan and others, of Acton; Of Robert Hamilton and others, of Queenston; Of William Porterfield and others, of Dunnville; Of Francis Chapman and others, of Wallaceburg; Of John Burgess and others, of Brampton; Of William Hepburne and others, of Chippawa, (580-581) 2068, (589) 2168. Of William Young and others, of Brampton; Of John W. Smith and others, of Grafton; Of Rev. R.H. Thomson and others, of Oshawa, (585) 2133, (593) 2194. Of John Embleton and others, of Streetsville; Of George Grant and others, of Dickinson's Landing, (597-598) 2201, (603) 2212. Of R. Bell and others, of Carleton Place; Of Rev. Thomas B. Read and others, of Vienna; Of James Kyle and others, of Winchester; Of Rev. J. Charles Quin and others, of the Presbyterian Free Church of Osnabruck; Of the same, and others, of the Free Church of Cornwall, (602) 2211, (618) 2271. Of John McDonald and others, of St. Mary's; Of Philip Thompson and others; Of Peter Fergusson and others; Of William Flood and others, (611) 2241, (644) 2315. Of Rev. Thomas McPherson and others, of Lancaster and Charlottenburgh; Of Rev. Andrew Wilson and others, of Port Dover, (618) 2271, (648) 2328. Of A.J. Parker and William Scott, of District of St. Francis, (644) 2315, (648) 2328. Of Charles P. Treadwell and others, of L'Orignal, (652) 2363, (662) 2418. Of Hon. Peter McGill and others, of Montreal; Of James Campbell and others, of Goderich, (679) 2455, 2456, (686) 2501. Of Rev. David Caw and others, of Paris; Of Rev. Joseph Alexander and others, of Norval, (690) 2538, (700) 2577. Of William Notman and others, of Dundas; Of Rev. William Ormiston and others, of Clarke; Of Robert Lindsay and others, of Ayr; Of Rev. John Porteous and others, of Beverley; Of Adam Goldie and others, of Caledonia, (700) 2577, (713) 2649. Of Cameron Anderson and others, of North Dumfries; Of Charles Jarratt and others, of Penetanguishene; Of James Cockshutt and others, of Cayuga; Of Rev. J. Fraser and others, of St. Thomas, (725) 2694, (741) 2716. Of Alexander Adams and others, of Caledon and Erin; Of Daniel Allan and others, of North Easthope, (746) 2737, (757) 2765. Of James Calder and others, of Saugeen; Of James Gentle and others, of Two Mountains, (759) 2769, (770) 2789. Of Rev. W.A. Macdonald and others, of Kemptville, (846) 3028, (859) 3079. Of Edward Hale and others, of Portneuf, (1039) 3380, (1061) 3412.

SUPERIOR COURTS:--Vide Queen's Bench and Common Pleas (Upper Canada); Queen's Bench (Lower Canada); Judges, Assistant.

SUPPLY:--

1. His Excellency's Speech considered; Motion, that a Supply be granted to Her Majesty; To be considered in a Committee of the whole, (394-395) 1420. Considered, (449) 1530. Resolution reported, that a Supply be granted to Her Majesty; Agreed to; House resolves to go into Committee to consider of the said Supply; Message with Estimates for 1852 referred, (459) 1548. Considered, (467) 1562-1566. Resolution reported granting £180,000 for expenses of Government of 1852; Motion to recommit Resolution, to consider of adopting Resolutions declaring that from the late period at which the Estimates were sent down, it is impossible to consider the details thereof, and that it is inexpedient to vote the Supplies en bloc; A debate thereon; Negatived, (468-469) 1573-1580. Amendment, for

- Committee of Supply to consider of appropriating £30,000 in aid of roads and bridges, negatived; Resolution agreed to, (469) 1580.
2. Notice of motion, that the House go into Committee of Supply, 1675. House resolves to go into Committee on a future day, (504) 1687. Question, relative to said motion's position in the Order of business; Answer, 1694. House goes into Committee; Estimates for 1852 referred, (520) 1761. Considered: (520) 1761, (795) 2858-2871, (811) 2909-2910, (868) 3093-3095, (882) 3116-3119, (888-889) 3130. 237 Resolutions reported, (904-917) 3189-3203. Resolutions agreed to--amendments being proposed and negatived to the 140th (Asylums for the deaf and dumb, and blind), 141st (Prisons for juvenile offenders), and 156th (Settlement of lands), (917-920) 3203-3206.
Vide below, 4.
 3. House goes into Committee to consider of Ways and Means for raising the said Supply, (946) 3251. Three resolutions reported, providing for the same out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, Jesuits' Estates Fund, and unexpended balance of Common School Fund; Agreed to, (962) 3287.
 4. Bill to provide for certain expenses of the Civil Government for 1852. Presented and read, (920) 3206. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported, (1021) 3352. Passed, (1029) 3362. By the Council, (1059) 3407. Speaker presents the same to His Excellency; Royal Assent, (1130-1131) 3486-3487. [16 Vic., c. 155.]
 5. Estimates for 1853 referred to Committee of Supply, (946) 3251. Considered: (1049) 3391-3395, (1060) 3408-3410, (1073) 3425. Message recommending an addition to the Speaker's salary referred; Considered, (1073) 3425. 284 resolutions reported, (1079-1094) 3433-3450. Amendments proposed and negatived to 6th (Speaker of Legislative Council), 11th (Black Rod), 17th (Indemnity to Legislative Councillors), 125th (Penitentiary), 159th (Sundry expenses of 1852), 162nd (Settlement of vacant lands), and 163rd (Asylums for the deaf, dumb, and blind) resolutions; 182nd Resolution (Claim of Benjamin Draper) amended, by leaving out certain words; Resolutions all agreed to, (1094-1104) 3450-3458.
Vide below, 7.
 6. House goes into Committee to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted for 1853: (946) 3251, (1076) 3428, (1104-1105) 3458-3459. 4 resolutions reported, providing for the same out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, Upper Canada Building Fund, Jesuits' Estates Fund, and by the issue of debentures; Agreed to, (1117) 3472-3473.
Vide below, 8.
 7. Bill to provide for certain expenses of the Civil Government for 1853. Presented and read; Read second time, the Rules being suspended; Committed; Considered; Reported; Passed, the Rules being suspended, (1118) 3473. By the Council, (1124) 3480. Speaker presents the same to His Excellency; Royal Assent, (1130-1131) 3486-3487. [16 Vic., c. 156.]
 8. Bill for raising, on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, a sum required for the Public Service. Presented and read three times, the Rules being suspended, and passed, (1118-1119) 3473-3474. By the Council, (1125) 3480. Royal Assent, (1129) 3485. [16 Vic., c. 157.]
 9. Bills containing provisions incidentally involving Supply grants, for salaries, etc., committed, and resolution agreed to in a Committee of the whole reported and referred to the Committee on the Bill, with an instruction to include the same therein: Vide Division Courts, 2, 3;

Justice, Administration of, 2, 3; Lunatic Asylum (Upper Canada), 1, 2.

10. Notice taken that a certain Bill contains an appropriation of money not recommended by the Crown; Speaker decides that it cannot be proceeded with, (832) 2976.

Vide Antrobus; Accounts and Papers, 84, 85.

SURVEYS:--

1. Bill to provide for the final adjustment of boundaries. Notice of motion, for leave to bring in Bill, 1391. Presented and read, (411) 1463. Second reading postponed, (530) 1782-1783. Order for second reading, discharged, (1020) 3351.
2. Petition of the Municipal Council, United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel, for an uniform geological and descriptive survey of the new townships, (8) 20, (21) 62.
3. Petition of Thomas J. Dennehy and others, of Peterborough (County), for an amendment of the Survey Act so as to provide for the running of side lines in concessions with double fronts where the lands are not described in half lots, (14) 39, (28) 91.
4. Petition of the Municipality, Township of Montague, for the passing of a law to facilitate the re-survey of disputed boundary lines, (160) 523, (172) 585-586.

Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 60; Hamilton (Township), 3; Nepean.

SURVEY OF NORTH-WEST TRACT:--Motion, for a committee to draft a Bill for a survey of a tract of country between Lake Huron and the Ottawa River, and for its allotment in free grants to settlers, 1492. Motion altered to an Address, 1493.

Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 102.

SURVEYORS:--

1. Bill to amend the Act of last Session concerning land surveyors (Mr. Tessier). Notice of motion, for leave to present Bill, 1413. Presented and read; Motion, that Bill be read second time on 15th February; Amendment to postpone second reading six months, negatived; Second reading ordered for 15th February, (410) 1462. Second reading postponed, (530) 1782. Order for second reading, discharged, (892) 3137.
2. Bill to amend the Act relating to land surveyors (Mr. Rolph). Presented and read, (740) 2713. Read second time; Committed, (794-795) 2857.
3. Bill to provide for the punishment of land surveyors giving false certificates relative to the survey, occupation, or cutting timber on the waste lands of the Crown. Presented and read, (743) 2719. Order for second reading, discharged, (1003) 3333.

SYDENHAM RIVER:--Vide Thames River; Wilkes, John A.

SYDENHAM ROAD:--Vide Bridges, 18.

T.

TAVERN LICENCES:--

1. Bill to amend the Act to regulate the granting thereof in Lower Canada, and for the repression of intemperance. From the Council. Read, (586) 2134. Second reading postponed, (705) 2615, (710) 2627. Read second time, (969) 3295. Passed, (995-996) 3326. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 214.]
2. Bill to amend the laws relative to taverns and tavern licences (Mr.

LeBlanc). Presented and read, (891) 3136.

3. Petitions praying that the Municipalities may have the full control over tavern licences and the collection of the revenue therefrom: Of the Municipality, Township of Guelph, (19) 60, (34) 121. Of the Municipality, United Townships of Camden and Zone, (501) 1679, (518) 1738.
4. Petitions for repeal of the Law requiring the publication of Returns of Licences issued, and of convictions by justices: Of William B. Wells and others, of Kent, (45) 173, (73) 237. Referred, (99) 272. Report, (132) 372-373. Of Peter Friel, Esq., for Magistrates, United Counties of Prescott and Russell, (171) 584, (185) 640.
5. Petition of the Municipal Council, Untied Counties of Essex and Lambton, praying that the power of granting licences may be left to each municipality, (72) 236, (97) 270.
6. Petition of Serafino Geraldini and others of Montreal, for reimbursement of a certain sum paid by them for their tavern licences in 1851, (468) 1573, (476) 1600.

Vide Inspectors; Municipalities (Lower Canada), 7; Municipalities (Upper Canada), 10; Seigniorial Tenure, 4.

TAYLOR, HENRY:--Petition of, stating that he has devoted his time and means to the development of science, and praying relief, (679) 2455, (686-687) 2501. Referred to Committee on the Library, (1043) 3386. Report thereon; Concurred in, (1077) 3432.

TEED, ELEANOR:--Petition of, complaining of injustice done to her late husband by his imprisonment during the rebellion, and praying redress, (45) 173, (72) 236.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES:--Bill to provide for the incorporation of electric telegraph companies. Presented and read, (209) 683. Read second time; Committed, (286) 998. Considered, (306) 1032. Reported amended, (327) 1142. Motion for third reading, and a debate thereon, (331) 1162-1173; Read third time and passed, (331) 1173. By the Council, with amendments, (361-362) 1281. Considered, and agreed to, (367) 1315. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., c. 10.]

Vide Railroads, Standing Committee on.

TEMPERANCE, SONS OF:--Petition of John C. Becket, for an extension to Lower Canada of the Act to Incorporate the Sons of Temperance in Upper Canada, (190-191) 652, (204) 677. Report from the Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (224) 747.

TENANTS:--Vide AEde.

TERREBONNE:--Petition of G.H. Monk and others, for removal of the registry office thereof to Ste. Thérèse, (196) 660, (205) 678. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, that notice has not been given, but recommending that the 64th Rule be suspended, (224) 747. Notice of motion, for leave to present Bill, 1392. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1592. Bill presented and read, (479) 1604. Second reading postponed, (531) 1783. Vide Railroads, 3, 4.

TERRILL, LAURA:--Petition of the widow of H.B. Terrill, Esq., late member for Stanstead, for pecuniary aid, (686) 2501, (696) 2546.

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS, UPPER CANADA:--

1. Bill to avoid doubts which might arise from the Territorial Divisions Act

having come into effect since the last General Election. Presented and read, (67) 223. Read second time, (102) 275. Read third time, and passed, (108) 284. By the Council, (158) 503. Royal Assent, (255) 893. [16 Vic., c. 1.]

2. Petition of the Municipal Council, County of Waterloo, for repeal of the 8th section of the Act of last Session, altering certain territorial divisions in Upper Canada, (360) 1277, (364) 1309.

THAMES RIVER:--Petition of Municipal Council, County of Kent, for improvement of the Rivers Thames and Sydenham, and McGregor's Creek, (533) 1793, (543) 1854.

THORAH:--

1. Petition of Donald Cameron, for adoption of measures for granting him and his followers, deeds for the lands in Thorah for which they received location tickets, (71) 235, (88) 261. Printed, (225) 747. Motion, to refer petition, negatived, (240) 810.
2. Petitions for an Act to separate the said Township from Ontario, and attach it to York: Of the Municipality, Township of Thorah, (648) 2328, (659) 2396. Of George Smith and others, (678) 2455, (686) 2501. Petitions for the same, together with Townships of Mara, Rama, Georgina, and Brock: Of the Municipality, United Townships of Mara and Rama; Of J.H. Thompson and others, of Brock, (678) 2455, (686) 2501. Report from Committee on Standing Orders (on all the petitions), that notice was not given, (765) 2775.

THOROLD:--Petitions against any alteration of the limits of Thorold: Of the Municipality, Township of Humberstone; Of the Municipality, Township of Thorold, (559) 1911, (572) 1975. Of the Municipality, Township of Crowland, (611) 2241, (644) 2315. Of the Municipality, Township of Pelham, (700) 2577, (713) 2649.

THREE RIVERS (DIOCESE):--

1. Petition of V. Guillet and others, for an Act to facilitate the administration of said diocese, (62) 217, (82) 251. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (98) 272. Report thereon, (106) 282-283. 64th Rule suspended with respect to the levying of a rate for erection of a church, (181) 617. (Vide below, 2.) Notice of motion, for leave to present a Bill, 1762. Motion; Amendment, that leave be not given, negatived; Bill presented and read, (538) 1819-1827. Motion, to postpone second reading six months, and a debate thereon; negatived, (822-823) 2933-2936. Bill read; Referred, (823) 2936. Report preamble not proved, (846-847) 3028. Notice of motion, for instruction to committee, to report the preamble, with the evidence, and the reasons for concluding the preamble not proved, 3076. Instruction given, (870) 3099. Report, that one of the Members had voted (for reporting the preamble not proved) in error, (875) 3106. Bill referred back to committee, (879) 3112. Report, (897-898) 3174. Bill committed, (898) 3174-3175.
2. House goes into Committee, to consider of authorizing an assessment upon the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Three Rivers, of £5,000 in six years, to aid in erecting a cathedral church therein, (349) 1240. Resolution reported; Agreed to, (382) 1384-1385. Vide above, 1.

3. Petition of J. Desfosses and others, in favor of the Bill, (690) 2538, (700) 2577.
4. Petition of Olivier Duval and others, of the Banlieue, complaining of the injustice of subjecting them to the above tax, in addition to their tithes, presented, (492) 1650. Received and read after objections withdrawn; Continued discussion, (501-502) 1680-1682. Printed, (512) 1715. Petition of E. Boudreau and others, the same, (679) 2455-2456, (687) 2502.
5. Petitions from parties representing that they were induced to sign the petitions against the Bill, and praying to be allowed to withdraw their signatures: Of Joseph Daviau and others, (690) 2538, (700) 2577. Of François R. Dufresne and others, (713) 2649, (732) 2704.

Vide Quebec Fabriques Mutual Insurance Company.

THREE RIVERS (TOWN):--Vide Elections, 3.

THREE RIVERS ACADEMY:--Petition of Rev. Samuel S. Wood and others, for aid, (87) 259, (105) 282.

THREE RIVERS EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION:--Petition of Charles H. Lassisseraye, for aid thereto, (18) 60, (34) 121.

THREE RIVERS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:--Petition of A. Polette and others, for aid, (156) 501, (172) 585.

TILBURY EAST:--Vide Romney.

TIMBER:--

1. Bill to amend the Law for the protection of Crown timber, and collection of the dues thereon. Notice of motion, for leave to present Bill, 1391. Bill presented and read, (412) 1464. Second reading postponed, (530) 1783. Order for second reading, discharged, (1020) 3351.
2. Bill to amend the Act regulating the measurement of timber (Mr. Dubord). Presented and read, (703) 2608. Second reading postponed three months, (1001-1002) 3332.
3. Petition of Council of Quebec Board of Trade, against the foregoing Bill, (897) 3174, (937) 3225.
4. Bill to amend the Act regulating the culling and measurement of timber (Mr. Egan). Presented and read, (900) 3176. Read second time, (1038) 3373. Motion, to postpone third reading three months, negatived; Motion, to recommit Bill, negatived; Bill passed, (1046-1047) 3388-3389. By the Council, (1113) 3467. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 168.]
5. Petition of O. Gauvreau and others, cullers, against the above Bill, presented and received, the Rules of the House being suspended, (1024) 3357.
6. Motion, that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the reduction on red pine timber, and a debate thereon, 1046-1053. Motion withdrawn and allowed to stand as a notice, 1053. Another motion, that a select committee be appointed to consider the documents laid before the House (Vide Accounts and Papers, 135.) relative to the reduction of the duties on red pine timber, and to report the circumstances connected with the said reduction; A debate thereon; Committee appointed; Documents printed, (319) 1085-1088. Report presented; Printed, (463) 1552-1553. Notice of motion, that said report be referred to a Committee of the whole House, 1587. Stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1595.

7. Petition of the Municipal Council, County of Carleton, for a reduction of the duty on red pine timber, (6) 12, (9) 21.
8. Petitions for adoption of more equitable regulations relative to cutting timber on Crown Lands: Of Municipal Council, County of Hastings, (14) 39, (27) 90. Of Milton Williams and others, of Salmon River, (130) 370, (136) 382. Of H.G. Stoughton and others, of Sheffield (Twshp.), (598) 2201, (603) 2212.
9. Petition of the Municipal Council, United Counties of Middlesex and Elgin, for an increase of the harbour dues on saw logs exported to Lake Erie, (45) 173, (74) 238.
10. Petition of Charles Cazeau and others, cullers, for an amendment to the Act regulating the culling of timber, (652) 2363, (662) 2418.
11. Motion, for an Address for copies of applications for timber berths on the Gatineau, and reports, etc., thereon; and of the Report of the Commissioners appointed in 1845 to inquire into the management of the Crown Timber Office at Bytown; A debate thereon; Negatived, (742-743) 2717-2719.
12. Notice of motion, for leave to present a Bill relative to the measuring of wood in the port of Quebec, 28.
13. Motion, for a committee to investigate and improve the system of issuing licences for cutting timber; Withdrawn, 705-707.
14. Notice of motion, for a committee, or for an Address praying the appointment of a commission, to enquire into the Bytown Crown Timber Office, and the conduct of Crown Timber officers at Quebec, 2962.
15. Notice of motion for an Address, for a Return of sums refunded or to be refunded to persons engaged in the lumber trade in consequence of the Order in Council made on or about 14 September last, 1079. Motion; Withdrawn, 1146-1147.
16. Notice of motion for an Address, for a Return showing amount of timber cut on waste lands of the Crown below Quebec, by whom, and duty paid, since 1st January 1849; 1484. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1594.
17. Notice of motion for an Address, for a statement of the amount expended by the Government in surveying timber berths on the Ottawa and its tributaries, 1587. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1594.
18. Notice of motion, for a statement of timber dues paid by lumberers on the Ottawa and its tributaries; Stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1593.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 121, 134-138, 141; Addresses to His Excellency, 103-111; Rivers and Streams; Surveyors, 3.

TODD, ALPHEUS, Assistant Parliamentary Librarian:--Increase in his salary, (450) 1531, (452-453) 1533-1534.

TONNAGE DUTY:--Vide Montreal Harbour.

TOOTH, GEORGE:--Petition of, for the restoration of certain property, of which he was deprived when he was committed to the Penitentiary, (26) 89, (47) 175.

TORBOLTON:--Petition for an Act to enable the said Township to remain a separate municipality: Of the Municipal Council, County of Carleton, (6) 12, (9) 20. Of John Burkham and others, (179) 616, (191) 652. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, recommending that notice be dispensed with, (198) 665.

Bill to legalize and continue the said Corporation. From the Council. Read, (132-133) 373. Read second time; Referred, (289) 1005. Reported, (329) 1156. Third reading postponed, (336) 1187. Passed, (343) 1229. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., c. 36.]

TORONTO:--

1. House goes into Committee on providing accommodation for the residence of the Governor General, the sittings of the Legislature, and the public departments at Toronto, (943) 3240-3244. Again in Committee on the evening of the same day (His Excellency's recommendation being signified), (943) 3244-3248. Seven resolutions reported for the sale of the present public buildings, and providing for the erection of new ones, (952-953) 3265-3266.
Amendments proposed and negatived: For discontinuing alternate Parliament, (953) 3266-3267. For fixing the seat of Government at Bytown, (953) 3267. Kingston, (954) 3267-3269. Toronto (proposed in jest, but withdrawal being objected to and the amendment being seconded by the objector--the first seconder having withdrawn his name--the House did not permit withdrawal of the motion, and Mr. Speaker ruling it regular, it was put), (954) 3267-3268. Montreal and Toronto alternately, (955) 3269. Montreal, (955) 3269. For an inquiry as to the sufficiency of the present buildings, (955) 3270.
Resolutions agreed to, (956-957) 3270-3271.
2. Bill to provide for the erection of public buildings at Toronto, for the accommodation of the Government and the Legislature. Presented and read, (957) 3271. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported, (1020-1021) 3352. Passed, (1028) 3362. By the Council, (1071) 3423. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 161.]
3. Petition of Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, for authority to raise a loan to redeem a part of the city debt, (71) 235, (89) 262. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (189) 643.
Bill presented and read, (189) 644. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported amended, (244) 819. Passed, (250) 868. By the Council; Royal Assent, (255) 893. [16 Vic., c. 5.]
4. Petition of the same, for authority to the Corporation to construct an Esplanade in front of the city, (598) 2201, (603) 2212. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (604) 2213.
Bill presented and read, (614) 2243. Read second time; Referred, (768) 2785. Reported, (787) 2836. Committed, (788-789) 2841. Considered; Reported, (999) 3330. Passed, (1016-1017) 3348. By the Council, (1112) 3466. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 219.]
5. Petition of William Lambert and others, praying that that portion of the suburbs lying east of the Don, and south of the Kingston Road, may be detached from the city, and annexed to the Township of York, (343) 1229, (360) 1277.
6. Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, for a division of St. Patrick's Ward therein, (347) 1237, (363) 1308.
7. Notice of question, relative to the new Government house in Toronto and accommodation of the public departments, 1614. Question; Answer, 1694.
8. Notice of question, whether and what steps are to be taken this session to house the Legislature and Executive in Toronto, 3001. Question; Answer, 3087.

TORONTO AND GUELPH RAILWAY COMPANY:--

1. Petition of the Company, for amendment of their charter, and power to extend their road to Lake Huron or the River St. Clair, (72) 236, (97) 269. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (98) 272. Report thereon, (173) 586.
Bill presented and read, (186) 641. Read second time; Referred, (259) 901.
2. Another petition of the Company, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, (196) 660, (205) 678. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (224) 747.
Bill presented and read, (225) 748. Read second time; Referred, (291) 1011. Reported, with an amendment limiting the extension to Stratford, (366-367) 1315. Committed, (367) 1315. Motion, that House go into Committee, and a debate thereon; Considered and amended; Reported, (393) 1405-1412. Passed, (407) 1450. By the Council, (427) 1498. Royal Assent, (472) 1583. [16 Vic., c. 41.]
3. Petition of John McDonald and others, for authority to the Company to extend their road to Stratford, and thence to Goderich and Port Sarnia, (343) 1229. Received and referred to Committee on Railroads, (360) 1277.

Vide Guelph and Owen Sound Railway, 3, 4.

TORONTO AND PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY:--Petition of F. Cumberland and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (102) 279, (117) 332. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (188) 643.

TORONTO CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY:--Petition of the Company, for an extension of their powers, (476) 1599, (486) 1618. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (509) 1712. Petition of Samuel Alcorn and others, of Yorkville, in favor, (501) 1679, (518) 1738.

Bill presented and read, (534) 1794. Second reading postponed, (705) 2614. Read second time; Referred, (709) 2626. Reported, (751) 2744. Read third time, and passed, (758) 2766. By the Council, (771) 2790. Royal Assent, (885) 3124. [16 Vic., c. 142.]

Vide also Toronto Metropolitan Gas and Water Company, 2.

TORONTO GAS LIGHT AND WATER COMPANY:--Petition of, for amendment to their charter, (63) 218, (84) 253. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (98-99) 272. Report insufficient notice, (119) 335. 64th Rule suspended, (207-208) 681.

Bill presented and read, (227) 751. Read second time; Referred, (291) 1011. Reported, (545) 1866. Passed, (562) 1914. By the Council, with amendments, (646) 2318. Considered, and agreed to, (650) 2331. Royal Assent, (766) 2776. [16 Vic., c. 109.]

TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL:--Bill to amend and consolidate the laws relative thereto. From the Council. Read, (880) 3113. Read second time; Committed; Considered, and amended; Reported, (1022) 3353. Passed, as amended, (1029-1030) 3363. Amendments agreed to, (1059) 3407. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 220.]

Vide Accounts and Papers, 139.

TORONTO HOTEL COMPANY:--Petition of Thomas D. Harris and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (648) 2328, (659) 2396. 64th Rule suspended, (681) 2469.

Bill presented and read, (681) 2469. Read second time; Referred, (748)

2739. Reported, (770) 2789. Read third time, and passed, (781) 2819. By the Council, with an amendment, (824) 2944. Considered, and agreed to, (827) 2966. Royal Assent, (885) 3124. [16 Vic., c. 148.]

TORONTO HOUSE OF INDUSTRY:--Petition of the Corporation thereof, for an Act to define their powers, (26) 89, (47) 175. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (98) 272. Report thereon, (106) 283.

TORONTO LOCOMOTIVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY:--Petition of George A. Philpotts and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (777) 2815, (791) 2846. Bill presented and read, (789) 2841. Read second time; Referred, (876) 3107. Reported; Committed, (903) 3188. Considered; Reported, (1038) 3373. Passed, (1047) 3389. By the Council, (1124) 3479. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 248.]

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 140.

TORONTO METROPOLITAN GAS AND WATER COMPANY:--

1. Petition of Hutchinson and Company and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (841) 3003, (850) 3049. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, recommending suspension of 64th Rule, (859) 3079. 64th Rule suspended, (861) 3081. Bill presented and read, (861) 3081. Read second time; Referred, (876) 3107. Reported, (883) 3122. Committed, (884) 3123. Petition (Vide below, 2.) against the Bill referred, (937) 3225. Motion, to postpone consideration of Bill six months, negatived; Considered; Reported, (1037) 3372-3373. Passed, (1046) 3388. By the Council, with an amendment; Considered, and agreed to, (1105-1106) 3459-3460. Royal Assent, (1128) 3484. [16 Vic., c. 250.]
2. Petition of E.F. Whittemore and S. Alcorn, Directors of the Toronto Consumers' Gas Company, to be heard at the Bar against the Bill, (889) 3135, (893) 3142. Referred to Committee of the Whole on the Bill, (937) 3225.

to Observatory, vide Quebec Observatory

TORONTO ORPHANS' HOME AND FEMALE AID SOCIETY:--Petition of, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, (160) 523, (172) 585. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (173) 586. Report thereon, (188) 643. Bill presented and read, (195) 655. Read second time; Referred, (290) 1010. Reported, with amendments, (366) 1314. Committed, (369) 1327. Considered, and amended; Reported; Passed, (455) 1536-1537. By the Council, (470) 1581. Royal Assent, (473) 1584. [16 Vic., c. 71.]

TORONTO, OWEN SOUND, AND SAUGEEN RAILWAY:--Vide Guelph and Owen Sound Railway, 3, 4.

TORONTO, SIMCOE, AND HURON UNION RAILROAD COMPANY:--Vide Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad Company.

TORSORANTO:--Vide Mulmur.

TOWNSHIPS:--Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 52; Surveys, 2.

TOWNSHIPS OF LOWER CANADA:--

1. Notice of motion, to appoint a select committee to inquire into the system on which lands have been conceded in the Townships, and into the causes which obstruct their settlement, 28. Motion; Committee appointed, (22) 63-64. FIRST REPORT on delay in transmission of certain papers, (287-288) 1003-1004. Instructions relative to grants and sales of land in Lower Canada, referred, (288) 1004. Notice of motion, that Timothy Lee Terrill

be added to committee, 1646. Member added, (493) 1651. Bill to enforce registration of titles to lands in the Townships, referred, (514-515) 1719. Petition of Stanislas Laporte and others, for a definition of the seigniorial rights in certain Ranges of Kildare, referred, (894) 3142.

2. Petition of Benjamin Lebourveau and others, of Sherbrooke, for an Act to settle the compensation due to parties who settled on improved lands in the Eastern Townships subsequently granted to other parties, (171) 584, (185) 640.

Vide Registry Laws (Lower Canada), 2.

TOWNSHIP LINES:--Petitions praying that all township lines (roads) not assumed by county councils may be under the management of township municipalities: Of Municipal Council, County of Simcoe, (368) 1326, (387) 1395. Of the same, (491) 1650, (501) 1679. Of the Municipal Council, United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, (618) 2271, (648) 2329.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS:--Petition of Municipality, Township of Guelph, for such an amendment of 12 Vic., c. 81, as to dispense with the oath imposed on township officers, (19) 60, (34) 121.

TRACT SOCIETY:--Vide Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society.

TRADE:--

1. Notice of motion, for an Address to Her Majesty for an amendment to the Act of 1846 for the repeal of Corn Laws, by introducing the principle of reciprocity retained in the Act of 1849, 15. House proposes to go into Committee to consider of Addressing Her Majesty, (66) 221-222. Considered; Report progress; Proposed resolutions referred to a select committee, (108) 285-295. Report; Printed; Committed, (186-188) 641-642. Considered; Seven resolutions reported; Address ordered thereon, (305-306) 1031-1032. Vide Addresses to Her Majesty, 5.
2. Question, relative to Ministry's intention concerning the commercial policy withdrawn from notices; Replaced by resolutions, 999. House goes into Committee to consider certain resolutions on the commercial policy of the country; Report progress, (362) 1286-1298. Order for consideration postponed over recess, (391-392) 1403. Stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1592. Consideration further postponed, (488) 1634, (504) 1687, (560-561) 1912, (611) 2223. Order for further consideration, discharged, (705) 2614.
3. Petitions against a return to the system of differential duties in favour of the St. Lawrence, or the imposition of higher tolls on American vessels on the canals: Of Toronto Board of Trade, (282) 993, (293) 1016; Printed, (293) 1017. Of Hamilton Board of Trade, (307) 1060, (321) 1125; Printed, (324) 1129. Of George Rykert, Chairman of St. Catharines Board of Trade, (308) 1061, (322-323) 1127. Of Montreal Board of Trade, (559) 1911, (572) 1975.
4. Notice of motion, for a select committee, to consider of addressing Her Majesty for the admission of Canadian products into Great Britain duty free; and to consider of a free intercourse between the British Colonies, 1362. Motion; Negatived, (655) 2367-2371.
5. Motion, for an Address for copies of all correspondence relative to trade, commercial policy, reciprocity, free navigation of the St. Lawrence, the fisheries, and the establishment of a line of steamers to Liverpool; Negatived, (774) 2807.
6. Mr. Young announces his resignation as Commissioner of Public Works because of his opposition to the commercial policy of the Government; A discussion following, 586-594.

7. Question, relative to the particulars of the commercial policy of the country and its differential duties; Answer, 1414.
8. Question, relative to the Ministry's course regarding the country's commercial policy; Answer, 1785.
9. Motion for an Address for correspondence between the Government of Canada and the United States on the subject of reciprocity; Withdrawn, 1146.
10. Notice of motion, for a Committee of the whole to consider resolutions for an Address to Her Majesty, praying that any commercial treaty between Great Britain and the United States regarding trade between the States and Canada be based on the principle of reciprocity, 658.
11. Notice of motion, for a Committee of the whole on reciprocity resolutions, 1324.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 141-143; Addresses to Her Majesty, 5; Addresses to His Excellency, 112; Customs, Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, 6; Labrador.

TRAFALGAR, ESQUESING, AND ERIN ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of, for such an amendment of the Post Office Act, as to empower them to collect toll on mail carriages, (103) 280, (118) 334.

TRANSLATORS:--Increase in the salaries of the French translators of the House, (950) 3259.

Vide Wicksteed, G.W.; Voyer, Henri; Levesque, Guillaume; Fanning, William.

TRAVELLERS:--Vide Highway Safety.

TRENT RIVER:--Petition of James Wescott and others, for removal of the dam at Chisholm's Rapids, (301) 1027, (308) 1061.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO:--Motion, for an Address to His Excellency for copies of correspondence on the subject of a Royal Charter for the College, and for copies of certain Documents referred to in a letter from the Bishop of Toronto already laid before the House, negatived, (173) 594-596.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 144; Addresses to His Excellency, 113.

TRINITY HOUSE, MONTREAL:--Vide Montreal Harbour.

TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC:--Vide Quebec (City), 10; Wilson, William.

TROIS PISTOLES RIVER:--Vide Bridges, 30.

TROIS SAUMONS, HAVRE DES:--Petition of Simon Fraser and others, for improvement of that Harbour, (741) 2716, (750) 2743.

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA:--Petition of the Municipal Council, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengary, for a modification or repeal of the Act incorporating the said Company, (33) 120, (48) 175.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 145.

TRUSTEES:--Vide Executors, 1.

TUG-BOATS:--Vide St. Lawrence, Tug-Boats on.

TURCOTTE, JOSEPH:--

1. Petition of Théophile H. Pacaud, complaining of the conduct of Joseph E. Turcotte, Esq., as Queen's Counsel, Chief of Police, President of Quarter Sessions, Advocate, and M.P.P., (533) 1792, (543) 1853.
2. Question, whether Joseph Turcotte had recently received payment for his services as Solicitor General under a former administration, or had been promised payment; Answer, 229.

TURNPIKE ROADS:--Vide Montreal Turnpike Roads; Quebec Turnpike Roads; Roads.

TWENTY MILE CREEK:--Petition of James W.O. Clarke and others, for an Act to prevent any obstruction of the navigation thereof by the Great Western Railroad Company, (541) 1852, (550) 1883. Referred to committee on petition of Municipal Council of Lincoln and Welland, relative to Road Allowances, (582) 2070. Vide Roads, 11. Report thereon, (856) 3056.

TWO MOUNTAINS (COUNTY):--Petition of the Municipal Council thereof, for power to subscribe for stock in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railway, (517) 1738, (522) 1770. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (535) 1794.
Bill presented and read, (546) 1867.
Vide Railroads, 3, 4.

U.

UNION ACT:--

1. Motion, for a Committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions for an Address to Her Majesty for such an amendment of the Union Act as to increase the quorum in the Assembly, and to empower the Legislature to alter the representation on the votes of majorities, and to regulate the time and place for the meeting of Parliament, and the property qualification of Members; Negatived, (375-376) 1369-1371.
Vide also Members, 13, 14.
2. Notice of motion, for a Committee of the whole to consider of representing to the Imperial Government the injustice of the Union, and praying for the repeal of the Union Act, 1568. Stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1588. Renewed notice, 2359. Motion, negatived, (680) 2456-2457.
3. Notice of motion, for an Address to Her Majesty for the repeal of the proviso in the Union Act, which requires the concurrence of two-thirds of the members at the second and third readings of any Bill for altering the number of representatives in the Assembly, 1841. Motion, postponed after a debate, 2937-2941. Motion, negatived, (898-899) 3175-3176.
4. Question, whether it is the intention of Government by Address to Her Majesty or other means, to amend the Union Act; Answer, 230.

UNION OF BRITISH AMERICAN PROVINCES:--Vide British North American Provinces, 2.

UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS:--Petition of the Municipal Council, United Counties of Middlesex and Elgin, for an Act to make valid the titles to lands purchased from the daughters of United Empire Loyalists, (521) 1769, (536-537) 1818.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO:--

1. Bill to separate the University functions thereof from those assigned to it as a College, and to make better provision for management of the endowments of the University and of Upper Canada College. Bill presented and read; Second reading scheduled, (182) 626-628. Second reading postponed, (386) 1389 (over recess), (514) 1718. Motion for second reading, and a debate thereon; Read second time; Committed, (520) 1741-1761. Considered, (678) 2444-2449. Reported, (685) 2479-2483. Third reading postponed, (709) 2626, (718) 2654. Several motions for recommitment, negatived, (726-730) 2695-2701. Bill read third time, and passed, (730) 2701. By the Council, (761) 2770. Royal Assent, (767) 2777. [16 Vic., c. 89.]
2. Petition of the Municipal Council, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengary, against the Bill, and praying that if any alteration be made in the endowment it may be by establishment of grammar schools in the several townships, (307) 1060, (322) 1127.
3. Petition of W.B. Nichol and others, Professors in the Faculties of Law

and Medicine of the University, representing the injustice that will be done to them by the Bill unless proper compensation is awarded them, (548) 1882, (567) 1940.

4. Petitions against the proposed abolition of the Faculties of Law and Medicine: Of Thomas Savage and others, medical students therein, (593) 2194, (602) 2211. Of Walter Laidlaw and others, of Esquesing, (679) 2455, (687) 2502. Of William S. Scott and others, of Hornby, (700) 2577, (713) 2649.
5. Petition of the House of Convocation of the University, against the Bill, as an interference with vested rights, and suggesting the expediency of granting to the University the privilege of electing a representative to Parliament, (682) 2477, (690) 2538.
6. Petition of Michael D. Garder and others, of Willoughby, against the Bill, (746) 2737, (757) 2765.

Vide Accounts and Papers, 146-148.

UNIVERSITY LYING-IN HOSPITAL:--Vide Montreal University Lying-In Hospital.

UNORGANISED TRACTS:--Vide Justice, Administration of, 2, 3; Justices of the Peace, 2.

UPPER CANADA BANK:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 3.

UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY:--Petition of James S. Howard and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (500) 1679, (518) 1738. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (544) 1857.

Bill presented and read, (583) 2070. Order for second reading, discharged, (999) 3329.

UPPER CANADA BUILDING FUND:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 61; Addresses to His Excellency, 41.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 146, 147; University of Toronto.

UPPER CANADA MINING COMPANY:--Petition of, for an increase of their capital stock, (499) 1666, (507) 1710. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (535) 1794.

Notice of motion, for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation, 1675. Bill presented and read, (512) 1715. Read second time; Referred, (768) 2785. Reported amended, (938) 3225. Committed; Considered; Reported, (938-939) 3226. Passed, (951) 3259-3260. By the Council, (1027) 3361. Royal Assent, (1126) 3482. [16 Vic., cap. 254.]

UPPER CANADA RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY:--Petition of Rev. Alexander Sanson and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (500-501) 1679, (518) 1738. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (544) 1857. Bill presented and read, (620) 2273. Order for second reading, discharged, (999) 3330.

UPTON:--Vide Acton.

USURY LAWS:--

1. Bill to modify the Usury Laws (Mr. Brown). Notice of motion, for leave to introduce Bill, 28. Presented and read, (66) 222. Second reading postponed, (203) 671. Motion, for second reading; Debate thereon; Adjourned, (231) 757-765. Resumed, (251) 869-883. Motion, to postpone second reading six months, (251) 869; Negatived, (251) 873-874. Motion, to strike out first three clauses, 875. Withdrawn, and a motion to postpone second reading three months substituted, (251) 876; Negatived, (251-252) 883. Bill read second time; Committed, (252) 883-884. Consideration postponed, (526)

1775, (539) 1827. Considered, (544-545) 1858-1861. Motion, that report be received; Withdrawn; Reception postponed, (545) 1862. Motion, that the report be received; Amendment, to refer Bill, and a debate thereon, (554) 1890-1899. Motion, that debate be adjourned, negative, (554) 1899. Amendment (that report be referred), negative, (554-555) 1899-1900. Another amendment, to receive report in six months, negative, (555) 1900. Several motions for recommitting Bill, negative, and report received, (555-559) 1900-1903. Motion, for third reading, (562) 1914. Motion, for recommitment of Bill, and a debate thereon, (562) 1914-1920. Amendment, to postpone third reading six months; Both motions negative, (562-563) 1920. Motion, to postpone third reading until next Session; Negative, (563) 1920. Recommitted, after discussion, (563-564) 1922-1923. Reported further amended; Read third time, and passed, (564-565) 1923-1924. By the Council, (622) 2276. Royal Assent, (645) 2317. [16 Vic., c. 80.]

2. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce a Bill to alter and amend the Usury Laws (Mr. G. Wright), 29. Bill presented and read (as a Bill to amend the laws concerning the interest of money), (66)--For the text of this entry in the Journals see Errata, page 3755 of this volume. Second reading postponed, (109) 295, (211) 697, (243) 816, (381) 1383 (over recess), (505) 1688. Order for second reading discharged, (688) 2517.
3. Bill to allow the borrowing of money at 8 percent, in certain cases (Mr. G. Wright). Notice of motion for leave to bring in Bill, 2189. Bill presented and read, (606) 2215. Order for second reading, discharged, (973) 3298-3299.
4. Petitions for repeal or modification of the Usury Laws: Of Hugh Allan, Chairman of Convention of Delegates of Boards of Trade, (130) 370-371, (136) 382. Of Angus Cook and others, of Grantham (Twshp.), (134) 380, (153) 446. Of Hamilton Board of Trade, (235) 806, (249) 867.

Vide Insurance Companies.

V.

VALLERAND, FLAVIEN:--Vide Municipalities (Lower Canada), 8.

VANCOUVER ISLAND:--Vide Hudson's Bay Company.

VAUDREUIL (COUNTY):--

1. Petitions for removal of the county seat thereof to Ruisseau St. Hyacinthe: Of Municipal Council, County of Vaudreuil, (219) 742, (236) 806. Of J.A. Charlebois and others, (267) 950, (286) 1002. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (301) 1027.
2. Petitions against removal: Of E. Lalonde and others, (333) 1184, (339) 1202. Of Very Rev. P. Archambeault and others; of Hyacinthe F. Charlebois, Registrar, (394) 1419, (421) 1489.

VAUDREUIL (SEIGNIORY):--Vide Accounts and Papers, 131; Addresses To His Excellency, 98; Seigniorial Tenure, 15.

VAUDREUIL AND BYTOWN RAILWAY:--Notice of motion, for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a Company to construct a Railway from Georgian Bay through Peterborough, Perth and Bytown, to join the Grand Trunk Railroad at Vaudreuil, 1539. On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1594. Petitions for an Act of Incorporation: Of Donald McMillan and others; Of H. Cartier and others, (700) 2577, (713) 2649. Report from Committee on Standing Orders, that notices are not sufficient, (725-726) 2694.

64th Rule suspended; Bill presented and read, (740) 2712. Read second time; Referred, (754) 2753. Reported, (778) 2816. Committed; Considered; Reported, (779) 2817. Passed, (790) 2842. By the Council, with amendments, (829) 2972. Considered, and agreed to, (834) 2990. Royal Assent, (885) 3124. [16 Vic., c. 134.]

VAUX, MR. (Second Office Clerk and Accountant to the House):--Report of Contingencies Committee recommending an increase in his salary, (950) 3258-3259.

VENTILATION OF THE HOUSE:--Vide Legislative Assembly, 14.

VERTE, ISLE:--Petition of Rev. J. Doucet and others, for construction of a wharf thereat, (152) 446, (160) 524.

VESSELS:--Vide Shipping.

VIDE-ADMIRALTY COURT:--

1. Motion, for an Address to Her Majesty, praying that the Governor in Council may be empowered to reduce and regulate the fees in the Vide-Admiralty Court at Quebec; Postponed, 1905-1906. Motion made again, (646-647) 2319-2320. Amendment, to appoint a committee on the subject, agreed to, (647) 2320.

Vide below, 2.

2. Select Committee appointed to inquire into the fees paid to proctors or barristers in the said Court, (647) 2320. Report; Printed, (1077) 3431.

Vide Ryan, John.

VIGER, JOSEPHINE:--Petition of Josephine Lévêque dite Lafrance, widow of Joseph Viger, stating that she was for 14 years keeper of the Castle of St. Louis, Quebec, but is now deprived of the charge, and praying relief, (214) 715, (221) 744.

VOYER, HENRI, Chief French Translator to the House:--Resignation of, (450) 1531.

VOYER, PIERRE:--Petition of, representing that certain lands at Quebec, belonging to his father, were taken by the Government and granted to the City Corporation, and praying indemnity, (480) 1607, (488) 1633.

W.

WALES, INSURRECTION IN:--Vide Irish Insurrection.

WALTON, JOSEPH S.:--Vide Municipalities (Lower Canada), 8.

WAR of 1812:--

1. Notice of motion, for House in Committee to consider of addressing Her Majesty for a distribution of medals to those engaged in the various battles in resisting the invasions of Canada in 1812, 1813, and 1814, 30. House resolves to go into Committee on a future day, (79) 243. Notice containing text of Address, 344-345. House goes into Committee; Address considered; Resolution reported; Address ordered, (209-210) 683-690. Vide Addresses to Her Majesty, 6. Vide also Accounts and Papers, 149; Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, 6.
2. Notice of motion, that part of the Message from His Excellency the Governor General communicating the reply of the Imperial Parliament be referred to a select committee; Postponed, 2390-2391.
3. Petitions for remuneration for services or losses during the War: Of David Long and others, (321) 1125, (334) 1185. Of Thomas Verchères de

Boucherville, (333) 1184, (340) 1202. Of Louis Vincent, (368) 1326, (387) 1395-1396.

WARWICK:--Petition of Rev. J. Mockridge, Rector of Warwick, for an exchange of a certain lot in that Township, patented as a glebe, for an adjoining lot, to remedy an error, (585) 2133, (594) 2195.

WATCHMEN FOR PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS:--Allowances to, (1050) 3398.

WATER COMPANIES:--Vide Gas and Water Companies.

WATER POLICE:--Vide Addresses to His Excellency, 62.

WATERLOO:--Vide Perth, 2.

WATERLOO AND SAUGEEN RAILWAY:--Petition of William Dickson and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (741) 2716, (750) 2743.

WAYS AND MEANS, COMMITTEE OF:--Vide Supply, 3, 6.

WEEKLY MESSAGE:--Vide Governor General, 7.

WELLAND:--

1. Bill to repeal parts of 12 Vic., cap. 78, and 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 5, so far as they relate to the said County, and to provide for the selection of a suitable site for the County Town of Lincoln and Welland. Presented and read, (438) 1510. Second reading postponed over recess, (530) 1783. Order for second reading, discharged, (964) 3289.
2. Petition of John C. Ball and others, for an Act permanently to unite the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, (333) 1184, (339) 1202. Notice of motion, that the 64th and 66th Rules be suspended as regards same, 1271. (On Order Paper at Adjournment, 1588.) Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (360) 1277. Report thereon, (604) 2213.
3. Petitions against a permanent union of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland: Of the Municipality, Township of Pelham, (533) 1793, (543) 1853. Of John Fraser and others, of Welland, (548) 1882, (566) 1939. Vide also Cranberry Marsh; Kingsmill, William.

WELLAND CANAL: Vide Accounts and Papers, 150; Addresses to His Excellency, 114; Hobson, Robert; Metler, Philip.

WELLAND CANAL GAS AND WATER COMPANY:--Vide St. Catharines, 1.

WELLAND CANAL LOAN COMPANY:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 151.

WELLINGTON:--Vide Representation, Increase of, 5.

WENTWORTH:--Vide Halton.

WHARVES:--Vide Harbour Companies.

WHARVES ON ST. LAWRENCE:--Vide Accounts and Papers, 79, 118; Addresses to His Excellency, 55, 82; St. Lawrence (River), 1.

WHITBY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:--Petition of James Hodgson and others, for aid, (104) 280, (118) 334.

WICKSTEED, G.W.:--Petition of, for an increase of salary as Law Clerk to the House, and for relief from the duties of English Translator, presented; Rules of the House suspended; Read, (644) 2315. Referred to Committee on Contingencies, (886) 3125. Reports thereon, increasing his salary and appointing W.B. Lindsay, Jr., English Translator, (950) 3258, (1049-1050) 3398.

WILKES, JOHN A.:--

1. Petition of, for an Act to secure to him the right of constructing dams on the River Sydenham and Black Creek, (103) 280, (118) 334.
2. Petition of Peter Catanach and others, against, (103) 279, (117) 333.
3. Petition of Warren Nichols and others, for authority to proprietors of Lot 16, 13th Concession of Sombra, to construct dams over the said streams, (103) 280, (118) 334.
4. Notice of motion, for a Bill to authorize the construction of a mill dam across the River Sydenham and Black Creek, 1079. Stands on Order Paper at Adjournment, 1589.

WILLIAM HENRY:--Petition of J.B. Lamère and others, for an annual grant to two schools in that borough, (492) 1650, (501) 1679.

WILLIAMS, ZEPHANIAH:--Vide Irish Insurrection, 1.

WILLS:--Petition of Joseph Blais of L'Islet, for an Act to facilitate the carrying into effect of wills by executors, or for a special relief in his own case as an executor, (71) 235, (89) 262. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (98) 272. Report, that so far as an application for a Private Bill is concerned, no notice has been given, (119) 335.

WILSON, WILLIAM:--Petition of, praying to be put in possession of a lot of land in Cul-de-Sac Street, of which the Trinity House has deprived him, (152) 446, (160) 523. Motion, to refer Petition, negatived, (334) 1185.

WILSON, WILLIAM (ST. JOHNS):--Vide Municipalities (Lower Canada), 8.

WINTER ROADS:--

1. Petition of J.D. Armstrong and others, of Sorel, praying that the Act to amend the ordinance concerning winter roads, and to prevent the use of traines, may be repealed, and the said ordinance be revived, (611) 2241, (644) 2315. Printed, (645) 2317.
2. Petitions of Daniel Capistran and others, of Sorel, against the above petition, (690) 2538, (700) 2578. Printed, (701) 2578.

WIRE:--Petition of William H. Rice, of Montreal, for a reduction of the duty on wires, and the imposition of a duty on articles manufactured of wire, (249) 867, (262) 914.

WITNESSES:--Bill to facilitate the examination of witnesses in civil causes in Lower Canada. Notice of motion, for leave to introduce Bill, 1025. Presented and read, (312) 1068. Read second time; Referred, (455) 1536. Vide Ryan, John.

WOLVES:--Vide Strychnine.

WOMEN:--Vide Married Women.

WOODSTOCK AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY:--Petition of, for amendments to their charter, and an increase of capital, (14) 39, (27) 91. Another Petition, (62) 218, (83) 252. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (198) 665.

Bill presented and read, (206) 680. Read second time; Referred, (259) 901-902. Reported with amendments, (675) 2431-2432. Committed, (702) 2579. Order for consideration discharged, and Bill referred back to Standing Committee on Railways, (785-786) 2832-2833. Reported, (833) 2990. Committed, (845) 3023. Considered; Reported, (1006) 3336-3337. Rules

relative to notice, suspended, (1026) 3359-3360. Passed, (1028) 3362. By the Council, (1071) 3423. Royal Assent, (1127) 3482. [16 Vic., c. 239.]

WORKS, BOARD OF:--Vide Public Works, 1. Vide also London, 8.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT:--Bill to define the mode of procedure in reference thereto, in certain cases. Presented and read, (884) 3123. Order for second reading, discharged, (1033) 3366.

WRITS OF CIRCUIT COURTS:--Vide Justice, Administration of, 1.

WRITS OF PREROGATIVE:--Vide Corporate Rights.

Y.

YAMASKA:--

1. Petition of A.S. Gouin and others, for establishment of a circuit court in that County, (116) 332, (130) 371.
2. Question, whether Government intends to introduce a Bill this Session to amend the Judicature Act of Lower Canada and to establish a circuit court in that County; Answer, 365.

YAMASKA RIVER BRIDGES:--Vide Bridges, 31, 32.

YONGE AND ESCOTT:--

1. Petition of Daniel McDonald and others, for a division of those Townships in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville by a line running East and West, instead of the present division, (62) 217, (82) 251. Report from Committee on Standing Orders thereon, (535) 1794. Bill presented and read, (903) 3188. Read second time; Referred, (1023) 3354. Reported, (1052) 3401. Read third time, and passed, (1063) 3414-3415. By the Council, (1112) 3466. Royal Assent, (1127) 3483. [16 Vic., c. 226.]
2. Petition against any alteration of the limits of Escott: Of William Webster and others, (71) 235, (89) 261. Of the Municipality, Township of Escott, (602) 2211, (619) 2271.

YORK (COUNTY):--Vide Mono.

YORK (TOWNSHIP):--Vide Toronto, 5.

YOUNG, THOMAS A.:--Petition of, for payment of arrears of his salary as Auditor General of Accounts for Lower Canada, from 1826 to 1834, (363) 1308, (369) 1326.

ERRATA

Page 15, line 15: SHIPPING ACT OF 1845 *should read* CORN LAW ABOLITION ACT OF 1846.

Page 15, line 18: "the Navigation Act of 1840" *should read* "the Navigation Act of 1849."

Page 29, line 19: MR. REC. GEN. TACHE *should read* MR. TACHE.

Page 175, omit line 7 and insert:

Of Jean Renaud and others, of the County of Montmorency; praying for aid to improve the Road between the said County and the County of Saguenay, called the Chemin des Caps.

Of W.A. Stewart and others, of the Parishes of Ste. Famille and St. Pierre de
Page 212, omit lines 12-14.

Page 222, following line 18, insert:

Ordered, That Mr. Wright of the West Riding of York have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws concerning the Interest of Money.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Page 228, omit lines 7-15.

Page 228, lines 32-40: This notice of motion is misdated. Col. Prince gave notice of the motion on the 30th August, 1852. See page 212.

Page 250, lines 41-42, *should read: Of John Farnsworth and others, of the Township of Hungerford; and of the Reverend William Gundy and others, Members of the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church;*

Page 280, following line 19, insert: *By Mr. Jobin,--The Petition of André Brien and others, of the Townships of Kildare and Cathcart.*

Page 283, following line 19, insert:

Ordered, That Mr. Brown have leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the recovery of just debts due by Incorporated Companies.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday the twentieth instant.

Page 299, omit lines 2-15.

Page 306, omit lines 5-16.

Page 317, following line 27, insert: NAYS.

Pages 318-319: Omit the question and answer regarding the freedom of elections and the registration of voters in Québec and Montréal. See page 345 for a properly dated account.

Page 370, line 40: Thomas Bichell *should read* Thomas Bickell.

Page 371, line 45: Francis Greighton *should read* Francis Creighton.

Page 575, omit lines 1-12.

Page 611, line 6: *For lle. and .dee read le and de.*

Page 665, following line 49, insert:

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux have leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act for the encouragement and relief of certain persons therein named, and others, and authorizing them to associate themselves by the name of the Quebec Friendly Society, under certain restrictions, rules and regulations therein mentioned."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Page 1061, line 8: James Cauchon should read Joseph Cauchon.

Page 1305, *omit lines 1-5.*

Page 1187, 3rd line from bottom of page: MR. REC. GEN. TACHE *should read* MR. TACHE.

Page 1413, line 3: MR. REC. GEN. TACHE *should read* MR. TACHE.

Page 2564, line 1: MR. REC. GEN. TACHE *should read* MR. TACHE.

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